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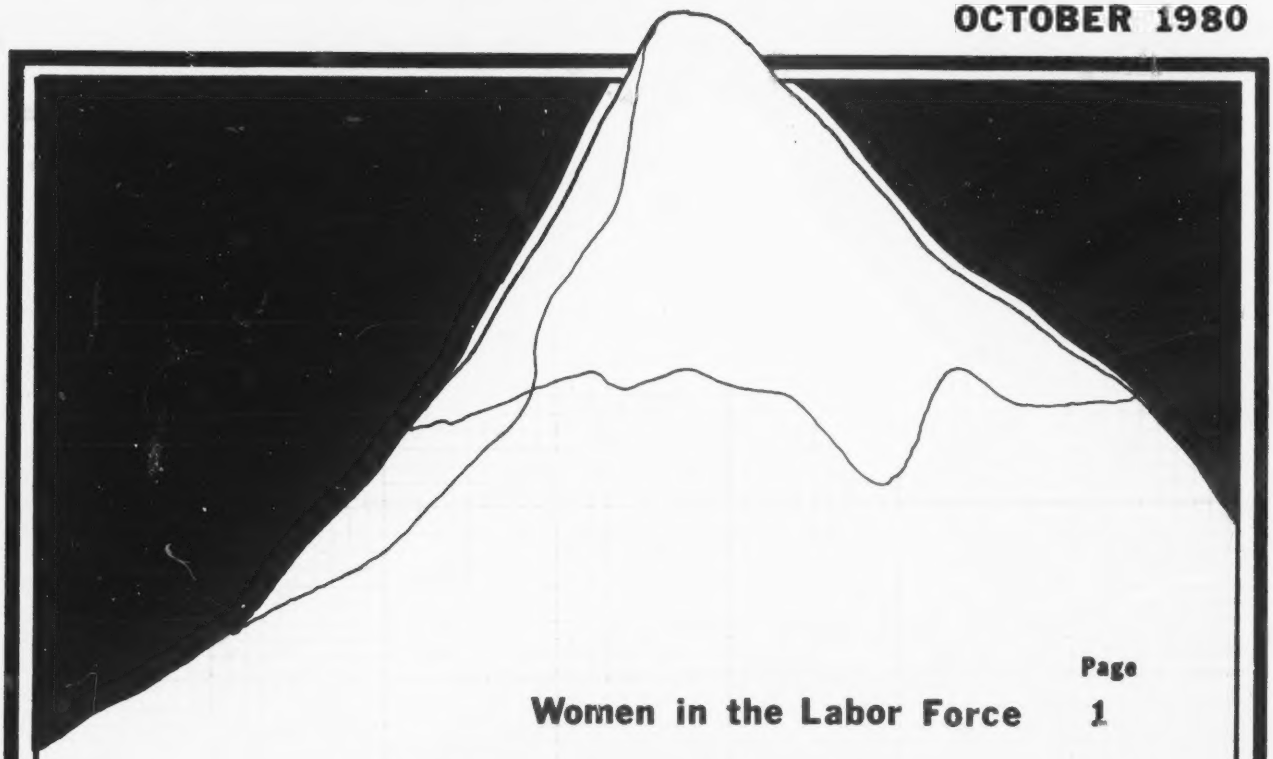
ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

OCTOBER 1980



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STATE OF ALASKA · DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

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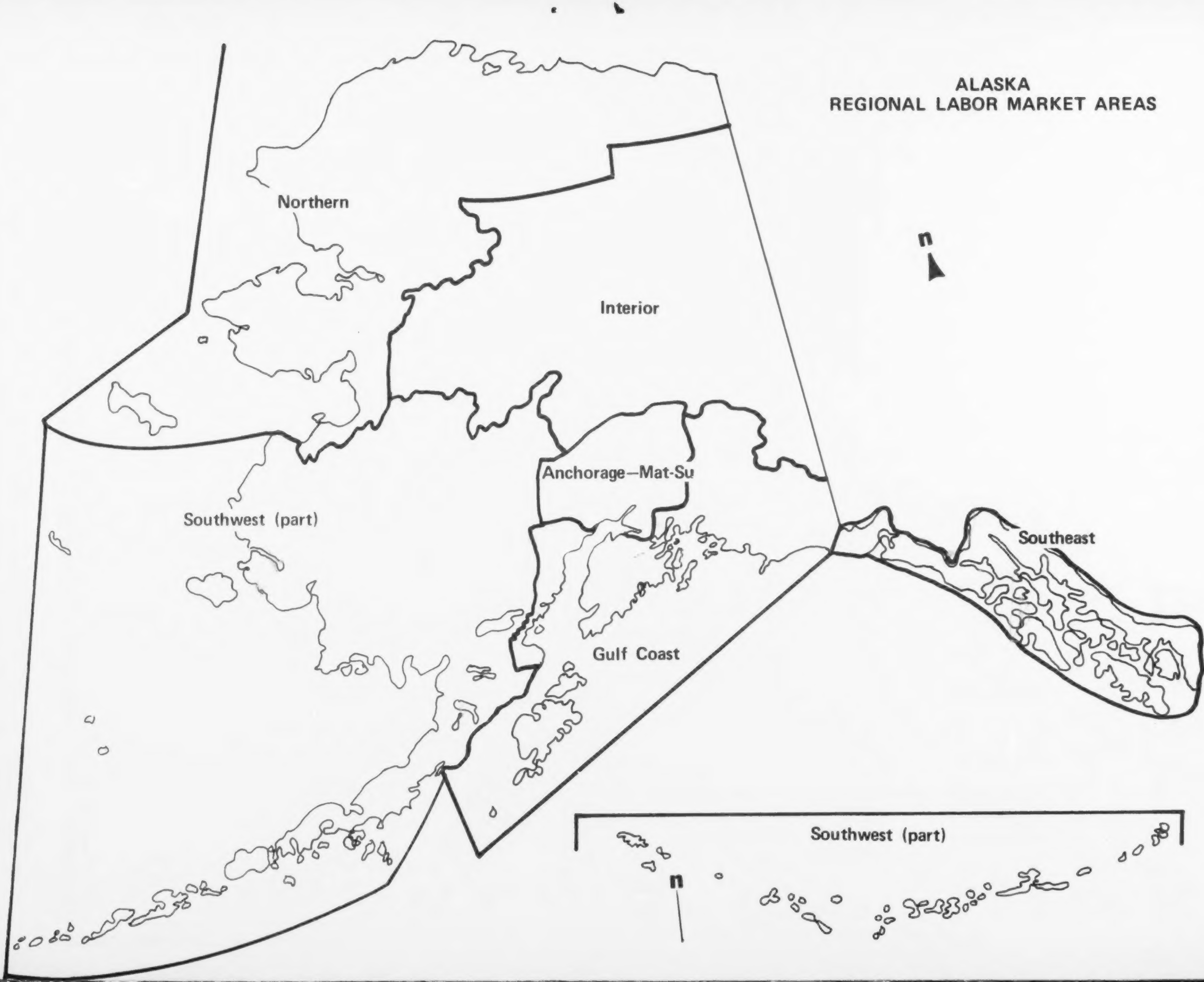
ALASKA
REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREAS


Northern
Interior
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Anchorage–Mat-Su
Southwest (part)
Southeast
Gulf Coast
Southwest (part)
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ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

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State of Alaska

Edmund N. Orbeck, Commissioner
Department of Labor

Jim Souby, Director
Administrative Services

John E. Post, Chief
Research and Analysis

October 1980

Chris Miller, Editor

WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE

By Jeff Hadland

Women in Alaska play an important role in the labor market. The degree of participation, the characteristics of the female labor force and the comparability of the Alaska female worker to the rest of the nation is of great interest to administrators, planners and the general public. Many programs are geared toward identifying and correcting inequities or measuring the impacts of employment or affirmative action programs. This report is an overview of the current available data.

Participation of Women

The participation rate of women in the labor force, the number of women working or seeking work as a percentage of all women, has increased dramatically in Alaska and in the United States in general since 1950. The number of women in the labor force has increased at a much faster rate than the overall labor force. In fact, 60 percent of the increase in the labor force size in 1979 can be attributed to new female participants. For the United States as a whole, the participation rate for women was approximately 51 percent in 1979, with the 20-24 year age group having the highest rate of participation (66 percent). Women comprised approximately 42 percent of the total U.S. workforce in March of 1980, fast approaching their total proportion of the population.

In 1970 over 46 percent of all women 16 years of age or older in Alaska were in the labor force. The comparable figure for the United States was 43.4 percent. We would expect that the current Alaska female participation rate would be greater than the United States rate of 51 percent. This general increase in participation by women can be attributed to several economic, demographic and social factors. Higher wages outside the home, significant growth in industries where women hold a large proportion of jobs, reduced or increased efficiences in in-home work, later marriage and smaller families allowing pursuit of new opportunities, and the "changing role" of women all may play a part in the new number of female workers in the labor force. In Alaska, the state's broadening economic base, with large government and service sectors, has opened up many jobs for women. Although women have made gains in the "traditionally male" occupations of construction and mining they are still very much underrepresented in many non-traditional occupations.

Laborforce participation is highest among those who are most in need of income. Divorced Alaskan women had a 79.8 percent participation rate in 1970 compared with a U.S. rate of 71.5 percent. The 1978 U.S. rate for divorced women was 74 percent.

Growth in participation of women as second wage earners in the household is the fastest growing group. This is a national trend. Three out of five married couple families in 1979 had at least two family members working. Forty-two percent of women with pre-school children were working in the U.S. in that year.

EMPLOYMENT

While women are joining the labor force in record number and are approaching parity in numbers with men, their occupational distribution and earnings levels are much different. Female occupations are heavily concentrated in the lower paying services, finance and trade sectors. The Alaska Department of Labor's current employment (BLS 790) survey taken in June, 1980 shows women comprising nearly 73 percent of finance, insurance and real estate employment and 61 percent of services employment. By contrast women comprise less then 7 percent of construction employment and less than 17 percent of employment in the mining sector. Most private industries in Alaska do exhibit higher proportions of women employed than in national samples. Manufacturing employment has a much smaller female component than the U.S. in general because the Alaska manufacturing sector is primarily timber processing, with men holding the majority of those positions. U.S. manufacturing is primarily comprised of textiles, electronics and other processing activities in which women have been employed in significant numbers. The 1976 Survey of Income and Education (SIE), a large scale version of the monthly current population survey, found that 41 percent of employed Alaska women were engaged in clerical work compared with 33 percent of U.S. women. Much of this can be attributed to the large number of government jobs in the state.

The executive branch of Alaska State government employs over 4,100 women, about 49 percent of the state government workforce. Women make up approximately 90 percent of office and clerical staff while comprising a much smaller share of technical and administrative staff. Earnings of women show a similar disparity. Median income of women in the United States is only 59 percent of the level for men.

The disparity in jobs and earnings can be attributed to many different things. The length and type of educational and training pursuits women have followed has tended to reduce their opportunities for advancement and higher paying jobs. Many female workers are recent entrants into the job market and have not, therefore, had the chance to achieve the seniority of their male counterparts. Nationally the educational gap is narrowing. One of every two master's and doctoral degrees and one of every five professional degrees are now going to women. Over 50 percent of all degrees awarded to University of Alaska graduates are now earned by women. If women continue to receive advanced education during the 1980's they may be better able to compete with men for professional and administrative positions.

Job Service Applicants

Information on women who are unemployed can also be derived from Job Service information provided by applicants. The Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) is the source of this information.

Most female job service applicants are high school graduates. Most exhibit characteristics similar to their male counterparts. In addition they appear to utilize job service in proportions comparable to their proportion of population. Occupational characteristics of women applicants can also be derived from ESARS information. (See Tables 1 and 2).

Prospects

Future opportunities for Alaska women in the labor force will depend upon employers, job seekers and the state economy. Discriminatory practices and attitudes by employers with regard to hiring and promotion are a definite, but difficult to measure, part of the inequitable distribution of jobs and earnings. This discrimination may be part of a general societal attitude that is adopted not only by employers, but workers as well. Perceptions of the "appropriate" occupational role can simply perpetuate past inequities. Career counseling should be geared toward the encouragement of occupational choices from the broad spectrum available, especially those in nontraditional occupations in high growth industries. A more efficient use of labor resources would result from a freer choice among the career options.

Of those women seeking professional careers, many have focused their energies on education, health care or the service sector in general. Nonprofessional female workers are highly concentrated in the clerical and office occupations. Slower growth relative to the rest of the economy will create an oversupply of job seekers in these areas with an attendant reduction in relative wages.

TABLE 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS PLACED: ALASKA
October 1, 1979 to July 31, 1980

	Total	Female	Percent Female/ Total
TOTAL	16,791	7,691	46%
AGE			
Less than 15	348	154	44%
16-17	1,380	602	44%
18-19	2,381	1,109	47%
20-21	2,241	1,023	46%
22-24	2,703	1,276	47%
25-29	2,958	1,278	43%
30-34	1,864	815	44%
35-39	1,043	523	50%
40-44	655	302	46%
45-54	784	406	52%
55-64	362	179	49%
65+	69	26	38%
Education (Years)			
0-7	278	83	30%
8-11	4,002	1,636	41%
12	7,687	3,649	47%
12+	4,824	2,323	48%
Race			
White	12,573	5,801	46%
Black	880	416	47%
Hispanic	253	89	35%
Native	2,676	1,203	45%
Veteran	2,888	186	6%
Economically disadvantaged	3,601	1,642	46%
Welfare	424	358	84%
WIN	376	329	88%
Employment Status			
Full-time	640	366	57%
Part-time	488	278	57%
Not Working	15,663	7,047	45%

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System.

TABLE 2

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION: ALASKA
October 1, 1979 to July 31, 1980

	Total	Female	Percent Female/ Total
Professional, Technical, Managerial	2,913	1,457	50%
Clerical, Sales	5,406	4,468	83%
Services	3,715	2,278	61%
Farm, Fish, Forestry	474	81	17%
Processing	550	197	36%
Machine Trades	794	36	5%
Bench Work	178	71	40%
Structural	3,187	104	3%
Transport	2,197	270	12%
TOTAL	22,252	10,456	47%

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System.

Increases in labor force participation by women will also create demand for additional apprenticeship programs, professional education and day care facilities. The challenge is to meet these needs and provide for equality of opportunity.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The national unemployment rate for women in July 1980 was 8.2 percent compared with 7.6 percent for men. The female unemployment rate has been consistently higher than the unemployment rate for men over the last 30 years. Alaska unemployment rates for women are unavailable.

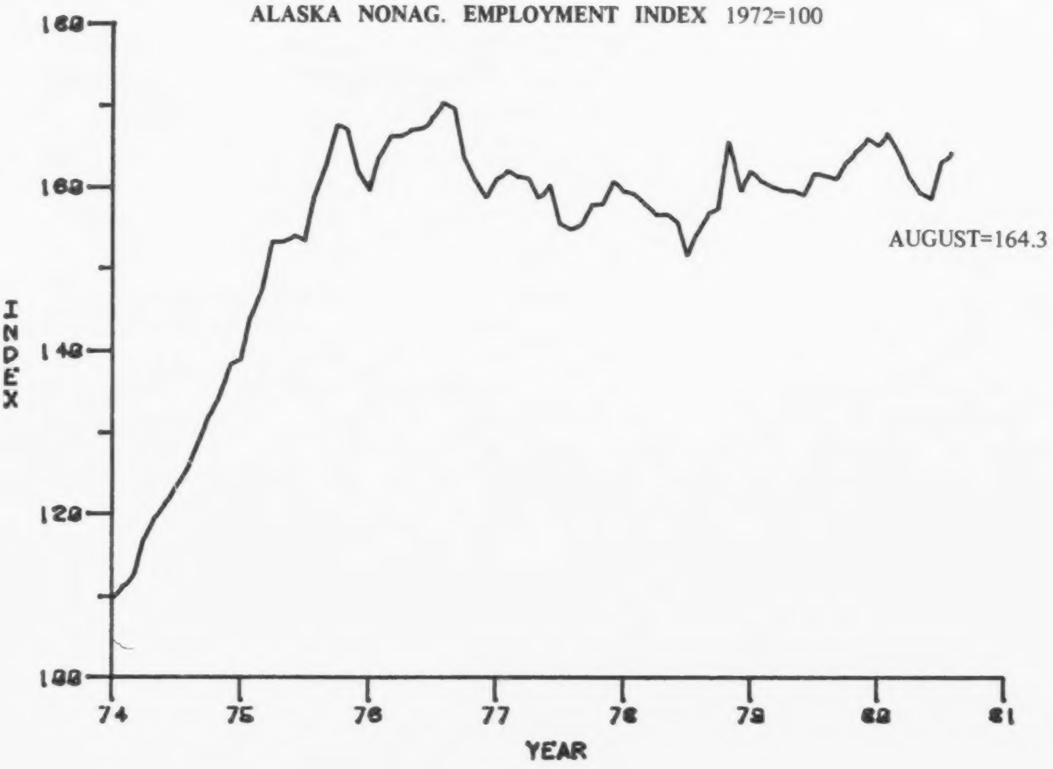
The number of female insured unemployed claimants remains fairly stable throughout the year while the number of male claimants exhibits a dramatic seasonal fluctuation. Much of this can be attributed to the higher percentage of women in the stable, nonseasonal occupations and the high percentage of men in the construction and other seasonal industries.

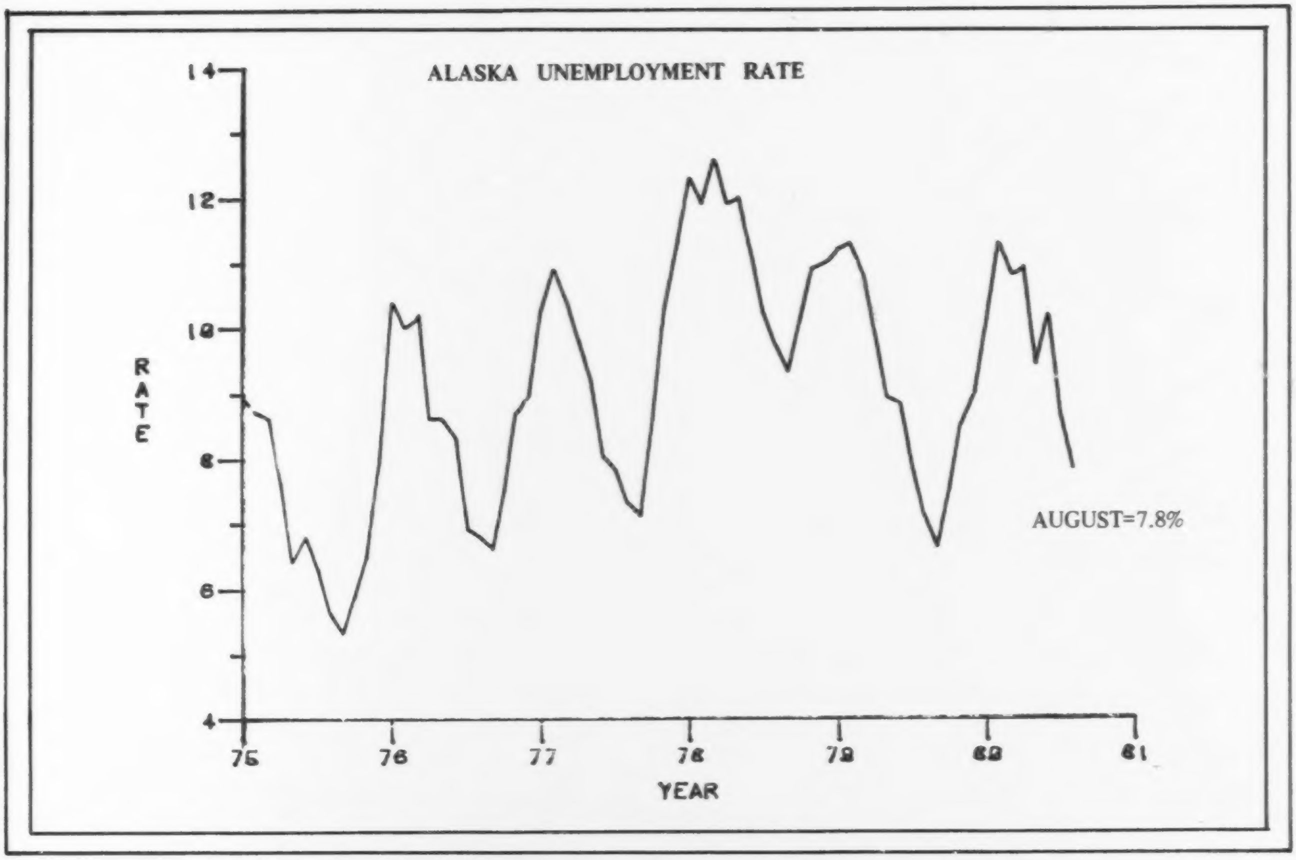
For more information please consult Women in Alaska's Labor Force, Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

ALASKA'S LABOR FORCE IN AUGUST

by Chris Miller

Total unemployment in Alaska's labor force declined from 8.6 percent in July to 7.8 percent in August. The decline in the unemployment rate was due primarily to a decline in the number of unemployed rather than a significant increase in employment. The size of Alaska's labor force actually declined by about 1 percent over the month. A decline in Alaska's labor force from July to August is not out of the ordinary, and actually occurs about half the time.





Total wage and salary employment increased approximately 1 percent over the previous month. Employment among private industry increased approximately 1100 workers, the vast majority of which was in the construction industry. Though most industries also experienced some growth, the manufacturing industry experienced an employment decline of approximately 4 percent.

With the end of the Bristol Bay salmon run in July, seafood processing in that area declined by approximately 1000 workers. Employment in the rest of the seafood processing industry remained relatively stable compared to the previous month. This was particularly true in the Kodiak and Cook Inlet areas where better than average catches were experienced.

Employment in the wood products industry remained virtually unchanged from the previous month. Most of the mills were in full operation however some of the logging companies reduced their workforce slightly. The decline in demand for wood products which hit the timber industry in Washington and Oregon earlier this year is apparently beginning to have some effect here in Alaska. Industry officials expect to see a significant decline in logging employment during the month of September as a result of the softening demand for wood products.

Employment in the construction industry increased approximately 9 percent from July to August. Though the housing and building construction industry did experience some growth over the month, the majority of the increased employment was in the heavy construction sector.

Tourist related activity around the state has most likely reached its peak during

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ALASKA

	P/ 8/80	R/ 7/80	3/79	CHANGES FROM: 7/80	 3/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	184600	182700	181400	1900	3200
MINING..........................	6900	6700	5800	200	1100
CONSTRUCTION....................	12300	11300	13100	1000	-800
MANUFACTURING...................	20300	21700	19500	-900	1300
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	14000	15000	13000	-1000	1000
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	4000	4000	3900	0	100
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	2300	2700	2600	100	200
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	17900	17700	18200	200	-300
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	2400	2300	2300	100	100
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	1400	1400	1500	0	-100
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	5400	5400	5700	0	-300
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	8700	8600	8700	100	0
TRADE...........................	30500	30200	31000	300	-500
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	6000	5900	6100	100	-100
RETAIL TRADE..................	24500	24300	24900	200	-400
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4200	4100	4200	100	0
FOOD STORES.................	3300	3300	3300	0	0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	8200	8200	8700	0	-500
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	8800	8700	8700	100	100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	8500	8600	8900	-100	-400
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	33500	33000	32200	500	1300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT................	54200	53500	52700	700	1500
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT............	17900	18200	18800	-300	-900
STATE GOVERNMENT..............	15100	15000	14800	100	300
LOCAL GOVERNMENT..............	21200	20300	19100	900	2100

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

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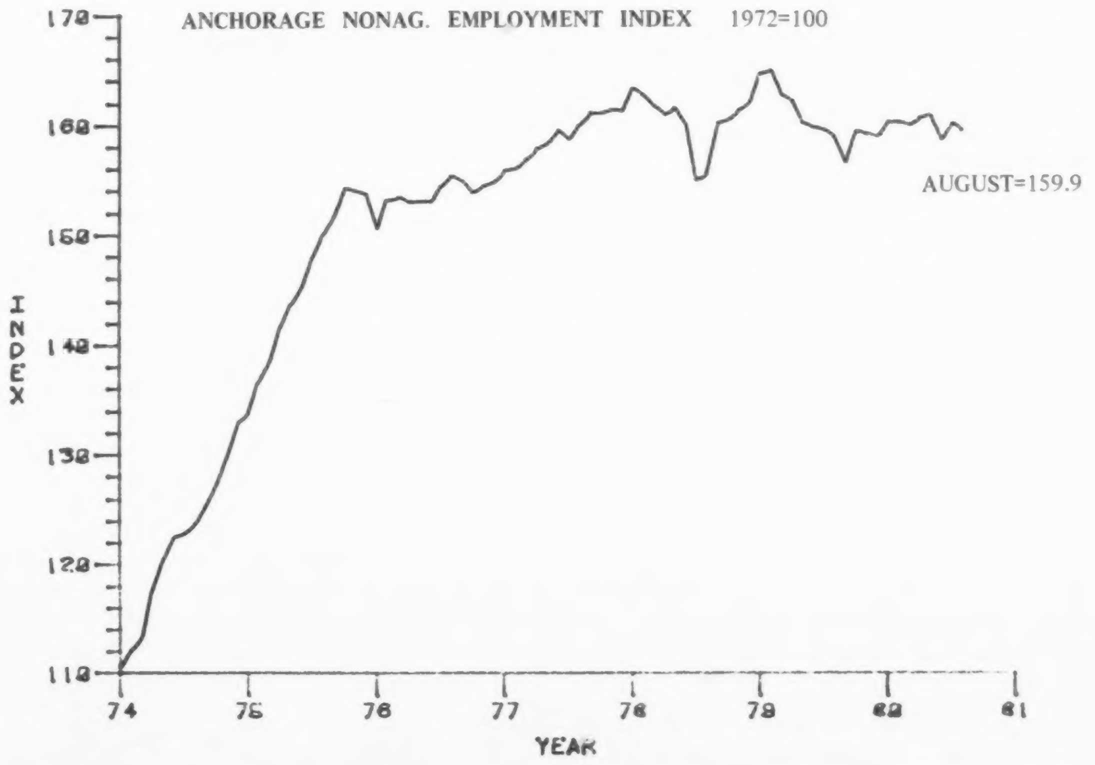
the month of August. Hotel employment increased approximately 3 percent over the month and the retail trade sector catering to tourism had no significant growth.

In the government sector, normal seasonal shifts were behind the changes in employment levels at the federal, state and local levels.

ANCHORAGE LABOR FORCE IN AUGUST

The August unemployment rate in Anchorage was 7.2 percent. The estimate of total employment has been constant over the year, but total unemployment was up by 200 resulting in a rate which is slightly higher than that recorded in August of 1979.

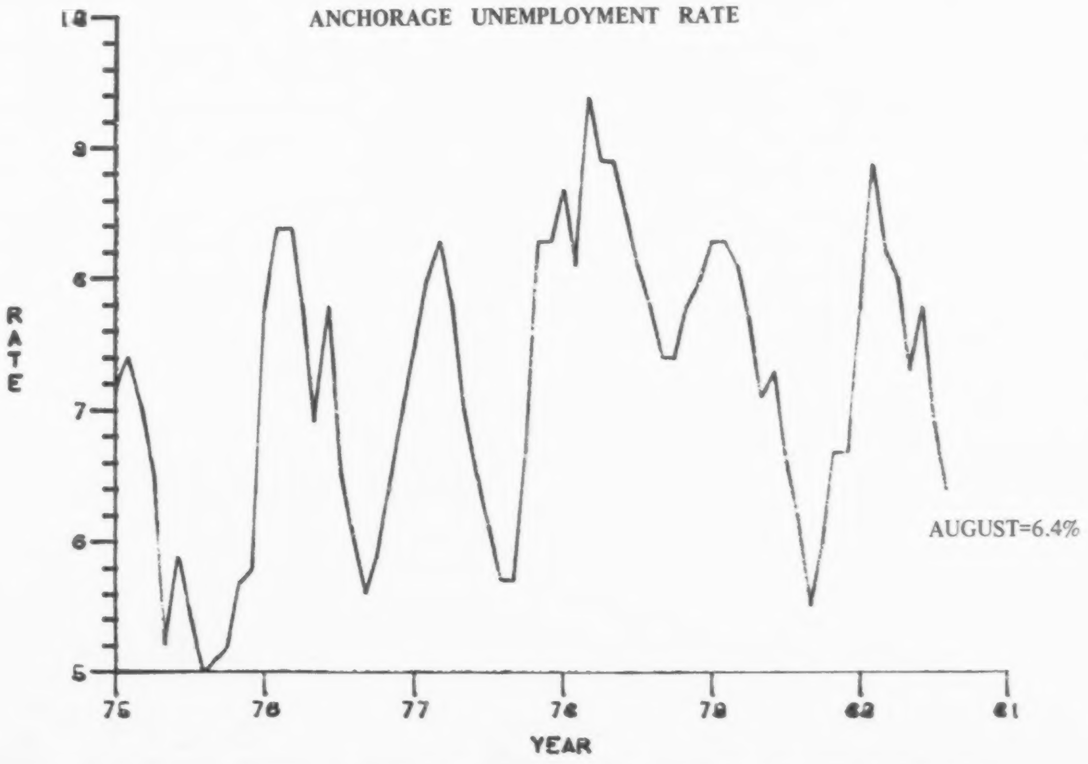
The nonagagricultural employment index continues to oscillate around 160. In August, it was below at 159.6. The index first crossed 160 in August of 1977, and has been reasonably close to that point since that time. This points out that total wage and salary employment, when adjusted for seasonal changes, has remained relatively constant for the past 3 years. However, there have been some shifts in the employment of the industries. Construction is the big decliner, but federal government is also down from three years ago. These declines are offset by increases in nearly every other industry, but the biggest gains are in state and local government, mining, trade and finance insurance and real estate.



The monthly changes in employment by industry show that the employment peak for the year has almost been reached. Most industries show only slight gains or declines. Manufacturing was the biggest decliner due to the end of the salmon harvest. The end of salmon processing also produced a decline in air transportation.

There were two big gainers in August, government and construction. The education sector of local government was entirely responsible for the net growth in government. In construction, the monthly growth was centered in heavy construction. Major dirt and paving jobs are present throughout Anchorage and their employment was approaching or hitting their peaks. Additionally, there were some other jobs starting or building up. The new Peters Creek overpass and the extension of Minnesota Bypass are a couple examples.

Residential construction perked up slightly with a small increase over last year, although employment was still below last year which was dismal. The number of building permits issued by the Municipality of Anchorage for single family residences in August was above last years level for the second month in a row. But you must remember that July of last year was when construction slowed dramatically and permit activity dropped to very low levels. The issuance of 126 single family permits compared to 64 in August of 1975 shows a positive trend, but still construction activity is at a very low level. The issuance of permits for multi-family units remains well below last years level.



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE

	P/ 8/80	R/ 7/80	8/79	CHANGES FROM: 7/80	 8/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	80400	79800	80200	600	200
MINING..........................	2250	2250	2000	0	250
CONSTRUCTION....................	6450	5850	7300	600	-850
MANUFACTURING...................	2050	2350	1850	-300	200
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	750	1100	450	-350	300
OTHER MANUFACTURING...........	1300	1250	1400	50	-100
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	8800	8850	8600	-50	200
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1150	1100	1250	50	-100
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	300	300	350	0	-50
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	3550	3650	3250	-100	300
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	3800	3800	3750	0	50
TRADE...........................	17300	17300	17350	0	-50
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	4150	4100	4200	50	-50
RETAIL TRADE..................	13150	13200	13150	-50	0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1900	1850	1700	50	200
FOOD STORES.................	1800	1850	1600	-50	200
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	4550	4550	4750	0	-200
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	4900	4950	5100	-50	-200
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5100	5250	5300	-150	-200
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16400	16350	16250	50	150
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	22050	21600	21550	450	500
FEDERAL.......................	9350	9500	9650	-150	-300
STATE.........................	4350	4350	4550	0	300
LOCAL.........................	7350	7250	7350	600	500

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3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

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NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

	P/ 8/80	R/ 7/80	8/79	CHANGES FROM: 7/80	 8/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	33200	32550	32800	650	400
MINING..........................	2300	2250	2000	50	300
CONSTRUCTION....................	6600	6050	7500	550	-900
MANUFACTURING...................	2150	2400	1900	-250	250
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	9050	9200	8950	-150	100
TRADE...........................	18050	18000	17950	50	100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5250	5400	5400	-150	-150
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16650	16600	16450	50	200
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	23150	22650	22650	500	500

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ANCHORAGE-MATSU LABOR FORCE IN AUGUST

The preliminary first counts are in from the 1980 census, and they held some surprises. Local government officials released the totals and they were lower than anyone had expected or predicted. Estimates for the Anchorage Area ranged from about 180,000 to 205,000, but nobody expected the first field count to be 160,760. In the MatSu Borough the situation was similar. The latest estimates ranged from about 19,000 to over 23,000, but the census numbers are 18,743. In the valley, the bulk of the discrepancy is in the three incorporated cities. The first count in Palmer, Wasilla and Houston totals to only a third of the previous estimates and is considerably less than the former estimate for Wasilla alone.

These counts will almost certainly go up as omissions and errors are corrected, but it is unlikely that the counts will change substantially. However, because of the unexpectedly low counts, and because of their importance for revenue sharing they will be challenged and verified.

One of the more significant events in the valley is underway again. Permits were obtained in late June so that

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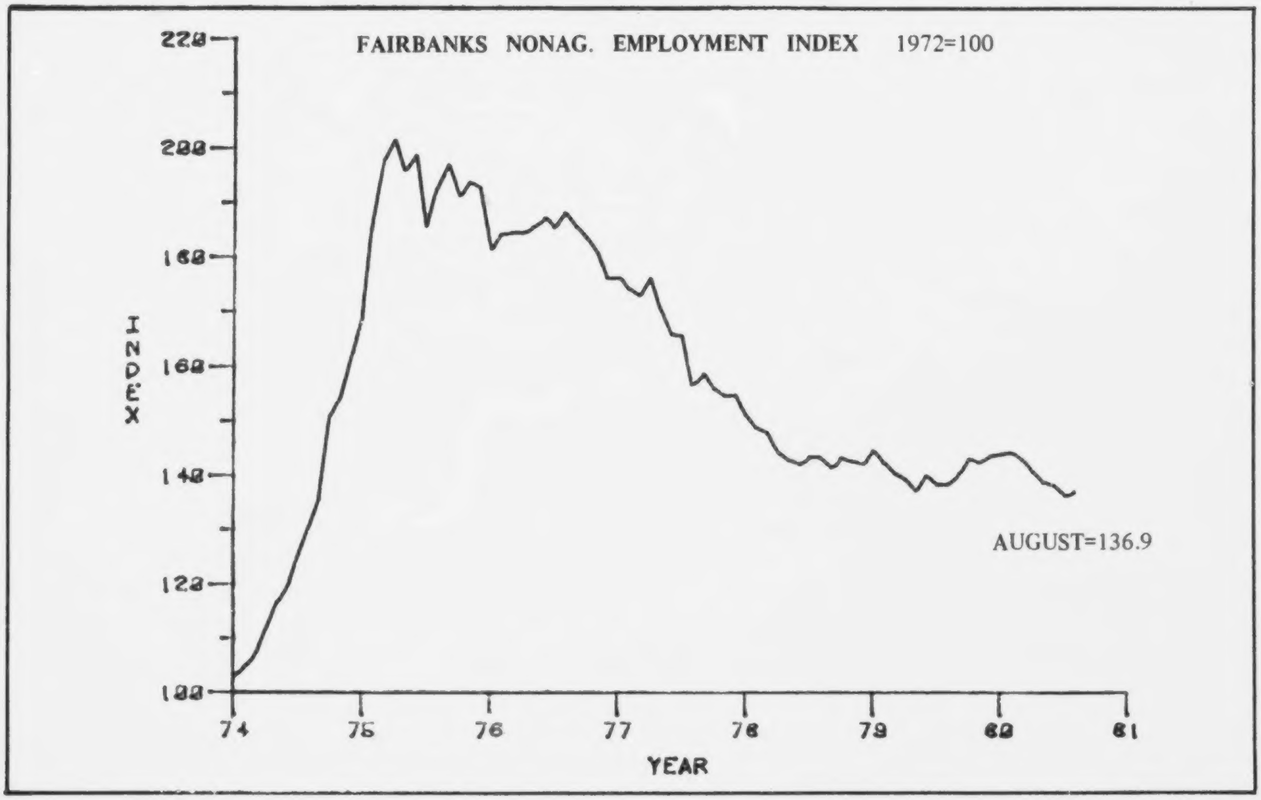
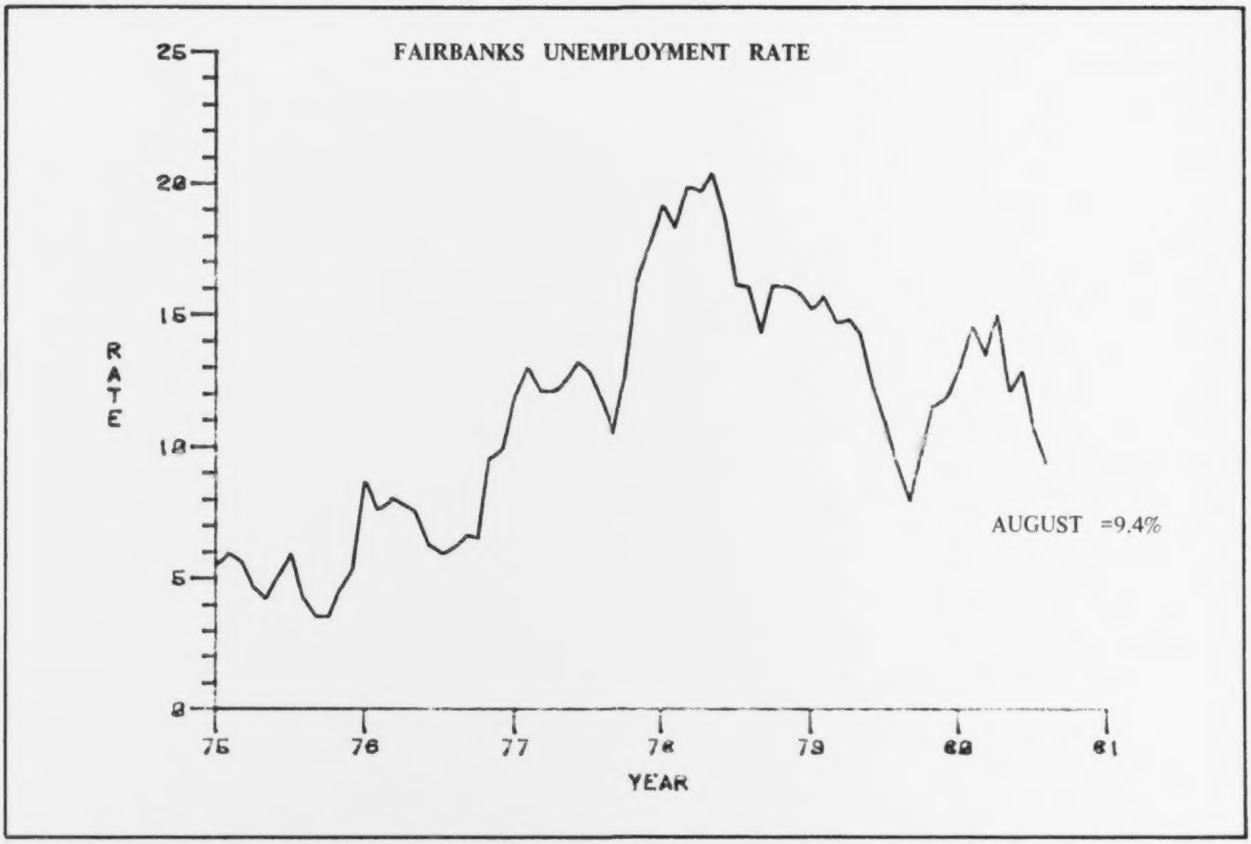
construction could begin once again on the road to Point MacKenzie. It is economically significant, because it will open up a large area for agriculture and coal development as well as reawaken interest in a port development on the north side of Cook Inlet. The project is 21 miles long and spans the distance between Goose Bay and Point MacKenzie. Three firms; Rockford Corporation, R. W. Cramp and Wasilla Excavating and Associates are currently performing dirt work contracts on the first 14 miles of the project. It is expected that a substandard grade will be punched through to Mile 14 by the end of 1980. The final phase of the project, the last 7 miles, will be constructed during calender year 1981.

The unemployment rate in MatSu remains higher than last year. As a matter of fact, the census division has one of the highest rates in the state. The estimate for total unemployment is up by 200, while the estimate for total employment is constant. This results in an unemployment rate of 15.9 percent compared to 13.4 percent last year.

FAIRBANKS' LABOR FORCE IN AUGUST

The unemployment rate declined again in August and it will likely decline again in September, but it should begin its long winter climb in the month of October. However, this October there will be a major difference, because those covered by unemployment insurance benefits will receive increased benefits. The maximum unemployment benefits paid will be raised from the present $120 ($90 base and 10 dollars for each dependent up to three) to $222 ($150 base and 24 dollars for each dependent up to three).





The total dollar amount paid out in benefits in Fairbanks in 1979 was $6.7 million, which was a drop from $10.6 million in 1978. This total amount is expected to fall again this year due to the decline in the number of claimants. With the new higher benefit amount and a likely slight decline in the number of Fairbanks claimants, total payments made in 1981 may remain stable.

On the employment side, wage and salary employment budged slightly upwards in August. Three industries gained employment and an equal number lost workers and two other industries remained stable. The increases were as small as 1 percent for government and as high as 8 percent for construction, with losses ranging from 3 percent in trade and 6 percent in the finance industry. The seasonally adjusted nonagricultural index registered at 136.9 for August, up slightly from July but down by about the same amount compared with last year's index. During the summer months, the index has been 1 or 2 points below last year almost consistantly but during the winter and spring it was almost consistantly above year-ago levels. This points to the summer seasons employment which has been generally sluggish, partially because of a slower than average construction season, a less than robust tourist season, and no new developments in the economy which had an immediate influence on employment levels.

In August both transportation employment and construction got a boost when China Airlines became an added international customer at the Fairbanks International Airport and the long

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
FAIRBANKS

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	8/80	7/80	8/79	7/80	8/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	21750	21700	22100	50	-350
MINING...........................	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION.....................	2000	1850	2150	150	-150
MANUFACTURING....................	600	600	550	0	50
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2650	2750	2800	-100	-150
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	400	450	400	-50	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	650	650	800	0	-150
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1600	1650	1600	-50	0
TRADE..........................	3750	3850	4000	-100	-250
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	700	700	700	0	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	3050	3150	3300	-100	-250
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	400	450	450	-50	-50
FOOD STORES.................	550	550	550	0	0
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	2100	2150	2300	-50	-200
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	750	800	900	-50	-150
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4800	4750	4700	50	100
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	7150	7050	6950	100	200
FEDERAL.......................	2150	2200	2250	-50	-100
STATE.........................	3100	2950	2750	150	350
LOCAL.........................	1900	1900	1950	0	-50

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announced hydra-fueling facility at the airport got underway. The entire project is expected to cost $2.5 million and, weather permitting, is expected to be completed in February of next year. The hydra-fueling project is expected to speed up the time needed for fueling the planes. This activity has increased rapidly during the past year-and-a-half as a result of the international cargo flights stopping for refueling in Fairbanks. In April 1979, before international jets became a regular scene in Fairbanks, the fuel flowage was 1 million gallons per month compared to April 1980's 5 million gallons. Rumors of additional international airlines using Fairbanks as a refueling location continue to be heard.

One recent development during the last month which may provide some immediate and long-range stimulus to the economy comes from the last state payment of $272 million dollars made in July to the Native Regional Corporations. The immediate effect comes from the distribution of disbursement checks in July from Doyon Ltd of slightly more than $2000 each, sent to at-large shareholders (the shareholders enrolled in a Regional Corporation, but not in a village corporation). Doyon Ltd., headquartered in Fairbanks, presently has approximately 9050 shareholders, of which approximately 2000 are at-large shareholders. The majority of the at-large share holders reside in the various urban areas in Alaska as well as some outside of the state. This means that a number of Fairbanks residents will be receiving these distribution checks. The remaining money will go to Doyon and the 25 village cooperations in the Doyon Region and their boards of directors will decide what will be done with this money. Doyon also recently mailed out its first dividends of $100 to all of its shareholders. In June, Doyon was conveyed 1.4 million acres of land, making it the third largest private landholder in Alaska. This will all have the effect of providing further stimulus to the Fairbanks economy and the economy throughout the Interior, as further investments and possibly dividends are made.

INTERIOR'S LABOR FORCE IN AUGUST

The Interior's unemployment rate of 10.1 percent and the wage and salary levels for August of 26,334 indicate a lack of the typical seasonal dynamism which usually comes during this time of year. A 0.6 percent increase for wage and salary employment in August is below the normal increase for this month, when activity often moves into high gear to beat the winter season. Normally the rural Interior's employment experiences more seasonality than its urban counterpart because of the nature of its economy, but the balance of Interior's (excluding Fairbanks) employment did not increase any more rapidly than Fairbanks'. This is largely due to the less than normal increases in construction, tourism, firefighting, and trade industries which normally prime the pump of the economy during this time of year. Despite this monthly picture, the employment levels in August are slightly above year-ago levels.

School construction, one of Interior's major boosters during last year's construction season, experienced a much lower level of activity this year. In the coming year on the other hand, the Interior will experience another boost in school construction (refer to article in June TRENDS) activity and some of it will likely commence this year. Two such projects, unlike most, previous construction of primary and secondary schools, will be the construction of two vocational education schools in the Interior, one in Fort Yukon and the other in Delta. Both schools will primarily serve the secondary school students. The Fort Yukon vocational school will concentrate in the areas of clerical and small business management, where its graduates will find opportunities in the regional and village corporations, government and other businesses. Job entry skills will also be taught in the various trade skills, such as welding and carpentry. The main thrust of these education programs will be to provide skills to the students so that they will be able to find employment upon graduation. The school will be able to provide housing for 42 students. They hope to begin construction on the school in May or June of 1981.

The Delta vocational education school is expected to go out to bid in October and is estimated to cost approximately $750,000. The school will concentrate on agricultural skills such as horticulture, meat cutting, farm welding and other skills needed in an agricultural community. These students will also be largely secondary school students. This is just one of the many agricultural related additions which have come to Delta during the past two years. Delta is one of the few areas of the Interior's present economy, which has an industry that has been expanding beyond historical levels. Delta expects to harvest 14,000 acres this year, (weather permitting) four times the amount which was harvested last year. Of this crop, approximately 13,000 acres are barley, 800-900 acres are oats, 100 acres are wheat and 200 acres of rape seed. The farmers expect to sell 4000-5000 short tons for use within the state; and the state hopes to market the remaining 10-11 thousand tons in Korea, Japan, Taiwan and possibly other far Eastern Countries.

This increase in production has meant that the Alaska Farmers Co-operative in Delta (123 members) has had to double its storage capacity, necessitating additions to the elevators built last year; they expect to double this capacity again next year. The cooperative is also in the midst of constructing a $750,000 fertilizer plant, which will not manufacture fertilizer, but will handle and blend the fertilizer for its members. The cooperative is a farm supply and marketing cooperative.

Barley has been the topic of most interest for obvious reasons, but dairy, pork, and beef operations are being developed as well. A slaughter house and perhaps a complete meat processing plant may get underway within the next year.

A seed plant is also being built in the Delta area to supply local demand and some of its product will also be exported to the U.S. domestic market and foreign markets. In addition a number of equipment dealers have recently expanded in Delta. One of these dealers is Pioneer Equipment, which deals exclusively in farm equipment supplies. It has recently moved into a new facility and expects to be able to win a large share of the expanding farming market in Delta. Other heavy equipment dealers are also expecting increased business from the gasline projects, when it gets underway.

This expansion in agriculture has affected much of Delta's economic infrastructure and will likely continue to exert its influence in the coming years. At this time, Bob Pollock of the Alaska Agricultural Action Council estimates approximately 145 people are presently involved directly in this agricultural development and this figure is expected to grow. Next year it is estimated an additional 15,000 acres will be planted and that next fall 45-50 thousand additional acreas will be auctioned by the state in Delta, bringing the total acreage to 100,000 acres. Nenana is also becoming an area of increased agricultural interest and may eventually see similiar agricultural development. This recent agricultural expansion is broadening Interior's economic infrastructure. Though this industry may be small at present, it may become an important provider of employment to a cross-section of industries in the Interior.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
INTERIOR

	P/ 8/80	R/ 7/80	8/79	CHANGES FROM: 7/80	 8/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	26350	26200	26200	150	150
MINING..........................	300	300	150	0	150
CONSTRUCTION....................	2300	2150	2350	150	-50
MANUFACTURING...................	800	800	700	0	100
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	3650	3800	3850	-150	-200
TRADE...........................	4000	4050	4250	-50	-250
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	900	950	950	-50	-50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	5250	5150	5150	100	100
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	9150	9000	8800	150	350

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA'S LABOR FORCE IN AUGUST
by Debbie Berggren

Total nonagriculture employment in Southeast Alaska was at the same level as last year, increasing by only 0.7 percent. Unemployment on the other hand increased by 3.6 percent.

During August the unemployment rates for all Southeastern cities, except Skagway, decreased. Skagway's unemployment rate increased to 11.3 percent up from 9.2 percent in July. Transient workers were the contributing factor to this increase.

Employment in the logging sector is down 5.5 percent over last year. This decrease is caused by the early closures of many camps due to a softening market. The sawmill sector experienced a 4.9 percent increase in employment over July, bringing it up to 11.7 percent over last year.

Seafood processing employment reached an unexpected high, 0.7 percent over last year. Good salmon catches, particularly pinks, during the key week (week which includes the 12th), helped to create this increase in employment.

Construction is down over 1979 by 2.9 percent, with building construction down 13.6 percent. Special trades on the other hand is 7.0 percent above last year.

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NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

	P/ 8/80	R/ 7/80	8/79	CHANGES FROM: 7/80	CHANGES FROM: 8/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY....	29250	28350	29100	900	150
CONSTRUCTION..................	1250	1200	1300	50	-50
MANUFACTURING..................	6000	5650	5950	350	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2850	2550	2850	300	0
TRADE..........................	4000	3950	4000	50	0
WHOLESALE TRADE..............	400	400	400	0	0
RETAIL TRADE.................	3600	3550	3600	50	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1150	1100	1250	50	-100
MINING, SERVICES & MISC........	3600	3500	3400	100	200
GOVERNMENT 2/..................	10400	10400	10350	0	50
FEDERAL......................	2350	2400	2550	-50	-200
STATE........................	4600	4600	4600	0	0
LOCAL........................	3450	3400	3200	50	250

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

Seasonal increases in the wholesale cold storage plants created a 7.1 percent increase over July in the wholesale trade sector. Retail trade remained relatively stable.

Finance, insurance and real estate on the whole showed some improvement over July, but is still 8.7 percent below year-ago levels.

HOURS AND EARNINGS - July 1980
by Jan Blair

There was no significant change in either hourly earnings or weekly hours in the mining industry from the previous month of June, but there was an increase of 4 percent in the average hourly earnings over those of July 1979. The average weekly hours actually decreased from that of a year ago.

In construction, wages went up 5 percent

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LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	p/ 8/80	r/ 7/80	8/79	p/ 8/80	r/ 7/80	8/79	p/ 8/80	r/ 7/80	8/79	p/ 8/80	r/ 7/80	8/79
ALASKA STATEWIDE..........	193165	201446	189512	15421	17342	13376	7.8	8.6	7.1	178044	184104	176136
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION....	91593	92492	91402	6636	7152	5209	7.2	7.7	5.8	84957	85340	85193
ANCHORAGE...............	83852	84504	83865	5407	5306	5202	6.4	6.9	6.2	78445	78798	78663
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA.......	7741	7388	7537	1229	1346	1007	15.9	17.1	13.4	6512	6542	6530
GULF COAST REGION ...	27413	28207	24251	2248	2721	1791	8.2	9.6	7.4	25165	25486	22460
CORDOVA.................	1514	1573	1339	90	130	68	5.9	8.3	5.1	1424	1443	1271
KENAI...................	14646	14833	12971	1411	1429	1158	9.6	9.6	8.9	13235	13404	11813
KODIAK..................	6011	6473	5338	313	703	253	5.2	10.9	4.7	5698	5770	5085
SEWARD..................	2004	2033	1757	164	170	115	8.2	8.4	6.5	1840	1863	1642
VALDEZ..................	3238	3295	2846	270	289	197	8.3	8.8	6.9	2968	3006	2649
INTERIOR REGION...........	26077	26731	24930	2623	3033	2392	10.1	11.3	9.6	23454	23698	22538
FAIRBANKS...............	21274	21797	20449	1990	2312	1918	9.4	10.6	9.4	19284	19485	18531
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS.....	2043	2115	1948	201	254	178	9.8	12.0	9.1	1842	1861	1770
UPPER YUKON.............	541	541	480	124	120	79	22.9	22.2	16.5	417	421	401
YUKON-KOYUKUK...........	2219	2278	2053	308	347	217	13.9	15.2	10.6	1911	1931	1836
NORTHERN REGION...........	9123	9209	8418	771	952	637	8.5	10.3	7.6	8352	8257	7781
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE......	3493	3495	3288	165	200	183	4.7	5.7	5.6	3333	3295	3105
KOBUK...................	2423	2471	2218	295	357	235	12.2	14.9	10.6	2128	2104	1983
NOME....................	3202	3243	2912	311	385	219	9.7	11.9	7.5	2891	2858	2693
SOUTHEAST REGION..........	31492	31201	30698	2109	2360	1548	6.7	7.6	5.0	29383	28841	29150
ANGOON..................	365	360	361	41	42	39	11.2	11.7	10.8	324	318	322
HAINES..................	924	918	858	114	123	54	12.3	13.4	6.3	810	795	804
JUNEAU..................	11178	11069	10987	645	729	539	5.8	6.5	4.9	10533	10340	10448
KETCHIKAN...............	7249	7182	7076	443	502	324	6.1	7.0	4.6	6806	6630	6752
OUTER KETCHIKAN.........	1164	1152	1134	84	92	62	7.2	8.0	5.5	1080	1060	1072
PRINCE OF WALES.........	1502	1511	1475	98	133	82	6.5	8.8	5.6	1404	1378	1393
SITKA...................	4140	4137	4061	251	320	203	6.1	7.7	5.0	3889	3817	3858
SKAGWAY.................	1705	1634	1596	193	150	96	11.3	9.2	6.0	1512	1484	1500
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG.....	3265	3247	3150	240	278	149	7.4	8.6	4.7	3025	2969	3001
SOUTHWEST REGION..........	12767	13606	9313	1034	1124	799	8.1	8.3	8.1	11733	12482	9014
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS........	3222	3434	2497	134	149	125	4.2	4.3	5.0	3088	3285	2372
BETHEL..................	4329	4613	3257	469	507	292	10.8	11.0	9.0	3860	4106	2965
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH.....	567	599	436	27	24	21	4.8	4.0	4.8	540	575	415
BRISTOL BAY.............	1581	1681	1240	76	80	34	4.8	4.8	6.8	1505	1601	1156
KUSKOKWIM...............	1197	1295	942	155	186	141	12.9	14.4	15.0	1042	1109	801
WADE HAMPTON............	1871	1984	1441	173	178	136	9.2	9.0	9.4	1698	1806	1305

p/=Preliminary   r/=Revised   1979 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska's CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

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for July and up 9 percent as compared to the same month of 1979, even though the average weekly hours did not change significantly on either a monthly or an annual basis.

The food manufacturing industry reflected the greatest change in average weekly hours, with a 31 percent increase from June's average weekly hours. This was due primarily to the activity created by the Bristol Bay salmon run in early July. Even though there was a slight drop in hours for the wood processing industry, for manufacturing as a whole average hours were up following the trend of the seafood processing industry which in July was about 51 percent of all manufacturing employment.

However, this tremendous jump in employment adversely affected the average hourly earnings, with a 9 percent decrease as compared to June. On a yearly comparison, however, both hours and earnings went up by 10 percent and 13 percent respectively. With the exception of wholesale trade, Trade is especially interesting with wholesale trade realizing the greatest hourly wage increase from a year ago, and over twice the increase in wages of retail trade. On a monthly comparison, wholesale trade shows the most significant decrease in hours.

Along with manufacturing, the finance, insurance and real estate sector has suffered a decrease in weekly earnings for July, but has managed to maintain a 7 percent increase in earnings over July 1979 figures.

manufacturing showed the greatest advance in wages amongst these selected industries.

Transportation, communication and utilities also showed increases in the average weekly hours from June. However, this industry has the smallest percentage increase in wages from a year ago and, along with mining, the greatest percentage decrease in average weekly hours, indicating a 4 percent drop from July 1979.

ALASKA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR
SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/ 2/

	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	p/ 7/80	r/ 6/80	7/79	p/ 7/80	r/ 6/80	7/79	p/ 7/80	r/ 6/80	7/79
MINING	17.80	17.88	17.04	49.8	50.4	51.7	886.44	901.15	880.97
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	20.33	19.29	18.73	43.0	43.1	43.6	874.19	831.40	816.63
MANUFACTURING	9.50	10.49	8.42	49.1	37.4	44.7	466.45	392.33	376.37
Food & Kindred Products	7.77	7.56	6.80	52.2	34.6	45.8	405.59	261.58	311.44
Lumber & Paper Products	14.72	13.75	12.99	40.8	41.7	42.3	600.58	573.38	549.48
TRANSPORTATION, COMM. & UTILITIES	13.40	12.73	12.99	36.6	34.2	38.2	490.44	435.37	496.22
TRADE	9.12	9.04	8.24	35.0	35.9	35.4	319.20	324.54	291.70
Wholesale Trade	11.44	11.28	9.80	38.2	43.6	39.1	437.01	491.81	383.18
Retail Trade	8.20	8.18	7.62	33.9	33.7	34.1	277.98	275.67	259.84
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	--	--	--	--	--	--	273.40	280.70	259.41

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

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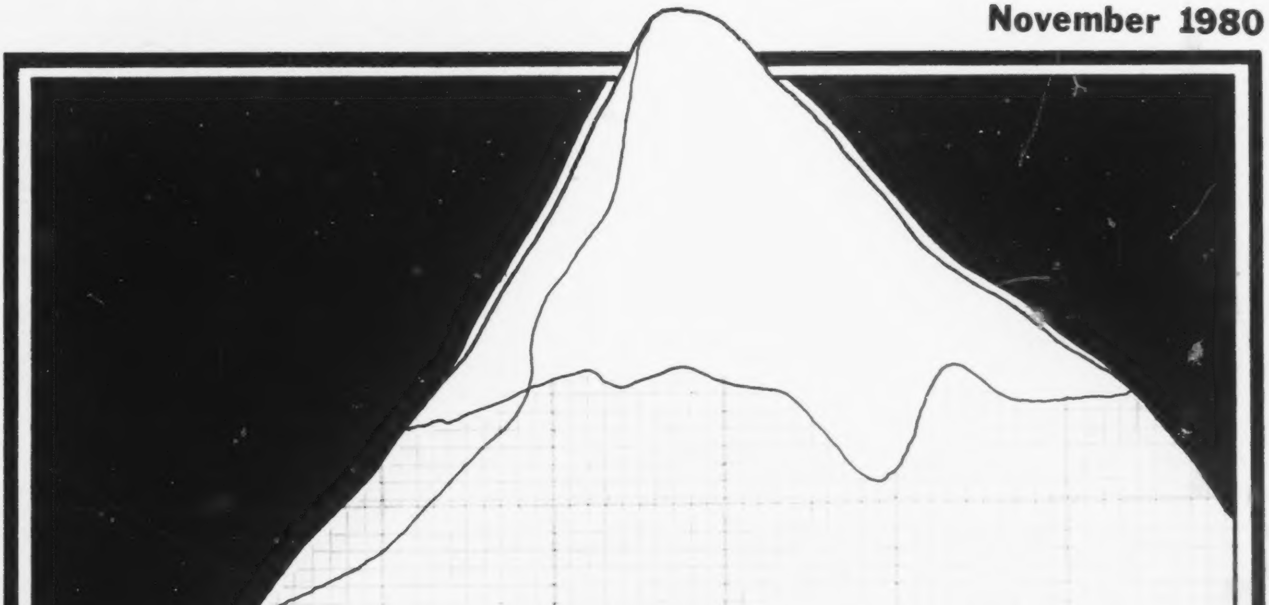
ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

November 1980



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Alaska Regional Forecasts to 1982 1

Soft Market Hits Lumber Industry 9

STATE OF ALASKA · DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEC 18 1980

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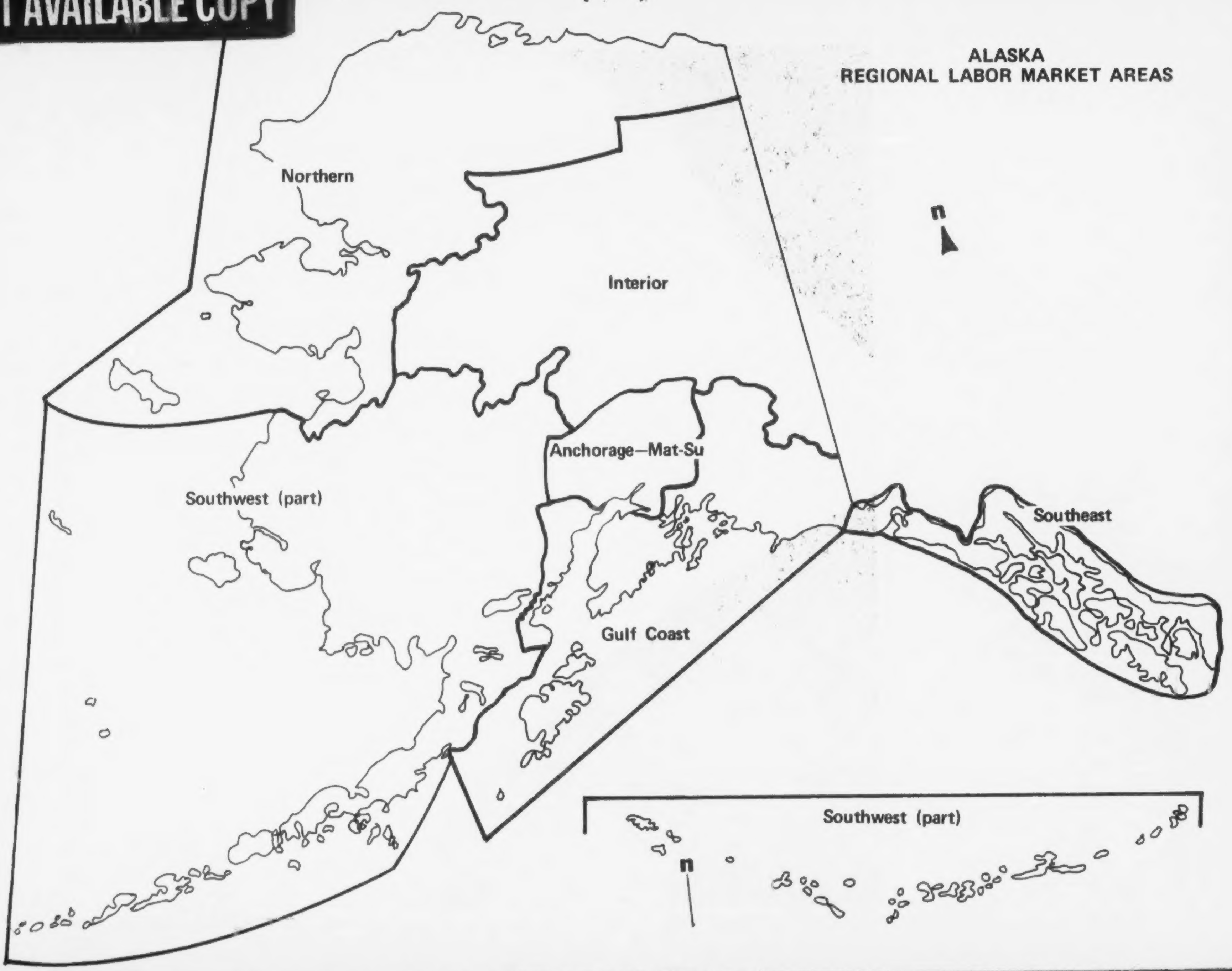

ALASKA
REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREAS

n
Northern
Interior
Anchorage–Mat-Su
Southwest (part)
Southeast
Gulf Coast
Southwest (part)
n

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

Jay S. Hammond, Governor
State of Alaska

Edmund N. Orbeck, Commissioner
Department of Labor

Jim Souby, Director
Administrative Services

John E. Post, Chief
Research and Analysis

November 1980

Chris Miller, Editor

ALASKA'S REGIONAL ECONOMIES: 1980 TO 1982

by David M. Reaume, Consulting Economist

Growth in Alaska's regional economies over the next two years will be fostered by a combination of (1) traditional sources of economic stimulus such as rising real government spending, and tourist growth; (2) a recovery in the seafood harvesting and processing industry from the surplus conditions of 1980; (3) increased timbering by the Southeast Alaska Native Corporation; (4) greater mineral exploration and extraction premised on a D2 settlement by early 1981 and several planned oil and gas lease sales; and (5) expanded exploration in the Beaufort Sea and the Prudhoe Bay uplands.

More fundamentally, the characteristics of future economic growth in Alaska are a function of the size and management of state oil revenue; the country's growing awareness of the military, political, and economic implications of continued dependence on unfriendly or unstable countries for strategic minerals; and the increasing popularity of Alaska as a tourist destination.

Looking ahead, say five to ten years, one can say with considerable assuredness that another Alaska economic surge is in the cards.

Precisely when and where in Alaska the pressures for growth will first be felt is a much more difficult question to answer. The forecast presented here is held with far more confidence when the numbers are added up to produce State totals, than as actually presented (on a region-by-region basis). Nevertheless, we believe that these regional employment forecasts are reasonable and do provide an intelligent appraisal of the near term outlook around the State.

For those who may be interested, it is worth noting that this forecast is consistent with the Statewide forecast published in the November 1980 QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ALASKA ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND REPORTING SYSTEM, now distributed by the Office of the Governor.

The principal assumptions behind the two year projections offered here are:

GOVERNMENT SPENDING - Real (inflation adjusted) State and local government spending increases 2.6 percent in 1980, 6.8 percent in 1981 and 4.3 percent in 1982 (calendar years).

TOURISM - The number of tourists visiting Alaska is assumed to grow by 9.0 percent each year.

TIMBER HARVEST - The current soft market for wood products will be short in duration. An annual cut of 450 million boardfeet per year on federal lands is assumed to be augmented by an additional cut of 50 million boardfeet on Native lands in 1981, and 100 million boardfeet in 1982. The Native timber is assumed to be exported as round logs.

HARD ROCK MINERALS - An Alaska lands settlement (D-2) by early 1981, coupled with continued high prices for key minerals known to occur in Alaska, is assumed to trigger an exploration boom, initially in areas with favorable legal access and transportation.

OIL AND GAS - A combination of State of Alaska and federal lease sales, on the one hand, and an annual average 4.0 percent real (over the rate of consumer price inflation) increase in uncontrolled crude oil and natural gas wellhead prices, is projected to lead to an increase in exploratory activity on the North Slope, in Cook Inlet (1981, 1982), the Gulf of Alaska near Yakutat (1982), and Norton Sound (1982).

TAX REPEAL/PERMANENT FUND DIVIDENDS - Tax repeal and the issuance of Permanent Fund Dividends add approximately 1,500 support sector jobs by the end of 1982.

None of the large construction projects frequently discussed in the press are assumed to get beyond the site preparation stage before 1983. (Alaska Oil Company formerly named Alpetco, Northwest gas pipeline, Pacific Alaska LNG, gas liquid petrochemicals).

ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION

Anchorage is Alaska's financial and administrative center, and a principal transportation node. Economic change in almost any part of Alaska feeds back into the Anchorage economy. Matanuska-Susitna, in some contrast, is a residential, semi-rural agricultural area with its principal population centers lying along the Anchorage-Fairbanks highway.

Between 1975 and 1979, nonagricultural employment in the Anchorage-Matsu region grew at an average annual rate of 3.0 percent per year. Despite an anticipated employment decline of almost 1.0 percent in 1980, the 1979-1982 annual rate of regional job growth should nearly match the 3.0 percent average posted in the 1975-1979 period. Largely responsible for the forecasted comeback in 1981 and 1982, is the hefty growth in State government spending mentioned above, Permanent Fund Dividends and tax repeal, and diversified stimulus from activity elsewhere in the State. Given the autumn 1979 announcement of the Nilchina Glacier mineral prospect and an early 1981 D-2 settlement, the region can expect to continue to experience a flurry of interest in prospecting, initially by self employed venturers, and later by the larger mining companies. An important feature of the Anchorage-Matsu

ALASKA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
ANCHORAGE - MATSU REGION

	History	Forecast		
	1979	1980	1981	1982
TOTAL	80,580	80,045	83,999	87,162
Mining	1,992	2,032	2,313	2,534
Construction	5,919	5,519	6,200	6,370
Manufacturing	1,775	1,813	1,894	1,992
Trans.-Comm. & Utilities	8,351	8,752	9,255	9,640
Trade	17,786	17,537	18,438	19,177
Finance-Insurance & Real Estate	5,022	4,716	4,982	5,315
Services & Miscellaneous	16,376	16,475	16,934	17,657
Government	23,359	23,201	23,983	24,477

NOTES 1/ Forecast period is 1980 to 1982.

2/ Data are on an ES-202 basis. Hence they are not comparable to the BLS-790 sample survey data found elsewhere in this publication.

longer term outlook which is not captured in a comparison of the two year forecasts offered here, is the region's relatively stable, relatively diversified economic base. While at times Anchorage-Matsu may grow slower than other parts of Alaska, it can also expect to experience somewhat less severe downturns.

In the short term the greatest risk facing the Anchorage economy is the proposed centralization of State government in Willow. While a capital move would greatly increase the job base in the Matanuska Valley, it could well mean a loss of several thousand State government jobs to Anchorage proper.

GULF COAST REGION

This region is made up of five Census Divisions: Cordova-McCarthy, Kenai-Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Seward, and Valdez-Chitina-Whittier.

The rise and fall of construction activity on the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline and Valdez terminal is largely responsible for the tiny 0.3 percent annual average rate of employment growth experienced over the 1975-1979 period. A somewhat stronger 3.2 percent annual gain is projected here for the 1979-1982 period, despite the absence from this forecast of major work on the Alaska Oil Company project.

ALASKA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
GULF COAST REGION

	History	Forecast		
	1979	1980	1981	1982
TOTAL	16,286	16,028	17,090	17,882
Mining	901	886	1,100	1,387
Construction	712	710	913	995
Manufacturing	3,836	3,783	4,020	4,041
Trans.-Comm. & Utilities	1,507	1,509	1,605	1,680
Trade	2,432	2,324	2,443	2,543
Finance-Insurance & Real Estate	410	375	396	440
Services & Miscellaneous	2,351	2,336	2,379	2,481
Government	4,137	4,105	4,234	4,315

NOTES 1/ Forecast period is 1980 to 1982

2/ Data are on an ES-202 basis. Hence they are not comparable to the BLS-790 sample survey data found elsewhere in this publication.

Scheduled site preparation for the Alaska Oil Company refinery, a gain in hardrock activity spurred by the Nelchina announcement, and increased drilling in Cook Inlet produce most of the projected 1979-1982 employment gains. Tax repeal and the issuance of Permanent Fund Dividends add further stimulus.

INTERIOR REGION

The Fairbanks, Southeast Fairbanks, Upper Yukon, and Yukon-Koyukuk Census Divisions make up this region. It was here that both the boom side and the bust side of the TransAlaska oil pipeline project was most heavily felt. In 1979, there were nearly 11,000 fewer nonagricultural jobs in the Interior region. For the 1979-1982 period, however, the projected trend is strongly upward, with an annual average 4.4 percent gain in jobs forecasted here.

State spending increases and surge in hardrock mining lead the way. Major State-funded construction projects on the agenda for Fairbanks alone, include $9.8 million for University of Alaska facilities, $2.5 million for State highways, and $5.0 million for the expansion of the correctional center. All told, the region is projected here to experience over $100 million in new public construction spending in 1981 and 1982.

ALASKA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
INTERIOR REGION

	History	Forecast		
	1979	1980	1981	1982
TOTAL	24,704	25,327	26,800	28,123
Mining	144	403	677	1,020
Construction	1,727	1,730	2,098	2,204
Manufacturing	755	755	773	794
Trans.-Comm. & Utilities	3,439	3,539	3,745	3,920
Trade	4,057	4,007	4,227	4,400
Finance-Insurance & Real Estate	859	855	903	1,003
Services & Miscellaneous	4,642	5,057	5,115	5,333
Government	9,081	8,981	9,262	9,449

NOTES 1/ Forecast period is 1980 to 1982.

2/ Data are on an ES-202 basis. Hence they are not comparable to the BLS-790 sample survey data found elsewhere in this publication.

The past year saw a renewal of interest in gold mining as world gold prices hit $600 per ounce and stayed there. Given a D-2 settlement by early 1981 and stable mineral prices, the 1980 "renewal of interest" is forecasted to turn into an organized mineral exploration boom of some duration, paced by the search for gold but by no means limited to it.

After 1982, construction of the Northwest Alaskan gas pipeline can be expected to set the regional economy off on another boom. This time, however, a mid to late decade appearance of a healthy mining industry could do much to soften the inevitable regional post-gas pipeline decline. For this reason alone, the Interior may have the most at stake of all in the present Congressional D-2 debate.

NORTHERN REGION

This region includes the following Census Divisions: Barrow-North Slope, Nome and Kobuk. Oil and gas exploration on the North Slope and in Norton Sound (1982), and mineral exploration on the Seward Peninsula are the basis for expected gains

ALASKA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
NORTHERN REGION

	History	Forecast		
	1979	1980	1981	1982
TOTAL	9,120	9,982	11,148	11,488
Mining	2,671	3,211	4,005	4,343
Construction	498	668	802	581
Manufacturing	43	43	65	65
Trans.-Comm. & Utilities	625	660	698	731
Trade	670	690	725	755
Finance-Insurance & Real Estate	264	280	296	329
Services & Miscellaneous	994	1,063	1,085	1,131
Government	3,355	3,367	3,472	3,553

NOTES 1/ Forecast period is 1980 to 1982.

2/ Data are on an ES-202 basis. Hence they are not comparable to the BLS-790 sample survey data found elsewhere in this publication.

in the North until 1983 when the Northwest gas pipeline project is forecasted (here) to enter the construction phase.

A very restrictive D-2 bill could eliminate many hardrock mineral prospects (at Lost River for example). Balancing this negative possibility is the somewhat stronger-than-projected oil exploration effort that would likely follow any major new petroleum finds in the Beaufort Sea or in the Naval Petroleum Reserve (PET-4). No major new finds are implicit in this forecast.

On balance, a highly uncertain 8.0 percent annual average employment gain is forecasted for the 1970-1982 period, although signicantly smaller gains cannot be laid aside as improbable given the strength of the environmentalist opposition to mineral exploration and offshore drilling in the Arctic.

Yet another constraint that may impinge on this forecast is a possible shortage of drilling rigs available for Alaska operations. The provisions for timely drilling which have been written into recent State leases do not preclude a somewhat slower pace of exploration than that projected here.

ALASKA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
SOUTHEAST REGION

	History	Forecast		
	1979	1980	1981	1982
TOTAL	25,092	26,042	27,258	28,442
Mining	48	58	206	537
Construction	955	1,155	1,307	1,167
Manufacturing	3,753	4,053	4,179	4,411
Trans.-Comm. & Utilities	2,246	2,396	2,534	2,652
Trade	3,458	3,498	3,678	3,829
Finance-Insurance & Real Estate	1,232	1,242	1,312	1,458
Services & Miscellaneous	3,024	3,184	3,230	3,407
Government	10,376	10,456	10,812	10,981

NOTES 1/ Forecast period is 1980 to 1982.

2/ Data are on an ES-202 basis. Hence they are not comparable to the BLS-790 sample survey data found elsewhere in this publication.

SOUTHEAST REGION

Assuming that the capital is not moved from Juneau to Willow, Southeast can look forward to annual employment growth on the order of 4.0 to 5.0 percent through 1982. For the 1979 to 1982 period, an annual average 4.3 percent employment growth rate is forecasted here; premised on hard rock mineral exploration and development, some gains in the various fisheries, continued growth in tourism, the entry of Alaska Native corporations into the timber industry, the stimulus of Permanent Fund Dividends and tax repeal, and a modest 1.9 percent projected rate of growth in government employment per year. To put this in perspective, between 1975 and 1979, Southeast employment grew only 2.9 percent per year.

As in Anchorage proper, the greatest downside risk to this forecast is the proposed centralization of State government in Willow. Such a move if not offset by new investment in other industries, could ultimately reduce Juneau employment and population by 60.0 percent or more from 1980 levels.

SOUTHWEST REGION

The Census Divisions making up this region are: The Aleutian Islands, Bethel, Bristol

ALASKA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
SOUTHWEST REGION

	History	Forecast		
	1979	1980	1981	1982
TOTAL	10,624	10,676	11,224	11,502
Mining	3	3	24	43
Construction	263	363	436	382
Manufacturing	2,586	2,511	2,727	2,808
Trans.-Comm. & Utilities	524	574	610	639
Trade	863	838	881	917
Finance-Insurance & Real Estate	246	228	241	268
Services & Miscellaneous	1,913	1,933	1,948	1,990
Government	4,226	4,226	4,357	4,455

NOTES 1/ Forecast period is 1980 to 1982.

2/ Data are on an ES-202 basis. Hence they are not comparable to the BLS-790 sample survey data found elsewhere in this publication.

Bay, Bristol Bay Borough, Kuskokwim, and Wade Hampton. The region's nonsubsistence economic base is fishing, fish processing, and government.

Between 1975 and 1979 increased salmon and crab catches provided the stimulus for an 11.4 percent annual average gain in overall employment. Further gains of this magnitude are not likely unless bottomfish processing takes hold faster than forecasted here. As a result, only a 2.7 percent rate of employment growth is projected for the 1979-1982 period. In essence, the forecast given here presents a fleshing out of the area's support sector in response to earlier basic sector growth. A case in point is the expansion of the Dutch Harbor airport and port facilities.

RELATIVE REGIONAL "MULTIPLIERS"

A multiplier is the ratio of the total change in some magnitude, say jobs, to the change in that magnitude (or some other magnitude) which is presumed to have produced the total change. If an additional 100 mining jobs lead to a total job increase (including the 100 mining jobs) of 180 over a ten quarter period of time, we say that the ten quarter job-job multiplier is 180/100 or 1.8. Multipliers vary with the size and status of the economy, the length of time over which they are calculated, the type and strength of initial change, and the actual economic model used in their calculation.

Generally speaking, the job-job multiplier is an indication of the number of times a newly spent dollar changes hands within the economy in question. To the extent a regional economy's exports to other regions are sensitive to changes in those other regions, spending on imports need not lower regional multipliers. The extra dollars spent on imports may return in the form of export sales.

The volume and value of the bulk of the exports from Alaska (oil, fertilizer, seafood products, timber products) are impervious to any income gains Alaska imports may induce in our trading partners. Essentially the same statement can be made with respect to trading between Alaska regions. For example, the Anchorage economy grows when it "sells" more transportation, middleman, or administrative services to other regional Alaska economies. However, the virtual one way flow of trade from Anchorage to other parts of the State assures that virtually none of Anchorage's trading gains will, in turn, induce gains elsewhere.

Largely for this reason, Alaska job-job multipliers are low relative to those estimated for other parts of the United States. To gain a rough approximate understanding of the job-job multipliers applicable to Alaska regional economies, we have made a thumbnail calculation of those embodied in the forecasts offered here.

On average for the years 1981 and 1982, the ratio of total job gains to "basic sector" job gains (where the basic sector is defined here inexactly to include mining, construction, manufacturing and government) for the six Alaska regions are: Anchorage-Matsu 2.7, Gulf 1.5, Interior 1.8, North 1.4, Southeast 1.8 and Southwest 1.6.

Simulations of the Alaska statewide model have consistently produced estimates of the statewide job-job multiplier which lie between 1.5 and 1.8. The apparent (and likely) overestimates of the corresponding regional multipliers given above is primarily due to (a) failure to exclude from total job gains those support sector gains in 1981 and 1982 that stem from pre-1981 sources of stimulus, and (b) inappropriate attribution of tourism induced gains in trade and services to gains in the basic sector as defined above. Further inflating the Anchorage ratio is failure to leave out support sector changes induced by growth elsewhere in the state.

A rough adjustment for these shortcomings can be made. Assuming that the "true" Anchorage job-job multiplier associated with some representative initial stimulus is twenty percent higher than the upper limit of 1.8 estimated for the State as a whole, and scaling down all other regional multipliers proportional to Anchorage, yields the following estimated regional job-job multipliers.

Anchorage-Matsu	2.2
Gulf	1.2
Interior	1.4
North	1.1
Southeast	1.4
Southwest	1.3

These give a very inexact idea of the total two year gain in jobs that might be expected in each region given basic sector job gains paying average wages. These multipliers are offered here solely for the purpose of balancing some of the bolder estimates which have, on occasion, been put forth. While useful as rough rules-of-thumb, they in no way constitute a basis for project evaluation or government planning. Specific cases should be dealt with on their own terms.

ALASKA'S LABORFORCE IN SEPTEMBER

by Chris Miller

September marks the end of the summer season and the transition to winter operations in Alaska's economy. September usually has the lowest unemployment rate of the year, and this year is no exception with a decline in unemployment of 7.8 percent in August to 7.7 percent in September.

Though there was no significant increase in employment in the mining industry in September, activity should begin to pick up in the coming months. With the recent approval of the Beaufort Sea oil lease sale, several companies are preparing to explore this area. Also in an attempt to maximize the output of the Prudhoe Bay oil field, a massive salt water injection system will be in the initial stages of development this year.

Activity in the housing industry picked up during September. Housing contractors in the northern and central parts of the state took on extra help in an effort to finish or enclose their projects before the arrival of cold winter weather.

On the other hand, activity in the heavy construction sector remained unchanged at a level about 10 percent over last year.

The most significant changes in employment during the month occurred in the manufacturing industry. As the summer salmon season drew to a close approximately 6,000 employees were laid off from the seafood processing industry. This seasonal layoff was expected and many of the workers will either return to their homes in other states or go back to school. This year's catch has set records in terms of volume, however due to the soft market for seafood profits were not that exceptional.

Activity in one of Alaska's major logging areas around Ketchikan and Prince of Wales Island came to an abrupt halt during September due to development of a soft market for wood products. Many logging companies in that area had shut down by September 15th. Normally, logging operations continue until snowfall prevents further operation. The poor market affected all wood products including round logs which were thought to be in high demand. This situation however did not affect logging companies supplying wood to the Japanese owned mills in Sitka, Wrangell, and Petersburg.

Employment levels in the rest of the economy appear to be following approximately normal seasonal patterns. With the end of the summer tourist season several sectors of the economy reported declines in employment. Employment in air transportation, hotels, and other personal service related industries had declines in employment reflecting the end of the tourist season.

Though total government employment remained relatively stable from August to September, both federal and state government employment declined as agencies laid off summer help. Growth in local government was due primarily to the beginning of the school year.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ALASKA

	P/ 9/80	R/ 8/80	9/79	CHANGES FROM: 8/80	 9/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	175900	184600	177800	-8700	-1900
MINING..........................	6800	6800	5700	0	1100
CONSTRUCTION....................	12700	12500	13200	200	-500
MANUFACTURING...................	13600	20500	15300	-6900	-1700
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	7600	13600	8700	-6000	-1100
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	3300	4100	4000	-800	-700
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	2700	2800	2600	-100	100
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	17900	17900	18100	0	-200
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	2400	2400	2200	0	200
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	1400	1400	1500	0	-100
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	5300	5400	5600	-100	-300
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	8300	3700	8300	100	0
TRADE...........................	30100	30400	30500	-300	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	5800	6000	5800	-200	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	24300	24400	24700	-100	-400
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4100	4200	4200	-100	-100
FOOD STORES.................	3300	3800	3800	0	0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	8300	3200	8600	100	-300
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	8100	3200	8100	-100	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	8500	3500	8600	0	-100
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	31600	33400	30900	-1800	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT................	54700	54600	55500	100	-800
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT............	17700	18100	18700	-400	-1000
STATE GOVERNMENT..............	14900	15100	14900	-200	0
LOCAL GOVERNMENT..............	22100	21400	21900	700	200

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

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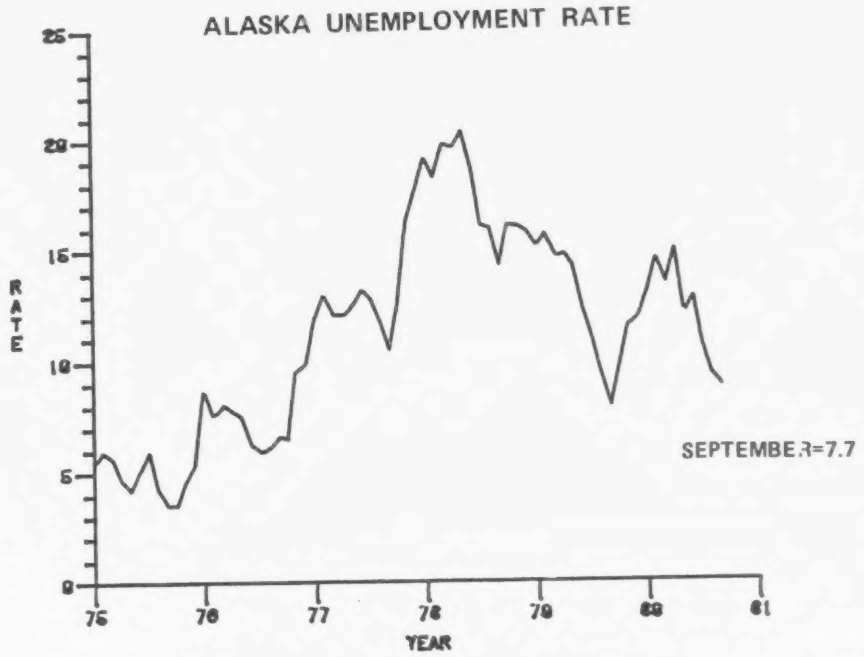
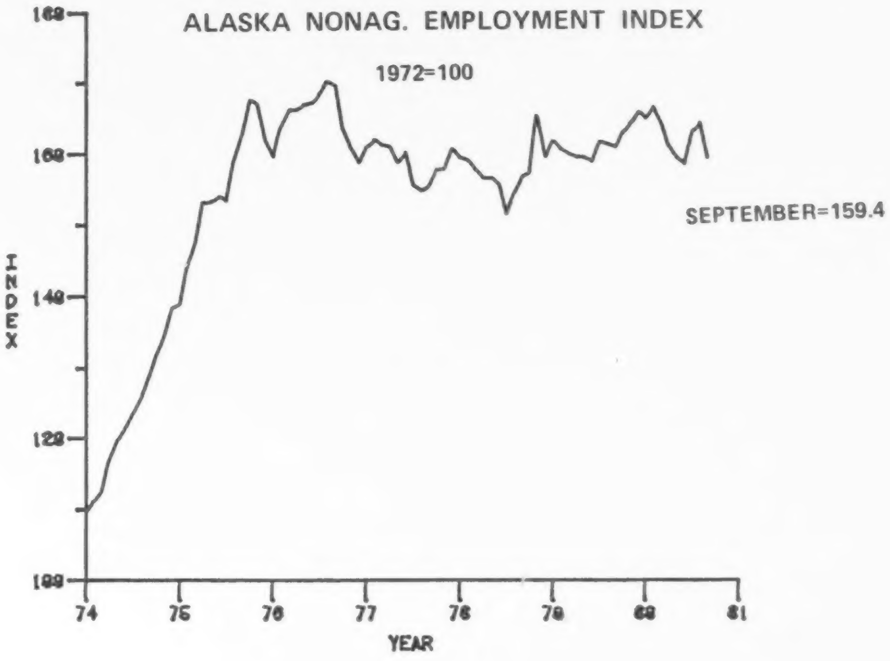

ALASKA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
RATE
25
20
15
10
5
0
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
YEAR
SEPTEMBER=7.7


ALASKA NONAG. EMPLOYMENT INDEX
1972=100
INDEX
180
160
140
120
100
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
YEAR
SEPTEMBER=159.4

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE

	P/ 9/80	R/ 3/80	9/79	CHANGES FROM: 3/80	9/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	80000	80750	79600	-750	400
MINING..........................	2200	2300	1950	-100	250
CONSTRUCTION....................	7250	6700	7350	550	-100
MANUFACTURING...................	1750	1950	1900	-200	-150
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	450	650	450	-200	0
OTHER MANUFACTURING...........	1300	1300	1450	0	-150
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	8500	8750	8450	-250	50
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1100	1150	1200	-50	-100
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	300	300	400	0	-100
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	3400	3550	3200	-150	200
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	3700	3750	3650	-50	50
TRADE...........................	17400	17400	17250	0	150
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	4150	4150	4050	0	100
RETAIL TRADE..................	13250	13250	13200	0	50
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1850	1900	1650	-50	200
FOOD STORES.................	1850	1850	1650	0	200
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	4650	4550	4850	100	-200
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	4900	4950	5050	-50	-150
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5100	5150	5150	-50	-50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16250	16450	15800	-200	450
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	21550	22050	21750	-500	-200
FEDERAL.......................	8950	9350	9450	-400	-500
STATE.........................	5050	4850	4700	200	350
LOCAL.........................	7550	7850	7600	-300	-50

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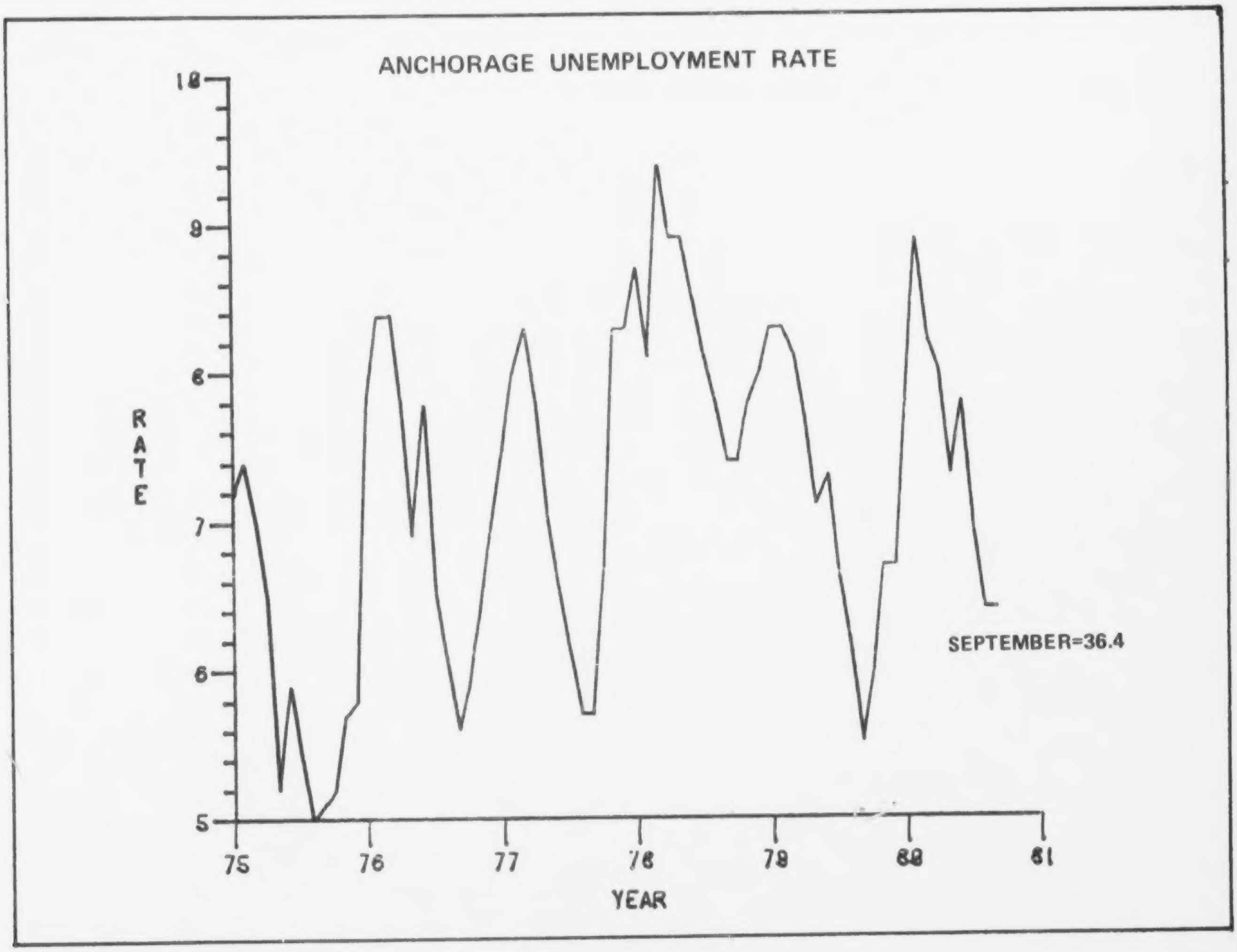
ANCHORAGE'S LABOR FORCE IN SEPTEMBER

by Cal Dauel

Employment passed the summer peak when it declined in September. It often happens that the seasonal peak comes this early, but still it shows a sluggish economy this year. The seasonally adjusted nonag. index reflects this early decline, and registers its lowest point for the year.

Most industries contributed to this early decline. Only construction bucked the trend and produced a monthly increase in employment. The seasonal decline in construction will occur later this year when the weather changes. For now, construction is relatively strong. Home building has rebounded slightly from a dismal year in 1979, particularly since July. There is still some interior finishing taking place at the new Northway Mall as a continuing procession of smaller stores are installed and open for business. A new Pizza Hut is being constructed in the parking lot, and will be open for business in October. The first arctic drilling rig fabricated in the state was completed and held an open house on Labor Day. It has since been disassembled into modules and trucked to the North Slope.

The Department of Labor building is approaching its October 15th completion

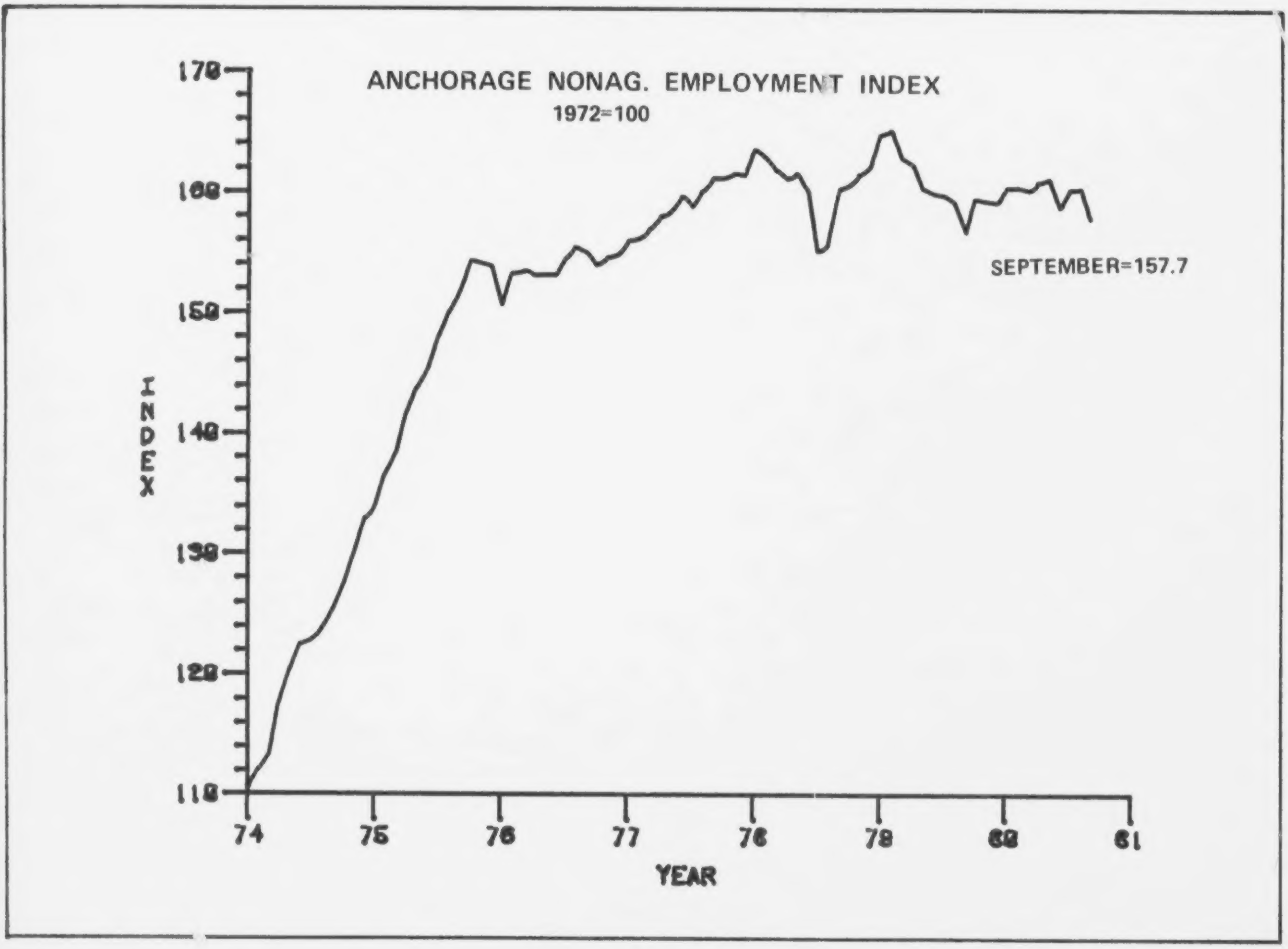


date. The new location is at 3301 Eagle Street, near the intersection of Old Seward Highway and 36th Street. All divisions of the Department except for the Work Incentive (WIN) program will be moved by the first week in November. Job Service, Youth Employment Service and Administrative Services will begin operations at the new location on October 20th. The Anchorage Field Tax Office will be moved by October 27th. The Division of Occupational Safety and Health, the Wage and Hour Division and Worker's Compensation will be moved on the 29th of October. The last unit to move will be Unemployment Insurance. They will be open for business at 3301 Eagle on November 3rd.

A new grocery also made the scene during September. A Fairbanks firm, Market Basket, opened the doors at the old Safeway location in Mountain View. The Market Place moved into the old Pay'n'Save location, essentially filling up the Mountain View Shopping Center. These locations were vacated when Safeway and Pay'n'Save transfered to larger stores in the Northway Mall.

ANCHORAGE MATSU LABOR FORCE IN SEPTEMBER

The unemployment rate in the Anchorage Mat-Su Region eased down to what will surely be the lowest point of the year. The regional rate is currently 7.1 percent. As usual the regional rate is held down by the 6.4 percent in Anchorage while being pulled up by the 14.2 percent in MatSu. The number of unemployed declined slightly in both Anchorage and MatSu, but so did employment. The result is an unemployment rate



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

	P/ 9/80	R/ 8/80	9/79	CHANGES FROM: 8/80	9/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	33000	33500	32400	-500	600
MINING..........................	2200	2350	1950	-150	250
CONSTRUCTION....................	7450	6850	7650	600	-200
MANUFACTURING...................	1850	2000	1950	-150	-100
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	8800	9000	8800	-200	0
TRADE...........................	18100	18150	17800	-50	300
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5250	5300	5250	-50	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16500	16700	16050	-200	450
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	22850	23150	22950	-300	-100

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3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

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R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

that is nearly constant over the month. The rate will begin climbing next month as employment continues to drop while unemployment rises.

The unemployment situation continues to be worse when compared to last year. There are nearly 800 more people in the region unemployed this year. This comes from a combination of increases of the unemployed in both Anchorage and the Valley. This situation will not likely change for the coming winter as seasonal layoffs begin next month. The new higher unemployment insurance benefit amount may also push up the number of U.I. claimants.

Wage and Salary employment in the Valley remained largely stable. An equal number of industries lost and gained employment and the balance stayed at previous month's levels. Trade was the big loser this month, largely due to the end of the summer's recreation activity as Anchorage residents enjoy in the Valley each summer. This seasonal loss was counterbalanced by the gains made by education as teachers and staff returned for a new school year. The wage and salary balance sheet next month will likely show more losses than gains as the winter approaches.

FAIRBANKS' LABOR FORCE IN SEPTEMBER

Fairbanks' unemployment rate nosed down to 8.8 percent in September. This reflects the fact that September is the month when certain shifts in the economy take place before employment begins to decline. These shifts take place nearly every year on

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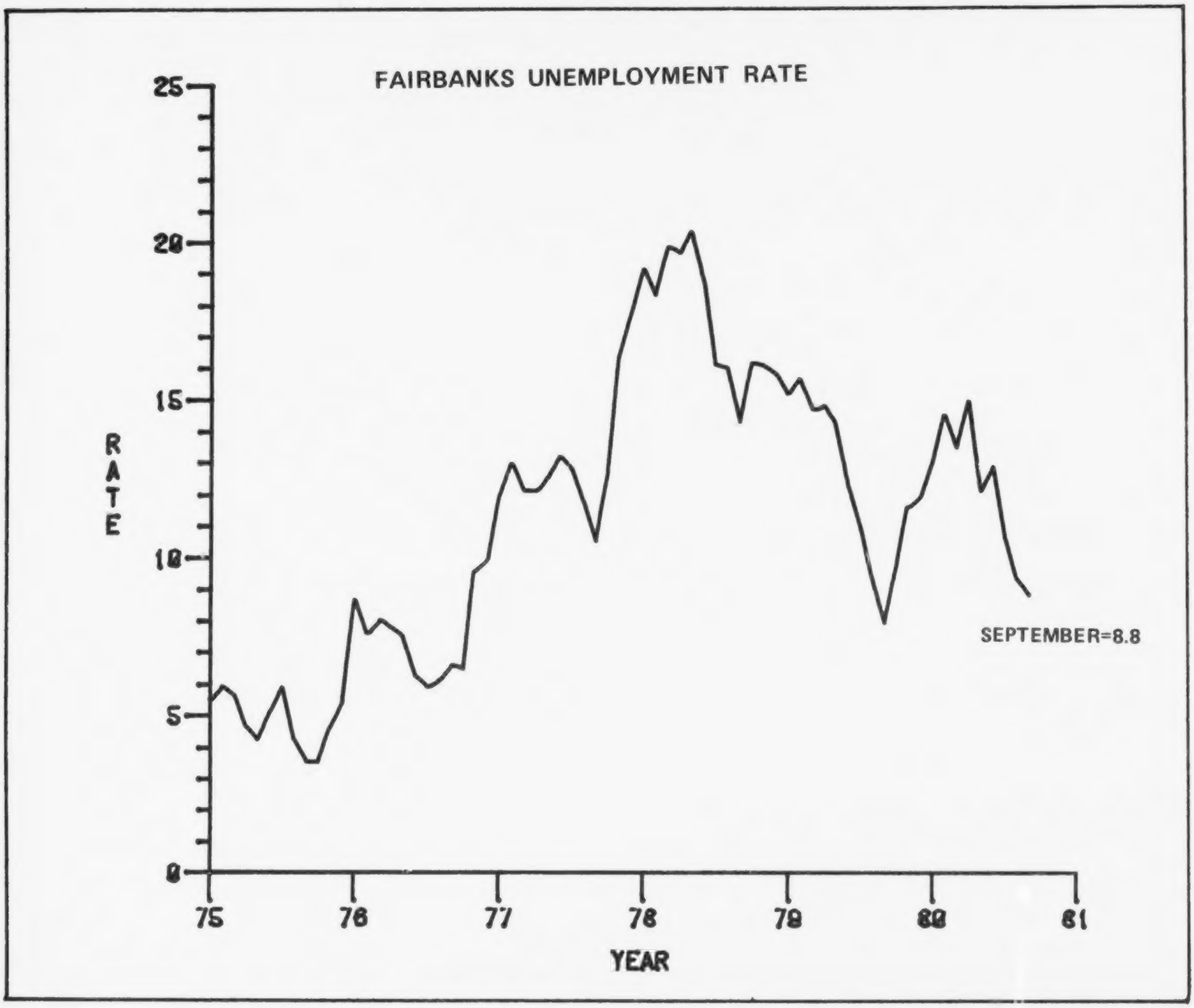

schedule and this year is more predictable than most because of the stability the economy has reached.

Wage and salary employment reached its peak this year at 22100. This is slightly below last year's peak, but the overall average will be very close to last year's levels. To reach this peak, some industries lost employment and others gained making up an overall gain of 2 percent. Construction employment made gains in the highway and building construction areas. The last push was made to finish particular highway projects before winter set in and to close buildings in, making it possible to continue inside work throughout the winter. On the other side, transportation and trade employment dropped off slightly, as the tourist season came to an end, causing a slack in transportation services and eating and drinking establishments. The hotel and motel segment of services also experienced a similiar decline. Tourism appears to have experienced less than a banner year, due to the increase in transportation costs and the recession. The number of border crossings continued to decline slightly this year as gasoline prices continued

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
FAIRBANKS

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 9/80	R/ 8/80	9/79	8/80	9/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	22150	21950	22350	200	-200
MINING..........................	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION....................	2200	2150	2100	50	100
MANUFACTURING...................	600	600	550	0	50
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2600	2700	2750	-100	-150
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	400	450	400	-50	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	600	650	750	-50	-150
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1600	1600	1600	0	0
TRADE...........................	3700	3750	3800	-50	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	700	700	700	0	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	3000	3050	3100	-50	-100
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	400	400	400	0	0
FOOD STORES.................	550	550	550	0	0
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	2050	2100	2150	-50	-100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	800	750	900	50	-100
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4800	4800	4700	0	100
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	7400	7150	7500	250	-100
FEDERAL.......................	2100	2150	2250	-50	-150
STATE.........................	3150	3100	3100	50	50
LOCAL.........................	2150	1900	2150	250	0

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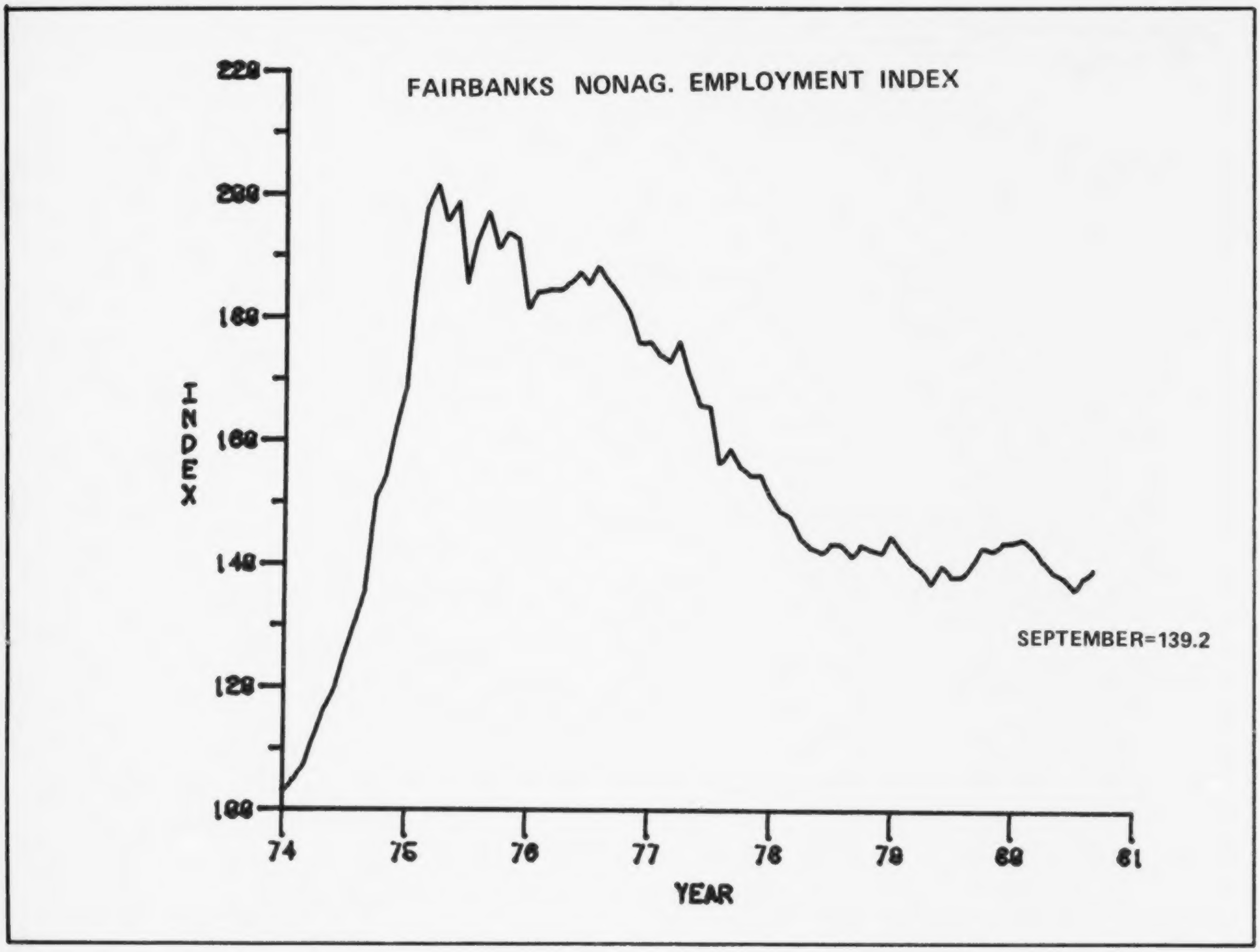

to increase and the number of airline passengers also came in below last year's levels. Because of the extra distance to Fairbanks, it could become harder for the Interior to attract tourists as transportation costs continue to increase-at least for the individual traveller. As mass transportation such as buses, ships, and trains become more popular, this may become less of a problem. For example, Southeast Alaska, because of its proximity to the lower 48 and also because it is accessible by ships (whose transportation costs are less of a factor than most other modes of transportation), has been able to continue to rapidly increase its tourist traffic.

Most other industries remained largely stable over the month, with the exception of government. Government absorbed the largest gain in employment in September by adding 250 workers. Federal, state and local government lost employment, but education more than made up for these losses. Education is one of the few "industries" which wields a counter-seasonal influence in Fairbanks and it is one of the major reasons why the month of September continues to experience growth, as teachers and support staff go back to work. In Septemer the local schools, university, community college and vocational school employed approximately 2900 people or 13 percent of Fairbanks' entire wage and salary employment. Education not only plays a counter-seasonal role but has lent stability to Fairbanks' otherwise fluctuating economy.

INTERIOR'S LABOR FORCE IN SEPTEMBER

The Interior region's unemployment rate for September of 9.3 percent reflects less than a vibrant economy. The Upper Yukon division, which is north and east of Fairbanks, is the smallest division within the Interior. It has the second smallest labor force within the state and continues to register the state's highest unemployment rate of 21.2 percent. This division has had the highest rate in the post trans Alaska oil pipeline system (TAPS) construction years of 1977 and 1978 and the second highest in 1979.

The Upper Yukon division consists mainly of small commmunities, with Fort Yukon being the largest. Little economic infrastructure exists within its boundaries and therefore are largely dependent on government employment, one time construction projects, and seasonal employment activities which fluctuate from year to year. For example during the construction of TAPS, the Upper Yukon division employment swelled more than any other division relative to its size, hitting a high of 2500 in 1974 and immediately dropping off to 892 the next year. Since then it has remained at the 340-380 level.

In addition most of the communities within the Upper Yukon region can only be reached by air or water during the summer season, which has the effect of limiting employment opportunities which might exist in other parts of the Interior. Similiar economic circumstances exist for a large number of bush divisions within the state. Some economic activities which take place in many of these areas are not reflected in employment figures. Subsistence and various other cash-type activities also go unrecorded in employment statistics. One of the major activities largely unaccounted for is the commercial fish harvest which takes place in the Interior.

Though the entire fish harvest in the Interior may be smaller than one extremely good day's catch in Bristol Bay, it is a very important source of cash income and subsistance for many of Interior's inhabitants. According to Alaska Fish and Game figures, approximately 681 families are involved in the subsistence fishery and 179 fish vessels (largely fish wheels and some gillnets) are involved in the commercial fishery. The commercial fishery in the Interior is a relatively new industry, getting off to a real start when chum prices began to climb in the late 1960's and the need for subsistance declined as snowmobiles began to replace dog sleds. The harvest is largely made up of kings, chums, roe and a small number of coho salmon.

This year's season (June through September) set some new records and, in other cases, came in below previous year's levels. It was a record year for kings, with 8632 fish being harvested compared with last year's harvest (which also was a record year) of 6322 fish. The summer and fall chum commerical fishery, on the other hand, was below last year's catch by approximately 38 percent. However, salmon roe harvested was above year-ago levels. Most of Interior's catch is headed for Japan, although a portion is also headed to Alaska's local market and the U.S. domestic market.

The prices received for the fish did drop below last years, but prices did not drop drastically as was the case in many other areas. Two reasons for this are: (1) the Bristol Bay harvest was not as large as expected (though it was a record year) and (2) a shortage of chums in the Japanese market began to appear, helping to keep prices up for the Upper Yukon salmon market.

Though no drastic changes in the volume of salmon harvested are expected in the commercial Upper Yukon fishery, some changes appear to be occuring which may have the effect of increasing employment opportunties in the Interior.

Presently there are approximately 20 processing and buying stations in this fishery. Some of the fish are flown out of bush Interior to be processed in Fairbanks, Anchorage and elsewhere and some are processed in the Interior. Recently fish processors in the Interior have been expanding their processing abilities.

Sterling Salmon Inc. of Tanana, which completed building its operation facility in 1979 went into full swing this year, processing fish from the Ruby-Rampart Yukon stretch. It processed fresh and frozen salmon and roe, all of which went to the U.S. domestic market. This company also processed a small amount of white fish, also destined for the domestic market. According to Peter Vrana, one of the owner partners in this operation, it employed from 15 -25 people in the plant, making it, one of the larger operations in the Upper Yukon. A fish processor in Galena also added an additional primary processing line. Most of these operations are small, often a family enterprise, but the numbers of fish-processed in this region is increasing. Though this is an entirely seasonal activity, it provides some cash income, which is often scarce, to many of the Interior's inhabitants. As local processing capabilities are increased, the cash income and employment to local residents will also increase.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
INTERIOR

	P/ 9/80	R/ 8/80	9/79	CHANGES FROM: 8/80	 9/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	26500	26550	26050	-50	450
MINING..........................	300	300	150	0	150
CONSTRUCTION....................	2450	2450	2250	0	200
MANUFACTURING...................	750	800	650	-50	100
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	3550	3650	3750	-100	-200
TRADE...........................	3950	4000	4100	-50	-150
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	850	900	950	-50	-100
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	5200	5250	5150	-50	50
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	9450	9200	9050	250	400

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

	P/ 9/80	R/ 8/80	9/79	CHANGES FROM: 8/80	9/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY....	28400	29550	27800	-1150	600
CONSTRUCTION..................	1200	1250	1250	-50	-50
MANUFACTURING.................	4650	6050	5150	-1400	-500
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2850	2800	2700	50	150
TRADE.........................	3900	4000	3850	-100	50
WHOLESALE TRADE..............	400	400	350	0	50
RETAIL TRADE.................	3500	3600	3500	-100	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1200	1200	1250	0	-50
MINING, SERVICES & MISC........	3500	3600	3300	-100	200
GOVERNMENT 2/..................	11100	10650	10300	450	800
FEDERAL......................	2350	2350	2400	0	-50
STATE........................	4750	4600	4550	150	200
LOCAL........................	4000	3700	3350	300	650

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3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA'S LABOR FORCE IN SEPTEMBER

by Debbie Berggren

During September nonagricultural wage and salary employment dropped 1,150 from August, or 4.0 percent. This decline can be attributed mainly to a reduction in activity in the manufacturing industry.

In the seafood processing sector employment declined by approximately 700, or 27 percent from August. This decline was seasonal. Because of stronger than normal salmon catches that continued into September, the employment level was approximately 200 above last year.

During September employment in the lumber and wood products sector, except furniture, experienced a 32 percent decrease from August. High buyer inventories, decreased lumber markets, and a large surplus of logs available to international buyers caused some Ketchikan area logging camps to shut down. According to Jim O'toole of the Ketchikan Job Service office, during the later half of August about 5 major logging camps were closed and by September 15 approximately 75 percent of the Ketchikan area camps were shut down. For the present time though, the Ketchikan Spruce Mill will continue to operate on a regular two-shift schedule. Logging activity in the Sitka, Petersburg, and Wrangell areas

LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	p/ 9/80	r/ 8/80	9/79	p/ 9/80	r/ 8/80	9/79	p/ 9/80	r/ 8/80	9/79	p/ 9/80	r/ 8/80	9/79
ALASKA STATEWIDE..........	187814	193513	188097	14457	15421	12494	7.7	7.8	6.6	173357	183092	175603
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION....	89284	91721	92188	6305	6638	5526	7.1	7.2	6.0	82979	85083	86662
ANCHORAGE................	81870	83970	84687	5252	5409	4668	6.4	6.4	5.5	76618	78561	80019
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA.......	7414	7751	7501	1053	1229	858	14.2	15.9	11.4	6361	6522	6643
GULF COAST REGION ...	23134	27233	22716	2153	2245	2080	9.3	8.2	9.2	20981	24988	20636
CORDOVA..................	1303	1504	1246	115	90	78	8.8	6.0	6.3	1188	1414	1168
KENAI....................	12343	14551	12100	1308	1409	1247	10.6	9.7	10.3	11035	13142	10853
KODIAK...................	5165	5971	5096	415	313	424	8.0	5.2	8.3	4750	5658	4672
SEWARD...................	1604	1991	1632	70	164	123	4.4	8.2	7.5	1534	1827	1509
VALDEZ...................	2719	3216	2642	245	269	208	9.0	8.4	7.9	2474	2947	2434
INTERIOR REGION...........	25561	26213	25132	2382	2624	2033	9.3	10.0	8.1	23179	23589	23099
FAIRBANKS................	20889	21387	20625	1831	1991	1633	8.8	9.3	7.9	19058	19396	18992
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS.....	2016	2053	1961	196	201	147	9.7	9.8	7.5	1820	1852	1814
UPPER YUKON..............	523	543	478	111	124	67	21.2	22.8	14.0	412	419	411
YUKON-KOYUKUK............	2133	2230	2068	244	308	186	11.4	13.8	9.0	1889	1922	1882
NORTHERN REGION...........	8994	8986	8113	656	770	532	7.3	8.6	6.6	8338	8216	7581
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE......	3467	3444	3195	140	165	170	4.0	4.8	5.3	3327	3279	3025
KOBUK....................	2348	2389	2098	223	295	166	9.5	12.3	7.9	2125	2094	1932
NOME.....................	3179	3153	2820	293	310	196	9.2	9.8	7.0	2886	2843	2624
SOUTHEAST REGION..........	29962	31814	30301	2082	2113	1639	6.9	6.6	5.4	27880	29701	28662
ANGOON...................	345	369	350	37	41	34	10.7	11.1	9.7	308	328	316
HAINES...................	910	933	841	141	114	51	15.5	12.2	6.1	769	819	790
JUNEAU...................	10641	11293	10807	649	647	534	6.1	5.7	4.9	9992	10646	10273
KETCHIKAN................	6928	7323	7017	470	444	378	6.8	6.1	5.4	6458	6879	6639
OUTER KETCHIKAN.........	1137	1176	1127	112	84	73	9.9	7.1	6.5	1025	1092	1054
PRINCE OF WALES.........	1431	1518	1468	98	98	98	6.8	6.5	6.7	1333	1420	1370
SITKA....................	3919	4182	4020	229	251	226	5.8	6.0	5.6	3690	3931	3794
SKAGWAY..................	1557	1722	1563	122	193	88	7.8	11.2	5.6	1435	1529	1475
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG.....	3094	3298	3108	224	241	157	7.2	7.3	5.1	2870	3057	2951
SOUTHWEST REGION..........	10879	12546	9647	879	1031	684	8.1	8.2	7.1	10000	11515	8963
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS........	2761	3163	2477	129	133	118	4.7	4.2	4.8	2632	3030	2359
BETHEL...................	3685	4256	3186	396	468	238	10.7	11.0	7.5	3289	3788	2948
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH.....	486	557	436	25	27	23	5.1	4.8	5.3	461	530	413
BRISTOL BAY..............	1363	1552	1228	80	75	78	5.9	4.8	6.4	1283	1477	1150
KUSKOKWIM................	986	1178	903	98	155	107	9.9	13.2	11.8	888	1023	796
WADE HAMPTON.............	1598	1840	1417	151	173	120	9.4	9.4	8.5	1447	1667	1297

p/=Preliminary   r/=Revised   1979 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska'a CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

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has not been affected by the poor market.

On September 13, nearly 3 million board feet of spruce and hemlock were shipped to Japan from Klawock aboard the M/V Young Seagull. The logs, cut from Klawock and Craig village lands as well as regional corporation holdings, were rafted out to the 476 foot vessel for loading. A total of 43 area residents received employment from the sale, 16 as loggers and 27 as longshoremen.

Both state and local governments experienced an increase in employment over August. These increases can be attributed to the start of the new school year. Federal government experienced no change over August.

HOURS AND EARNINGS in AUGUST

by Jan Blair

Comparing the August average hourly earnings with the previous month's average, we find a slight increase in the lumber manufacturing industry, and 3 percent in each of the mining, construction, and finance, insurance and real estate industries. A decrease of 4 percent ($.32) in manufacturing is attributed to a 7 percent ($.51) drop in the food manufacturing sector of this major industry. The transportation, communication and utilities industry shows a 5 percent ($.65) less hourly wage. A major industry that has remained fairly constant in its average hourly earnings from July to August is the trade industry, both retail and wholesale trade indicating no more than a 1 percent change either way.

The lumber manufacturing industry has indicated the least amount of change in hours and earnings on a monthly comparison. However, it comes back strongly on an annual comparison with a rise in earnings of 13 percent over last year which amounts to $1.72/hr. increase in spendable earnings, which is keeping these production workers well ahead of the annual inflation rate.

Although some industries in Alaska show workers averaging fewer weekly hours this year, it is not adversely affecting their earnings as compared to average hourly earnings for August 1979. All of these industries reflect an increase which averages 9.7 percent or $1.11 per hour, the greatest wage increase appearing in the wholesale trade workers' earnings. Seasonal influences are a factor determining an overall 3 percent (1.6) in average weekly hours over July figures, but it is still less than the 6 percent increase the previous month. This rise is due to the food processing industry increasing its average weekly hours by 5 percent (2.6) to accommodate the demands of the fishing industry, the construction industry up by 8 percent (1.1) and other industries requiring workers to put in more hours. Lumber and retail trade are the only areas that have shown a decrease, though slight, as they begin to wind down at the end of the summer season.

Compared to August 1979 figures, some interesting changes have occurred for these Alaskan industries. Actual weekly hours have decreased for workers in the mining, lumber and trade sectors, but increased for the construction, manufacturing, and transportation, communication and utilities workers. This overall 3.7 percent (1.6) increase over 1979 is caused mainly by the food manufacturing industry, as the other increases in average weekly hours are slight. The trend for August 1980 seems to be higher earnings and longer hours, enabling the production worker in Alaska to maintain a slight advantage over inflation.

ALASKA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR
SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/ 2/

	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	p/ 8/80	r/ 7/80	8/79	p/ 8/80	r/ 7/80	8/79	p/ 8/80	r/ 7/80	8/79
MINING............................	18.31	17.80	16.66	50.9	49.8	51.7	931.98	886.44	861.32
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION............	21.19	20.13	18.95	46.4	42.8	44.7	983.22	861.56	847.06
MANUFACTURING....................	8.90	9.22	8.23	52.3	51.4	45.7	465.47	473.91	378.40
Food & Kindred Products	7.20	7.71	6.33	57.3	54.7	47.1	412.56	421.74	298.14
Lumber & Paper Products........	14.64	14.61	12.92	41.6	41.8	43.4	609.02	610.70	560.73
TRANSPORTATION,COMM. & UTILITIES.	12.73	13.38	12.64	38.5	36.8	37.6	490.11	492.38	475.26
TRADE............................	9.16	9.08	8.22	35.0	34.8	35.4	320.60	315.98	290.99
Wholesale Trade................	11.35	11.38	9.60	39.6	38.2	39.1	449.46	434.72	375.36
Retail Trade...................	8.22	8.16	7.66	33.3	33.6	34.2	273.73	274.18	261.97
FINANCE,INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE..	--	--	--	--	--	--	287.02	278.40	245.03

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

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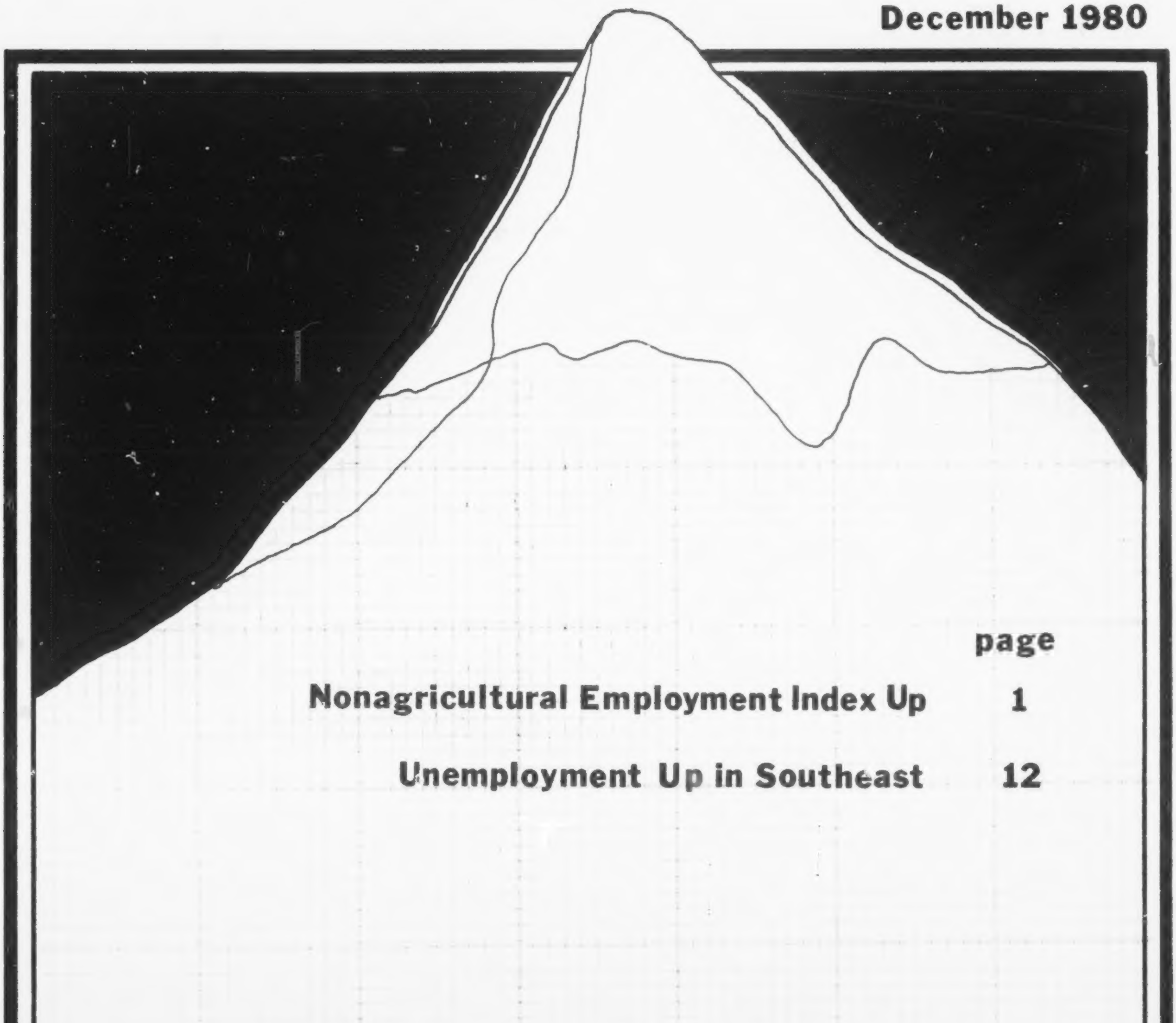
ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

December 1980



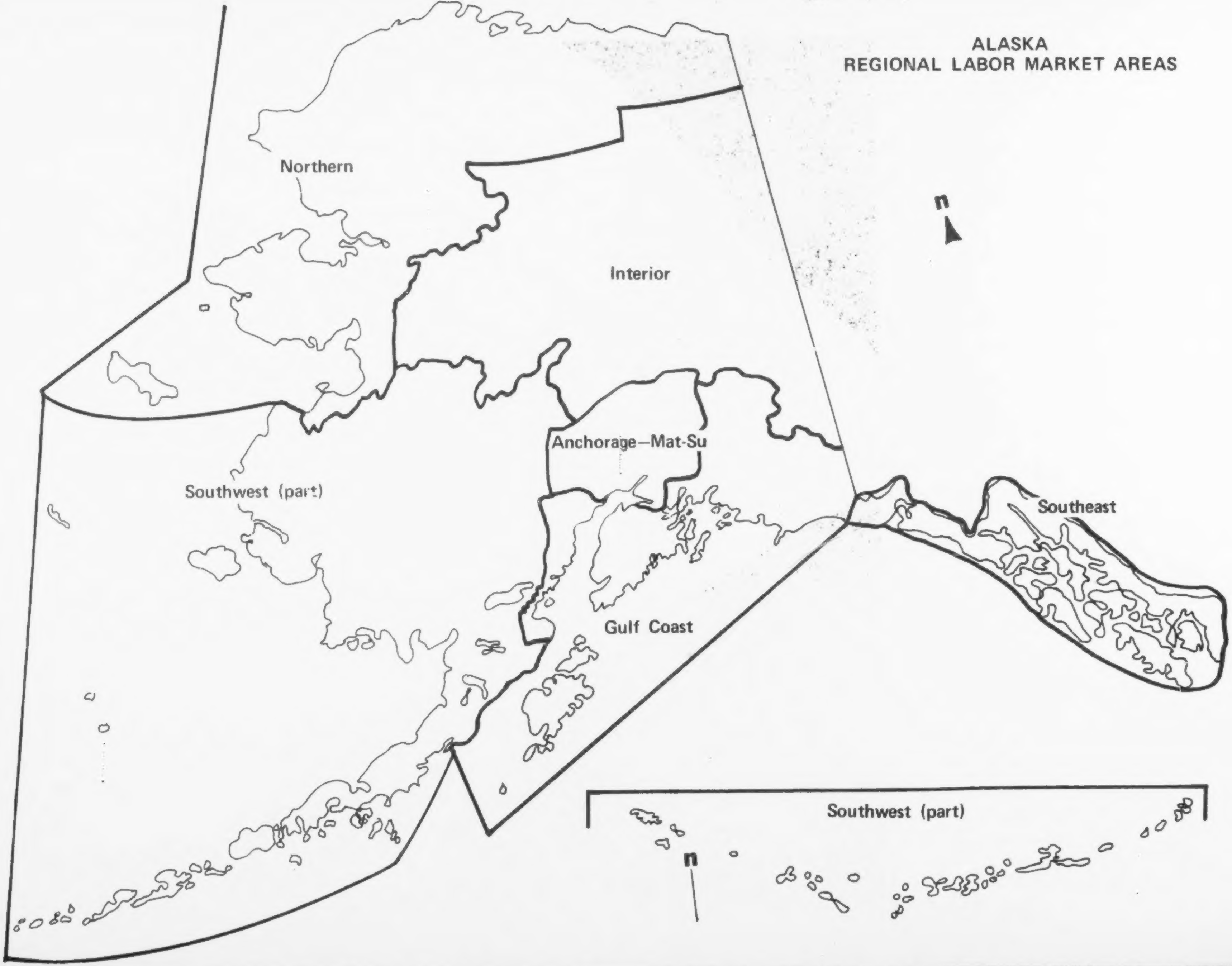
page

Nonagricultural Employment Index Up 1

Unemployment Up in Southeast 12

STATE OF ALASKA · DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

JAN 08 1981



ALASKA
REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREAS

Northern
Interior
Anchorage–Mat-Su
Southwest (part)
Gulf Coast
Southeast
Southwest (part)
n
n

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

Jay S. Hammond, Governor
State of Alaska

Edmund N. Orbeck, Commissioner
Department of Labor

Jim Souby, Director
Administrative Services

John E. Post, Chief
Research and Analysis

December 1980

Chris Miller, Editor

Alaska Labor Force in October
by Chris Miller

Generally, unemployment around the state rose during the month of October. Statewide, Alaska's unemployment rate for the month was 8.6 percent up from 7.6 percent the previous month. Though normal seasonal trends were the primary factor behind the rise in unemployment it should be pointed out that the implementation of Alaska's new unemployment insurance law may also have had some affect.

In varying degrees some local Job Service offices did notice a dip and then rise in the number of claimants filing for unemployment insurance between September and October. This situation was most pronounced in the Seward area where unemployment dropped in September to 4.4 percent from 8.2 percent in August and then jumped to 13.0 percent in October. Because the salmon industry in that area shut down during the month of September most potential UI claimants delayed filing until October to take advantage of the new UI law and its higher benefit amounts.

Though nonagricultural wage and salary employment dropped by approximately 1.5 percent between September and October there are definite signs that Alaska's economic well-being is on the upswing. The nonagricultural employment index rose from 161.5 to 165.9 from September to October and has been above year ago levels for the past four months. Currently construction is the only major private industry with employment significantly below year ago levels. Though Alaska's economic recovery can by no means be described as robust, there are definite signs that the economy has turned the corner.

In 1980 mining has been the most dynamic industry in the state growing by approximately 17 percent. Most of this growth, as one would expect,is centered in the oil industry which has grown approximately 15 percent over the year. Activity on the North Slope, which accounts for approximately 51 percent of the state's oil industry employment, has been the primary source of these new jobs.

Employment in the construction industry continues to trail year ago levels. The decline is generally centered in the Anchorage/MatSu area. The rest of the state is either holding its own or experiencing some growth. Construction employment in the Northern region, particularly around Prudhoe Bay; has grown approximately 100 percent over the year due to development of the Beaufort Sea and work on the salt water injection system. Employment is up also in the Interior region, however this may be primarily due to moderate weather during the month.

Employment in the manufacturing industry is up approximately 3 percent compared to the last year. Growth in this industry is primarily the result of expansion in the seafood processing industry which has grown roughly 15 percent over the year. During the past two years American fishermen have been aggressively pursuing the once international shellfish industry within Alaska's 200 mile limit. Though Alaska's salmon industry operates primarily during the summer months various species of shellfish can be caught year round. The primary ports involved in the crab fishery are Kodiak in the Gulf of Alaska and Dutch Harbor on the Aleutian Chain. Through September approximately 235.8 million pounds off various species of shellfish have been processed in Alaska. This is up approximately 3 million pounds from the previous year.

The logging industry in contrast to the seafood processing industry has entered a slump. Statewide employment in this industry is down approximately 15 percent compared to last year. The employment declines are primarily located in the Southeastern region of Alaska. As a result unemployment in that part of the state has jumped. Unemployment in the

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ALASKA

	P/ 10/80	R/ 9/80	10/79	CHANGES FROM: 9/80	10/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	175500	178100	172700	-2600	2800
MINING..........................	6600	6600	5600	0	1000
CONSTRUCTION....................	12000	12600	12900	-600	-900
MANUFACTURING...................	12700	14900	12400	-2200	300
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	7000	8700	6200	-1700	800
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	3200	3500	3800	-300	-600
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	2500	2700	2400	-200	100
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	17100	17900	17100	-800	0
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	2000	2300	1800	-300	200
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	1300	1400	1300	-100	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	5200	5300	5500	-100	-300
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	8600	8900	8500	-300	100
TRADE...........................	30000	30300	30100	-300	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	5700	5800	5700	-100	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	24300	24500	24400	-200	-100
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4000	4100	4200	-100	-200
FOOD STORES.................	3800	3900	3800	-100	0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	8100	8300	8300	-200	-200
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	8400	8200	8100	200	300
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	8600	8500	8600	100	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	31400	31700	30100	-300	1300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT................	57100	55600	55900	1500	1200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT............	17700	17500	18700	200	-1000
STATE GOVERNMENT..............	16000	15900	15300	100	700
LOCAL GOVERNMENT..............	23400	22200	21900	1200	1500

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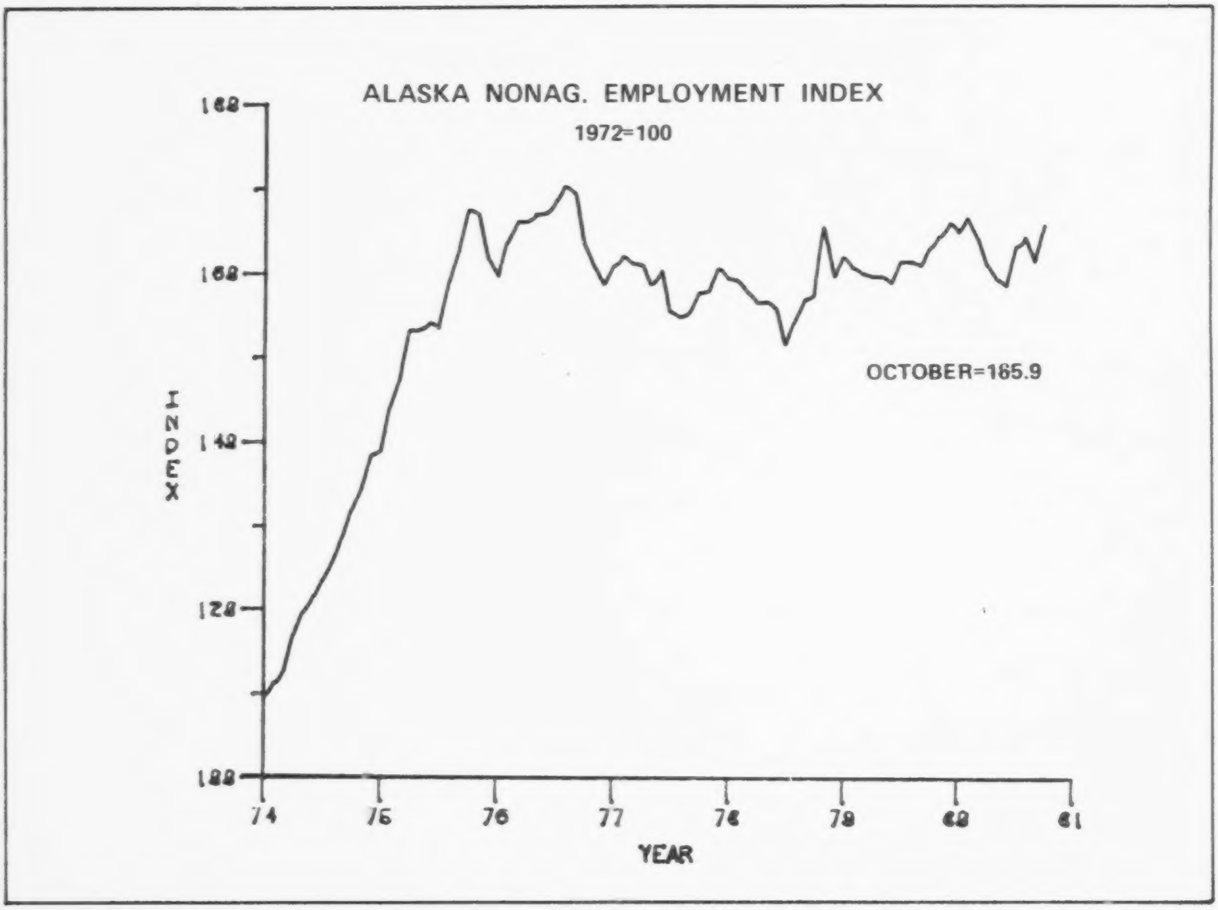
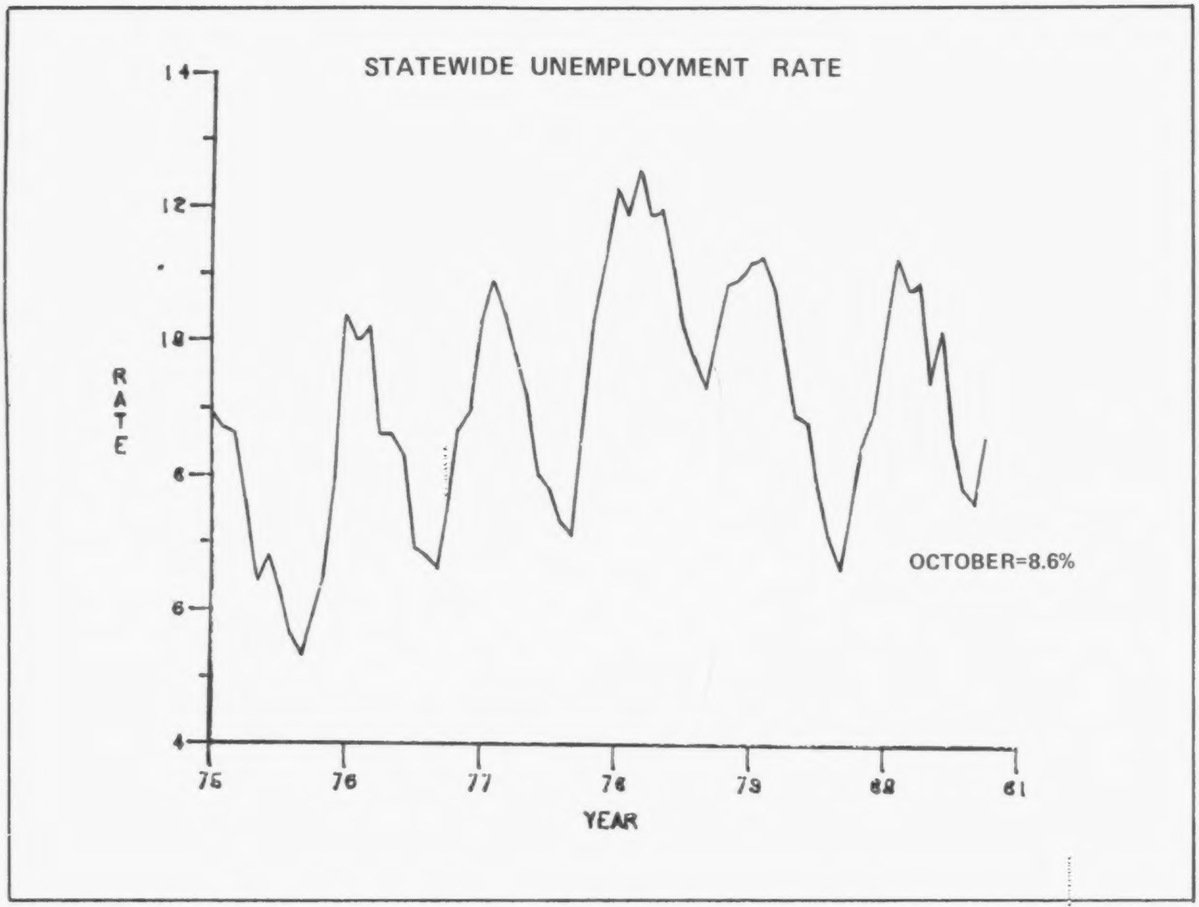


Ketchikan area jumped from 6.8 percent in September to 11.0 percent in October. On Prince of Wales Island which is a primary logging area just outside of Ketchikan, unemployment jumped from 6.9 percent to 12.3 percent.

This situation is not expected to improve until there is a turnaround in the U.S. and Japanese housing industries. Currently the housing industry in both countries is depressed. In the U.S. the situation is caused primarily by high interest rates and in Japan by the high price of land as well as the high cost of borrowed money.

Following the upward trend of the mining and manufacturing industries the rest of Alaska's economy appears to have stabilized. Compared to last year most industries are roughly at or above year ago levels. A large proportion of this growth is occurring in the Anchorage area. Employment growth around the rest of the state is somewhat more moderate. Among the transportation, trade, finance and service industries, the service industry has had the most growth over the year. This industry has benefited from population growth and the development of Alaska's renewable and nonrenewable resources. Further stimulus for this industry has come from state government which is in the process of implementing a massive capital spending budget which was passed by last year's legislature. Apparently a large portion of the design work for the capital projects which will start construction next summer are being developed by private industry.

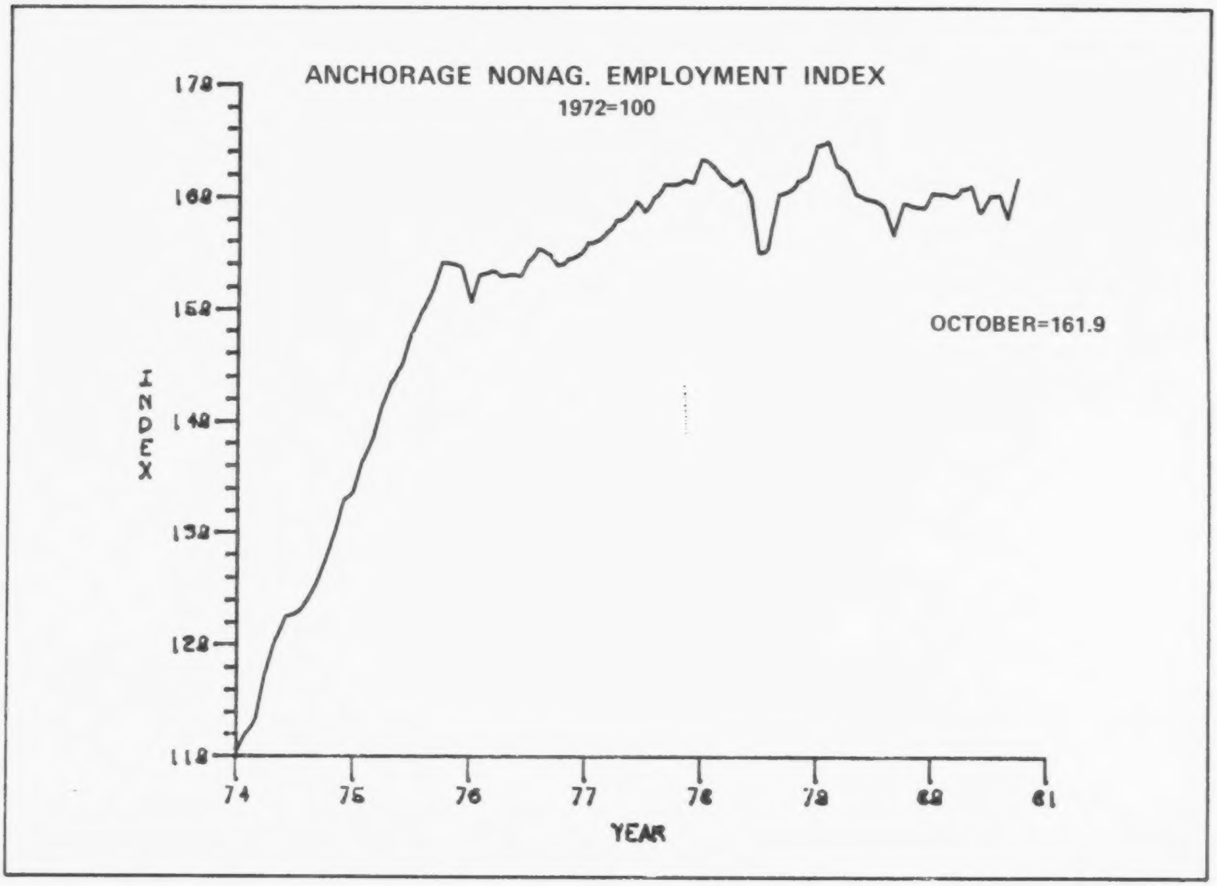


ANCHORAGE/MATSU LABOR FORCE IN OCTOBER

By Neal Fried

As elsewhere in the state, Anchorage's economy began to wind down for the winter months. The unemployment rate for Anchorage rose to 6.8 percent and the Valley's rate rose by 1 point to 15.2 percent. The number of unemployed grew far more rapidly than the decline in the number of employed. This may be largely attributable to eligible unemployment claimants whom waited until October to file a claim because of the new higher benefit amounts which became effective in October. Though, there was the usual decline in employment in October, and the summer season was somewhat lackluster, the nonagricultural employment index ended somewhat on an upbeat with 161.9 or 2.4 points above last years index in October and is actually above all previous years for October. The index for the past 6 months has been in most cases above year-ago levels but because it has been so slight, conclusions cannot be made without watching the index for the next 6 months.

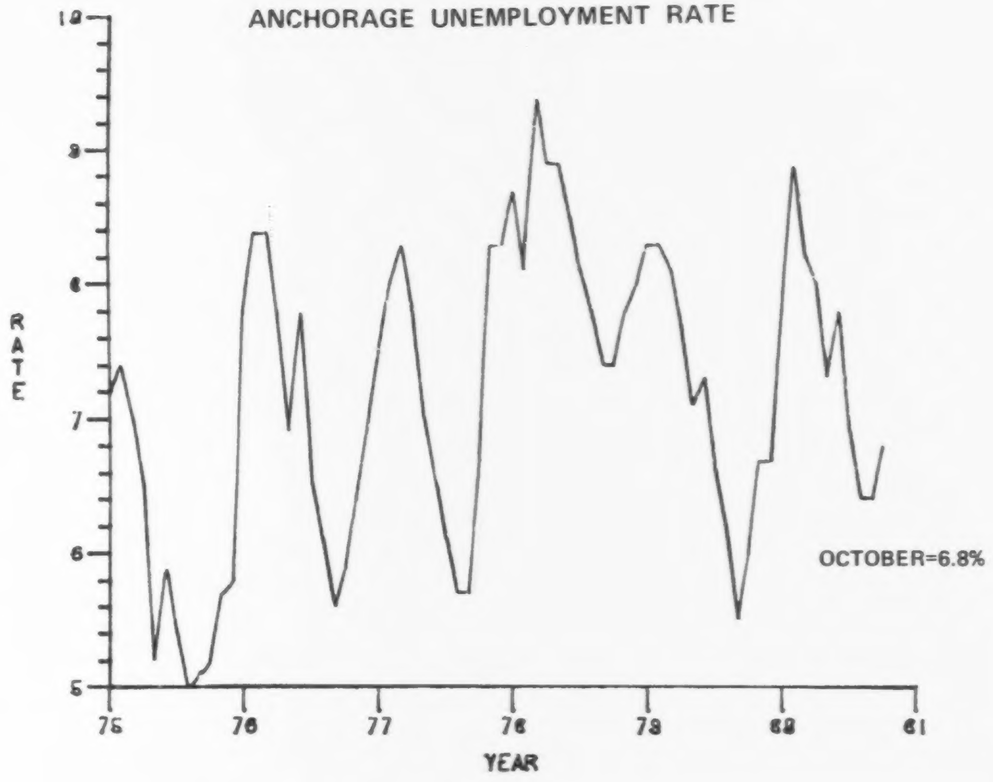
Looking at employment by industry, three industries lost employment, an equal number had gains and the balance remaining stable. Those which lost, however, incurred greater losses, causing the overall wage and salary employment to decline by 5.6 percent. Construction lived up to its reputation by being the largest loser in the seasonal downswing. Heavy construction declined by 570, making it the major contributor to the loss, as highway projects in both Anchorage and the Valley were completed or



closed down for the season in September and the early part of October. The South Birchwood and O'Malley interchanges jobs were completed in September. The new North-South runway was completed at the end of October while work on the Pt. McKenzie road in the Valley continued through the month. General construction which is largely building and residential work, only fell slightly as work continued unhampered in October because of the mild weather.

In the Anchorage/MatSu region, mining employment remained stable with slight shifts within the industry. Oil services employment received another boost when Arctic Alaska Drilling began building their $13.5 million oil rig in Anchorage as planned in September and continued to go full bore in October. They expect it to be completed in December and to be shipped north. In October 43 people were working on the rig. In February they expect to begin building two more rigs valued at $17.5 million and 15 million and they plan to build at the pace of 3 per year. This, along with the increasing activity on the North Slope will push mining employment in Anchorage upwards. Mining in the Valley declined only slightly, because October was still gold digging weather for most of the month. With freeze up, most will close down for the season. Over-the-year employment growth in this sector more than doubled.

The service industry experienced modest increases this month. Growth among engineering, architectural and surveying firms were largely responsible for the employment expansion in services. The engineering and architectural firms are busy working on the planning and design phases for the large number of capital



projects planned for the coming construction season as a result of the record capital and special approppriations made in the last legislative session. Anchorage has its project 80's, and the Valley has a number of projects planned. The local firms were also benefiting from projects planned throughout the state. This has also been providing benefits to the survey firms. The land disposal program the state is presently working on,is also providing a boost to these firms.

Manufacturing and transportation declines were largely seasonal. Fish processing employment fell again in September, causing manufacturing to drop. With the end of the tourist season, air transportation dipped slightly and constructions decline rippled through the trucking sector. The Consumer Price Index, is one economic indicator which only knows one direction--upwards. Some relief did appear, however, when the annual rate of change for Anchorage's September CPI registered its smallest increase since July 1978! The annual rate of change was not only under the double digit level but it hit a low of 8.3 percent This compares to 12.6 for the nation. For most of 1979 and 1980 the annual rate of change remained in the 10 percent range.

All areas in September increased less rapidly with the exception of medical care. This may indicate Anchorages present sluggish economy; which has meant less upward pressure on prices. The housing and retail market still lacks much vigor. Retail space has con-

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE

	P/ 10/80	R/ 9/80	10/79	CHANGES FROM: 9/80	CHANGES FROM: 10/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	79800	80250	78750	-450	1050
MINING..........................	2150	2150	1950	0	200
CONSTRUCTION....................	6400	7250	7100	-850	-700
MANUFACTURING...................	1600	1750	1600	-150	0
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	250	450	300	-200	-50
OTHER MANUFACTURING...........	1350	1300	1300	50	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	8400	8550	8000	-150	400
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1050	1100	1050	-50	0
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	300	300	350	0	-50
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	3400	3450	3050	-50	350
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	3650	3700	3550	-50	100
TRADE...........................	17500	17450	17200	50	300
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	4150	4200	4000	-50	150
RETAIL TRADE..................	13350	13250	13200	100	150
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1850	1900	1700	-50	150
FOOD STORES................	1900	1850	1700	50	200
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	4650	4650	4800	0	-150
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	4950	4850	5000	100	-50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5150	5150	5100	0	50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16350	16300	15800	50	550
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	22250	21650	22000	600	250
FEDERAL.......................	9250	8950	9450	300	-200
STATE.........................	5350	5150	4950	200	400
LOCAL.........................	7650	7550	7600	100	50

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

	P/ 10/80	R/ 9/80	10/79	CHANGES FROM: 9/80	10/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	83050	83200	81650	-150	1400
MINING..........................	2150	2150	1950	0	200
CONSTRUCTION....................	6600	7400	7300	-800	-700
MANUFACTURING...................	1650	1850	1650	-200	0
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	8850	8900	8300	-50	550
TRADE...........................	18350	18200	17800	150	550
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5300	5250	5200	50	100
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16600	16500	16100	100	500
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	23550	22950	23350	600	200

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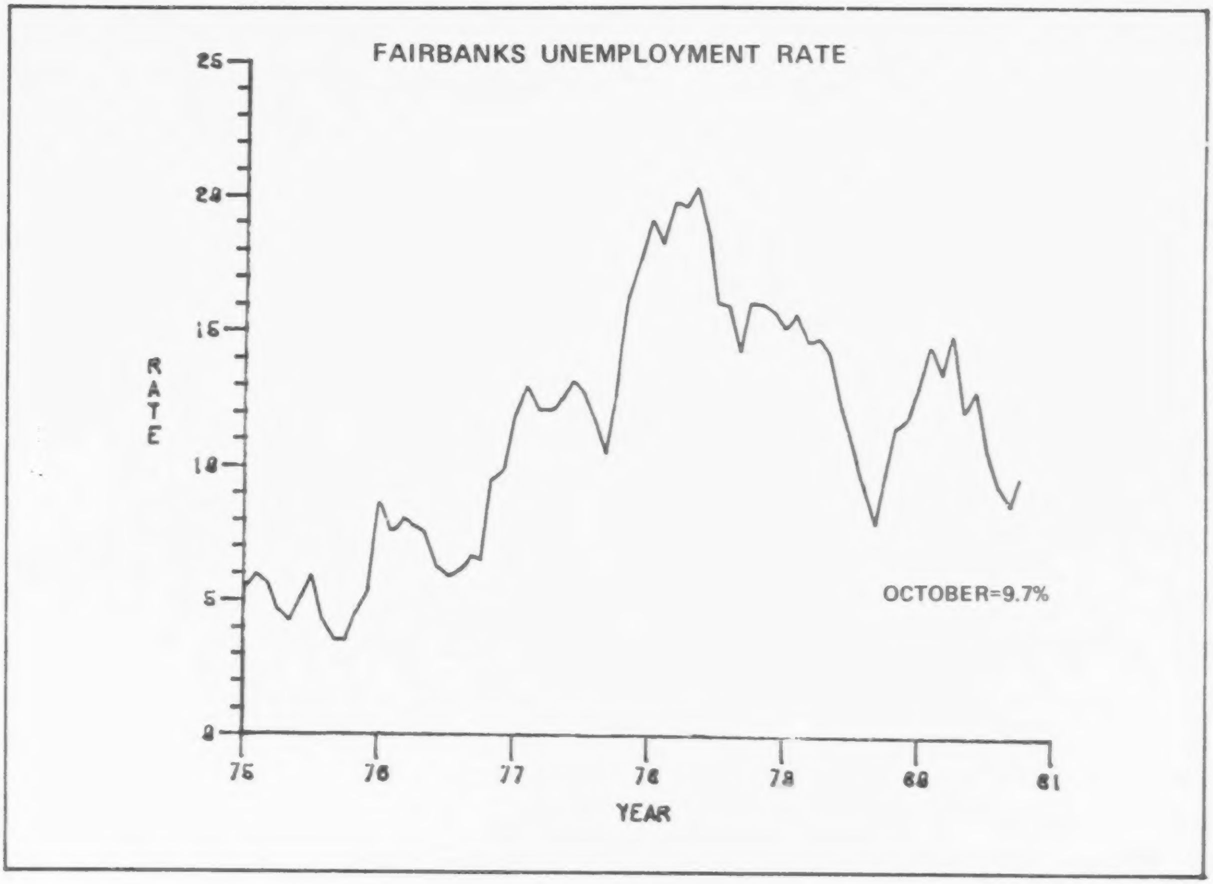
tinued to grow, through this period without a corresponding increase in demand making competition more fierce, putting further down pressures on prices. As the local economy begins to pick up in the coming year, the CPI may very well do the same. Upward pressure on food prices is expected this winter due to the crop shortfalls. This low September rate could prove to be short lived and rate could go back to the 10 percent range but will likely remain below the national levels. The economies of scale phenomenon has also been keeping Anchorage's CPI below the nations. The commercial markets are continuing to grow creating more efficiency and helping to bring down prices.

FAIRBANKS'/INTERIOR'S LABOR FORCE IN OCTOBER

by NEAL FRIED

The Fairbanks and Interior unemployment rates of 9.7 and 10.3 respectively, began their long winter climb this month. The Fairbanks local unemployment Insurance Office was busy this month. The number of new claims in October topped last years level for the same month. This is the first time this year where the number of new claims for a month was higher than last years. Seasonal layoffs began and the beginning of a new benefit quarter contributed to this. However, the major reason for this surge is that October was the first month the new unemployment insurance benefit amounts

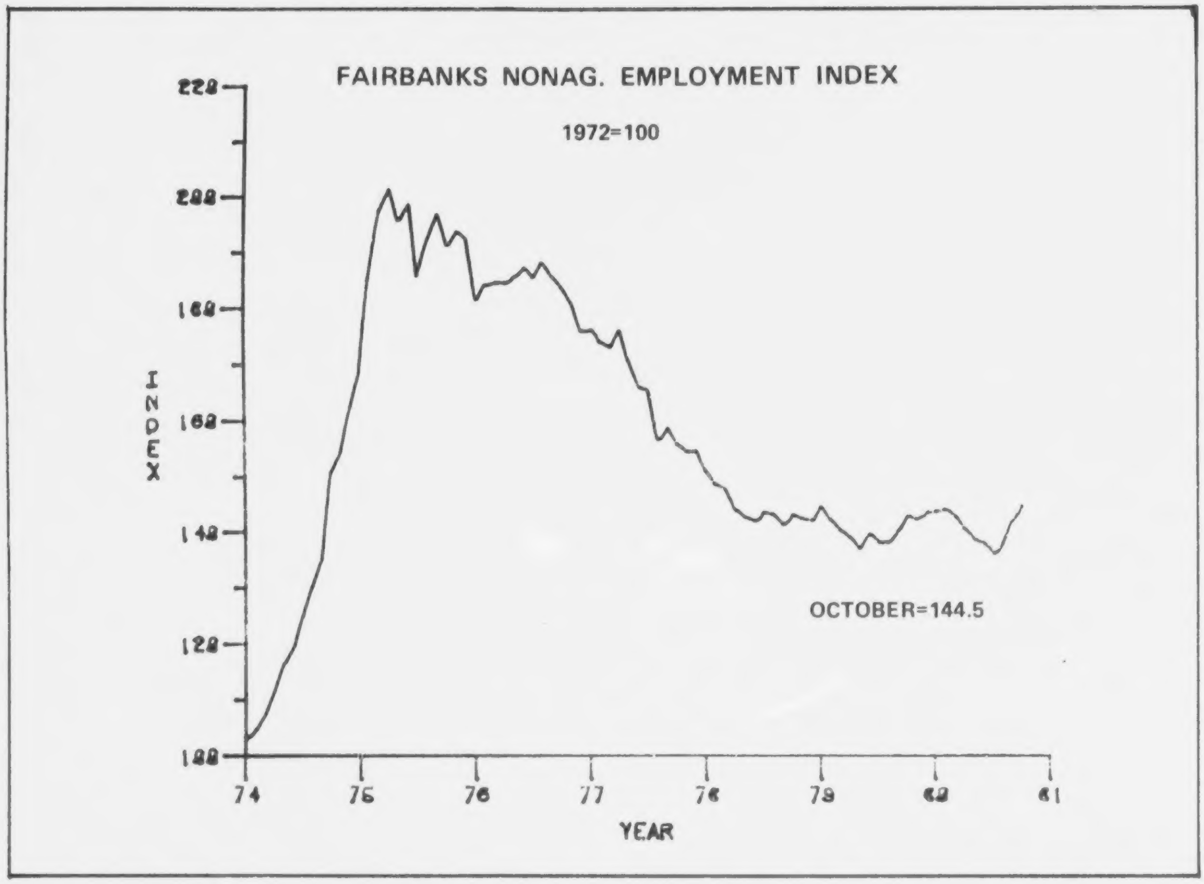


became effective. Some claimants which were eligble prior to October may have waited until October to file claims to take advantage of the new benefit amounts. The number of total claims remains below last year's levels though, and this will continue to be the case during the next two quarters. This is largely due to the fact that Fairbank's economy has stabilized this year.

Though the Interior's economy began to show signs of winter, it was not quite ready to plunge with determination into the new season. Employment did decline slightly in Fairbanks (1.6 percent), but not as much as it does typically in October. One reason why this did not happen, was because of the mild weather experienced this year in October.

In October employment in highway construction was at 680, which represents an increase of 90 over the previous year. Highway construction, which has been registering above last year's levels for the past 5 months, did not lose as much employment as it normally does in October because work could continue on some projects through the month. It was to cold for paving work, but earth moving and other road work could be done. Dirtwork from Boston Creek to Pehaps Creek (mile 44-54) on the Steese highway continued in high gear thru October. Work was also being done on the Chena Hot Springs Road (21-57 mile), which will be completed next season. The Tolovana to Livengood work was completed in early October, along with a number of other projects, and work will continue on other sections next year.

Though the weather was merciful in October, another very different part of the Interior's economy suffered great losses.



In the Delta region, 6500-7000 tons of mostly barely were harvested, but approximately 50 percent of the harvest was left in the fields due to poor weather conditions. This season experienced more than the normal amount of precipitation, so that the barley was not able to dry out as much as necessary. The crippling blow came when the Delta regions had an unusually early frost and an early snowfall, which was extremely destructive. Because of the weather, the harvest was long this year, beginning early in September and it was not completed until the third week of October. This has meant economic hardships to a large number of the farmers and some attrition of farmers is expected. Other individuals will take their places, for there is a long list of potential farmers hoping to get involved in the Delta project.

Despite this destruction, it was a record harvest, about double past years' harvests. The state bought all of the grains and expects to sell all of it in state this year. The number of livestock, hogs and horses appears to have grown rapidly, because of an increasingly dependable supply and price of grains. This is the last year the state is expected to buy the harvest. Recently a farmers' marketing cooperative was organized; it will take over this responsibility of marketing the farmer's harvest in the future.

Work continued on the fertilizer plant in October and it is expected to be complete in December. Clearing of virgin land will continue all winter by both farmers and private contractors. Despite this year's set back, acreage will expand and, weather permitting, next year's

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
FAIRBANKS

	P/ 10/80	R/ 9/80	10/79	CHANGES FROM: 9/80	10/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	22250	22600	22050	-350	200
MINING........................	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION..................	2250	2400	1950	-150	300
MANUFACTURING.................	550	600	500	-50	50
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2550	2600	2700	-50	-150
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	400	400	400	0	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	600	600	750	0	-150
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1550	1600	1550	-50	0
TRADE.........................	3750	3700	3850	50	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	700	700	700	0	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	3050	3000	3150	50	-100
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	400	400	400	0	0
FOOD STORES................	550	550	600	0	-50
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	2100	2050	2150	50	-50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	800	800	850	0	-50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4600	4800	4500	-200	100
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	7700	7650	7650	50	50
FEDERAL.......................	2200	2100	2200	100	0
STATE.........................	3300	3400	3200	-100	100
LOCAL.........................	2200	2150	2250	50	-50

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crop will double this years projections, prior to the destruction.

In Fairbanks most industries lost some employment with the exception of government, trade, and finance insurance and real estate. The last two industries may have been buoyed somewhat by the state income tax returns received by most taxpayers in September as a result of the income tax repeal.

Trade remained stable and finance inched upwards in October. Both industry's employment are typically stable so that the direct impact of the tax returns would be hard to accurately measure. Government employment grew as employment surged upwards and local schools continued to add staff.

In terms of employment, services was the biggest loser in Fairbanks, dropping by

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
INTERIOR

	P/ 10/80	R/ 9/80	10/79	CHANGES FROM: 9/80	 10/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	26200	27050	25550	-850	650
MINING..........................	300	300	150	0	150
CONSTRUCTION....................	2500	2650	2100	-150	400
MANUFACTURING...................	650	750	600	-100	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	3450	3550	3700	-100	-250
TRADE...........................	3950	4000	4050	-50	-100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	900	900	900	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4900	5200	4750	-300	150
GOVERNMENT 2/..................	9550	9700	9300	-150	250

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200. The last tourists left in September and, with the general slow down in economic activity, the hotel businesses pare down their seasonal workforce. Other areas of services, such as business services also contributed to this decline. Fairbanks' and the Interior's economy as a whole can expect continual decline during the coming four months, as the winter takes hold and seasonal layoffs continue.

Southeast Alaska's Labor Force in October

by Debbie Berggren

Total nonagriculture wage and salary employment in Southeast declined by approximately 2,250 jobs, or 7.7 percent, during October. The unemployment rate increased from 7.0 percent in September to 10.1 percent in October. Though normal seasonal declines were the main factor behind this increase in unemployment; it should be pointed out that the implementation of Alaska's new unemployment law may have had some affect.

Manufacturing employment declined by approximately 3,950 jobs, or 31 percent, during October. With the end of the fishing season, seafood processing employment dropped by 65 percent. The soft lumber market is beginning to have a significant impact on employment in the wood products sector, which is 20.9 percent below last year. As a result, the unemployment rate for the Southeast region is 10.1 percent for October, up from 7.1 per-

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 10/80	R/ 9/80	10/79	9/80	10/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY....	26050	28300	26250	-2250	-200
CONSTRUCTION....................	1100	1200	1150	-100	-50
MANUFACTURING...................	3300	4800	3950	-1500	-650
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2450	2850	2500	-400	-50
TRADE...........................	3700	3850	3750	-150	-50
WHOLESALE TRADE..............	300	350	350	-50	-50
RETAIL TRADE.................	3400	3500	3400	-100	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1150	1200	1200	-50	-50
MINING, SERVICES & MISC........	3400	3500	3250	-100	150
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	10950	10900	10450	50	500
FEDERAL......................	2300	2350	2400	-50	-100
STATE........................	4700	4750	4550	-50	150
LOCAL........................	3950	3800	3500	150	450

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cent last year. This situation is not expected to improve until the U.S. and Japanese housing industries pick-up.

With the end of the construction season, employment in the construction industry decreased by 9 percent over September. The hardest hit sector was heavy construction, with a decrease in employment of 11 percent.

In the Services industry, employment in the hotels and motels sector decreased by 15 percent due to the end of the tourist season. Decreases in employment for the Trade industry were brought on by economic slowdowns.

ALASKA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR
SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/ 2/

	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	p/ 9/80	r/ 8/80	9/79	p/ 9/80	r/ 8/80	9/79	p/ 9/80	r/ 8/80	9/79
MINING..........................	17.58	18.31	17.66	50.1	50.9	53.7	880.76	931.98	948.34
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION............	21.44	21.19	19.21	45.7	46.4	43.5	979.81	983.22	835.64
MANUFACTURING....................	10.28	8.90	9.83	45.7	52.3	39.8	469.80	465.47	391.23
Food & Kindred Products	7.38	7.20	6.70	45.5	57.3	36.7	335.79	412.56	245.89
Lumber & Paper Products........	14.73	14.64	13.39	48.8	41.6	45.6	718.82	609.02	610.58
TRANSPORTATION,COMM. & UTILITIES.	12.74	12.73	13.00	38.1	38.5	36.8	485.39	490.11	478.40
TRADE............................	9.21	9.16	8.45	33.9	35.0	35.1	312.22	320.60	296.60
Wholesale Trade................	11.49	11.35	10.10	38.6	39.6	39.8	443.51	449.46	401.98
Retail Trade...................	8.35	8.22	7.77	32.4	33.3	33.4	270.54	273.73	259.52
FINANCE,INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE..	--	--	--	--	--	--	283.41	287.02	264.99

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SEPTEMBER

by Janet Blair

During the month of September all industries except manufacturing, reported a decline in average weekly earnings in spite of an increase for most of them in average hourly earnings. This is an indication that a definite seasonal pattern has taken shape, as fishing, logging, construction and tourist industries are slowing down for the 1980 season, (sending most of the part-time and seasonal workers off to other ventures).

Taking a look at the individual industries in our sample, the manufacturing industry was the only one with a dramatic rise in hourly earnings (16 percent or $1.38). However, weekly earnings increased less than 1.0 percent. An important factor which contributed to the increase in hourly earnings was the layoff of part-time and seasonal workers, who generally earn a lower wage, leaving those workers who, for the most part, work at higher hourly rates.

For the rest of the major industries, there was a seasonal influence causing the decline in weekly earnings, as the month of September brought the summer season to a close.

An exception to this seasonal decline was the lumber industry. What, in fact, occurred was a significant decline in employment in logging whose average hourly earning are slightly lower compared to average hourly earnings in wood processing.

Another industry directly affected by seasonal activity was transportation, communication and utilities. This industry had a decline in weekly earnings of about 1.0 percent or $4.72. The rise in fuel costs and competition due to deregulations was also a consideration and may have accounted for the adjustment in wages.

Compared with September 1979 figures, it was interesting to see that, with the exception of mining, weekly earnings have increased in all sectors. However, not all industries have kept up with inflation this year. Trade (5 percent), finance, insurance and real estate (4.5 percent) and transportation, communication and utilities (1.0 percent) report an increase in earnings behind the annual inflation rate.

In summary, the indication for hours and earnings in Alaska's major industries is towards a healthy and progressive growth pattern.

LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	p/ 10/80	r/ 9/80	10/79	p/ 10/80	r/ 9/80	10/79	p/ 10/80	r/ 9/80	10/79	p/ 10/80	r/ 9/80	10/79
ALASKA STATEWIDE	188052	189785	181522	16187	14493	13621	8.6	7.6	7.5	171865	175292	167901
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION	90079	89721	89776	6734	6313	5889	7.5	7.0	6.6	83345	83408	83887
ANCHORAGE	82545	82273	82389	5589	5259	4932	6.8	6.4	6.0	76956	77014	77457
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA	7534	7448	7387	1145	1054	957	15.2	14.2	13.0	6389	6394	6430
GULF COAST REGION	22752	23441	20741	2266	2160	1878	10.0	9.2	9.1	20486	21281	18863
CORDOVA	1281	1320	1166	121	115	98	9.4	8.7	8.4	1160	1205	1068
KENAI	12082	12505	11082	1308	1312	1161	10.8	10.5	10.5	10774	11193	9921
KODIAK	4952	5235	4536	314	417	265	6.3	8.0	5.8	4638	4818	4271
SEWARD	1721	1627	1529	223	71	150	13.0	4.4	9.8	1498	1556	1379
VALDEZ	2716	2754	2428	300	245	204	11.0	8.9	8.4	2416	2509	2224
INTERIOR REGION	25690	26029	24658	2655	2390	2481	10.3	9.2	10.1	23035	23639	22177
FAIRBANKS	20966	21275	20216	2027	1838	1981	9.7	8.6	9.8	18939	19437	18235
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS	2025	2052	1937	216	196	196	10.7	9.6	10.1	1809	1856	1741
UPPER YUKON	526	531	472	116	111	78	22.1	20.9	16.5	410	420	394
YUKON-KOYUKUK	2173	2171	2033	296	245	226	13.6	11.3	11.1	1877	1926	1807
NORTHERN REGION	9024	9021	7691	643	657	562	7.1	7.3	7.3	8381	8364	7129
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE	3479	3478	3006	135	140	161	3.9	4.0	5.4	3344	3338	2845
KOBUK	2377	2355	2021	241	224	204	10.1	9.5	10.1	2136	2131	1817
NOME	3168	3188	2664	267	293	197	8.4	9.2	7.4	2901	2895	2467
SOUTHEAST REGION	28673	29920	28760	2908	2081	2055	10.1	7.0	7.1	25765	27839	26705
ANGOON	338	344	343	54	37	48	16.0	10.8	14.0	284	307	295
HAINES	822	909	807	112	141	71	13.6	15.5	8.8	710	768	736
JUNEAU	10021	10628	10209	784	650	636	7.8	6.1	6.2	9237	9978	9573
KETCHIKAN	6704	6917	6623	736	469	438	11.0	6.8	6.6	5968	6448	6185
OUTER KETCHIKAN	1142	1135	1103	195	112	121	17.1	9.9	11.0	947	1023	982
PRINCE OF WALES	1403	1429	1384	172	98	108	12.3	6.9	7.8	1231	1331	1276
SITKA	3725	3914	3814	315	229	280	8.5	5.9	7.3	3410	3685	3534
SKAGWAY	1496	1555	1498	170	122	123	11.4	7.8	8.2	1326	1433	1375
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	3022	3089	2979	370	223	230	12.2	7.2	7.7	2652	2866	2749
SOUTHWEST REGION	11834	11653	9896	981	892	756	8.3	7.7	7.6	10853	10761	9140
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	3008	2963	2527	152	131	122	5.1	4.4	4.8	2856	2832	2405
BETHEL	3993	3942	3282	423	402	275	10.6	10.2	8.4	3570	3540	3007
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	529	522	451	29	26	30	5.5	5.0	6.7	500	496	421
BRISTOL BAY	1498	1462	1268	106	81	95	7.1	5.5	7.5	1392	1381	1173
KUSKOKWIM	1078	1055	924	114	99	112	10.6	9.4	12.1	964	956	812
WADE HAMPTON	1728	1709	1444	157	153	122	9.1	9.0	8.4	1571	1556	1322

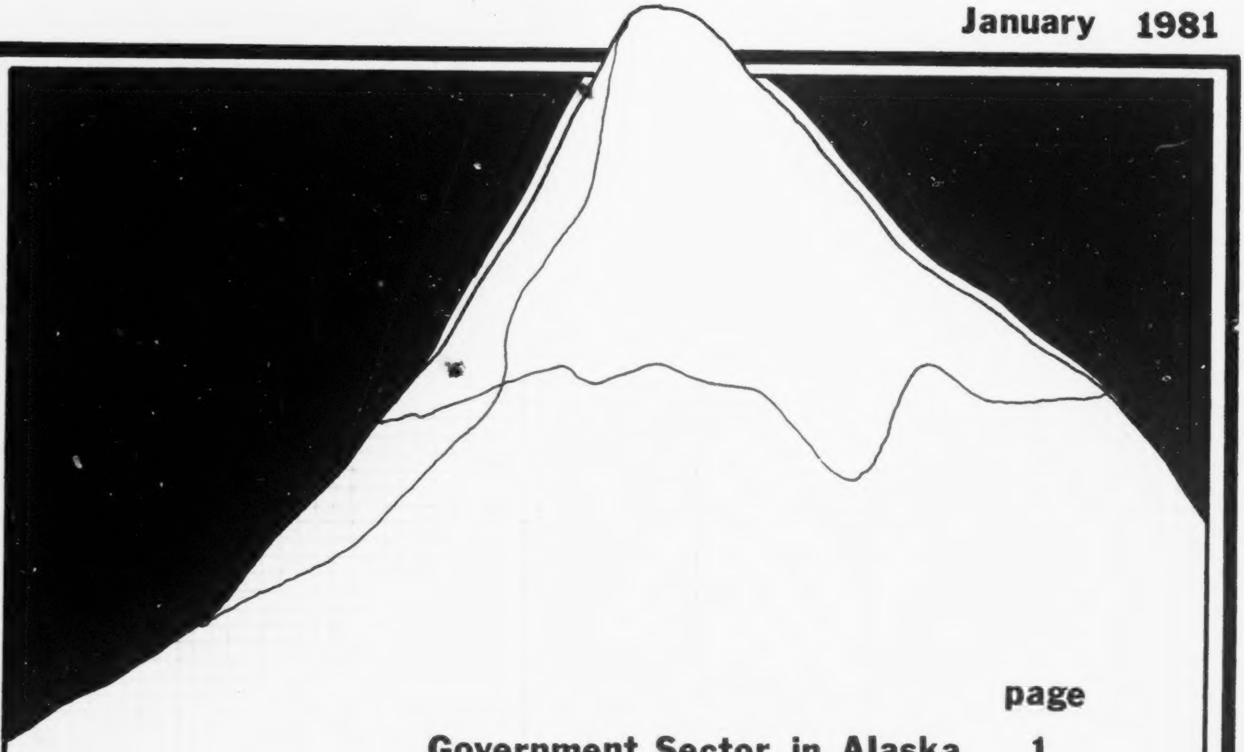
p/=Preliminary   r/=Revised   1979 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska'a CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

S O 320-1 (11)

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

January 1981



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Government Sector in Alaska 1

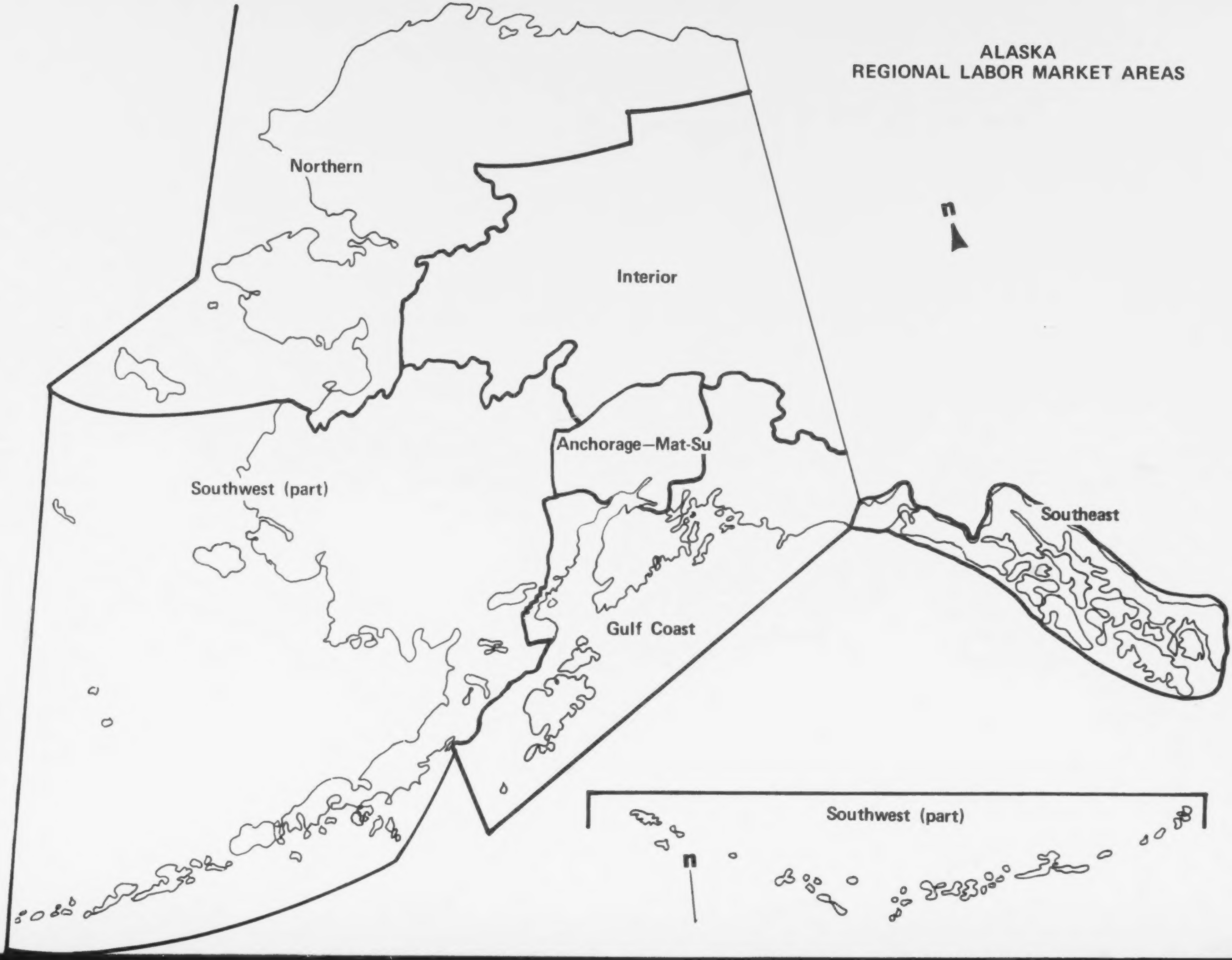
Employment Up 4

STATE OF ALASKA · DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION

JAN 19 1981

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

ALASKA
REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREAS


Northern
Interior
Anchorage–Mat-Su
Southwest (part)
Gulf Coast
Southeast
n
Southwest (part)
n

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

Jay S. Hammond, Governor
State of Alaska

Edmund N. Orbeck, Commissioner
Department of Labor

John E. Post, Director
Administrative Services

Chuck Caldwell, Chief
Research and Analysis

January 1981

Chris Miller, Editor

ALASKA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
by Jeff Hadland

Government Sector in Alaska

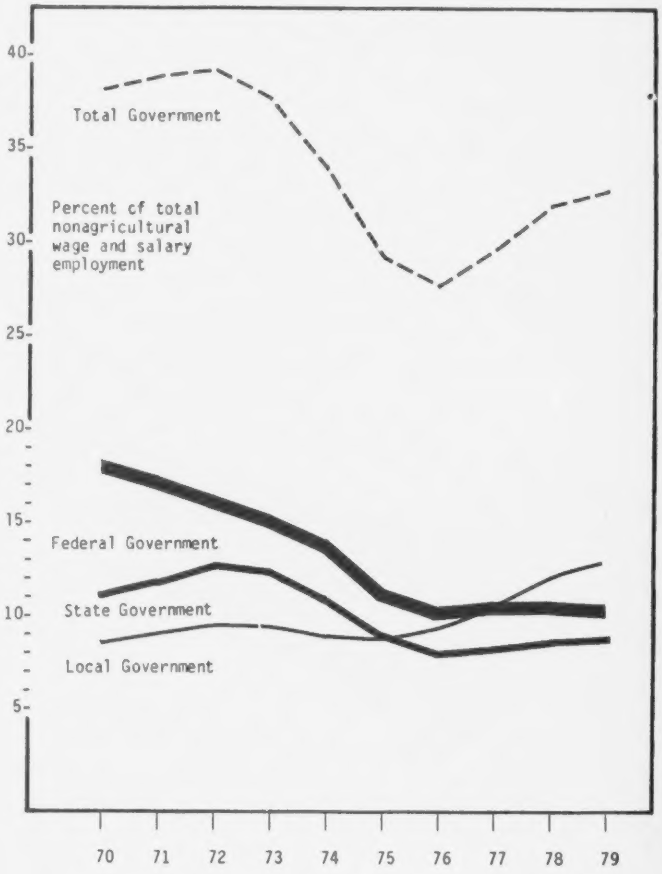
The Alaskan economy is very much dependent upon government employment and expenditures. Approximately one-third of total wage and salary employment consists of federal, state and local government employment. In addition, there are more than 20,000 active duty military which are not included in wage and salary employment but have a significant economic impact on the state. Of total civilian government in Alaska, approximately 40 percent is associated with local government, approximately 30 percent with state government and approximately 30 percent with federal government. The importance of government employment has decreased significantly over the last decade and the relative importance of the various government sectors has changed. In 1970 government employment was 38 percent of total wage and salary employment with the local government comprising 23 percent, state government 29 percent and federal government 48 percent of total government employment. (See Figure 1 and Table 1).

Historically, the federal government has been the largest employer in the state. Through civilian and military employment the economic impact on the private sector has been significant. The net inflow of federal dollars to the state has created a large number of jobs. During the last ten years, civilian federal employment in Alaska has remained fairly constant (while the number of active duty military declined nearly 26 percent from 1970 to 1979). Clearly, the total federal impact has declined absolutely and we expect that civilian federal government employment will not increase significantly over the next several years. Any growth will probably be the result of D-2 lands legislation requiring federal management and survey.

The local government sector has become more significant in recent years. The local government sector has grown at an 11.5 percent annual rate over the last 10 years, partly in response to the assumption of some functions formerly held by state government, such as education. Growth in local government is expected to continue at approximately 4 percent per year in response to continued demand for provision of local services, especially education, and in response to distribution by the state of some of the oil wealth for local needs. Educa-

Figure 1

Alaska Civilian Government Employment
as a percentage of total employment



tion employment constitutes 58 percent of current local government employment and is the fastest growing area of local obligation.

The most dynamic government sector in terms of overall employment impact during the 1980's will be state government. Although total direct state employment is expected to grow at a modest 3 percent per year the impact of increased state capital expenditures on the construction and support industries will be significant. In addition the elimination of state income tax and direct distribution of permanent fund income will create additional jobs in the private sector. The anticipated surplus of state funds from oil revenue receipts requires consideration of how best the money should be spent and what affect these expenditures will have on total employment.

Table 1

ALASKA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
(Annual Averages)

	STATE*	FEDERAL	LOCAL	TOTAL
1970	10,300	17,100	8,100	35,500
1971	11,700	17,300	9,000	38,000
1972	13,300	17,200	10,000	40,500
1973	13,754	17,125	10,576	41,455
1974	14,166	18,015	11,593	43,744
1975	14,678	18,257	14,557	47,492
1976	14,123	17,944	15,818	47,885
1977	13,860	17,734	17,201	48,795
1978	14,309	18,133	19,776	52,218
1979	14,923	17,915	21,640	54,478

Source: ES 202 Report

NOTE: 1975 to present figures reflect transfer of state operated schools to local government.

* includes University of Alaska

Historical Trend

Total state government employment in Alaska has grown very modestly since 1975. In 1975, average employment for state government, as determined from payroll reports, was 14,678 while 1979 had an average employment figure of 14,923, a 1.67 percent increase.

If University of Alaska employment is excluded from state employment figures, as is often done for purposes of comparison, we find that average state government employment has actually declined from 1975 levels. Of course, 1975 was an oil pipeline construction year when state services were subject to heavy demand. An examination of employment data from the early 1970's suggests that annual noneducational state employment growth since 1971 has averaged less than 3 percent.

Current Trends

Current state employment figures for October 1980 show a significant 4.4 percent increase in noneducational employment over the same month last year, perhaps reflecting lagged impact from previously unfilled positions and newly funded positions. New programs and projects funded by the legislature will necessitate the addition of several hundred new employees. The net increase in state government employment is difficult to predict since the rate of turnover, vacancy rate and number of positions eliminated all impact the final figure. The number of new positions funded can only be a guide to expected employment increases.

While noneducational employment has grown modestly over the last 5 years, University of Alaska employment has grown at more than 5 percent per year over the same period. Employment in state departments has grown fairly evenly across the board, but expenditures by function have not. The Division of Finance, Alaska Department of Administration reports that health, social services, natural resources, public protection and environmental conservation have all taken larger percentages of the state budget while transportation has taken a smaller percentage in recent years (although the large capital budget passed by the 1980 legislature will change this).

State government employment is concentrated in Anchorage, Juneau and Fairbanks, the percentages held by each region remaining fairly constant over time. In July of 1980, Anchorage had approximately 32 percent of total state government employment, Juneau had 26 percent and Fairbanks had 18 percent (including University of Alaska). This regionality of government is a response to the population distribution of the state and is an important economic factor which could impact each of these communities should the capital be moved. [Noneducational state government employment percentages by community for July were Anchorage 33 percent, Juneau 30 percent and Fairbanks 11 percent.]

Interstate Comparison

There has been much discussion as to the large number of state employees per capita. There is no doubt that Alaska does have the highest number of state employees per capita in the nation, however, many functions that might otherwise be carried out by local governments in other states are the responsibility of Alaska state government. A more accurate comparison with other states can be made if employment by state and local governments are combined. According to the U.S. Bureau of Census, Alaska had the highest combined state and local government employment rate in 1978 (Wyoming was higher in 1970) with 724 per 10,000 population followed by Wyoming with 611 per 10,000 population (see Table 2). This 18.5 percent difference is significant but not surprising. Alaska suffers from natural barriers which make for inherent inefficiencies. A large number of small communities each requiring at least the minimum level of services make economies of scale difficult. Transportation and communication costs are significantly higher. In addition, there is a "stickiness" in employment during declining periods which tends to keep employment levels higher than might otherwise be needed, higher than the long term average government employment trend would predict. The post oil pipeline period may reflect this. In the future, we would expect that the state would have caught up in supplying long delayed services and should exhibit a smaller per capita state government employment levels.

Table 2

State and Local Government employment for selected states per 10,000 population

FULL TIME EQUIVALENT

STATE	1978	1975	1970
Alaska	724	722	514
Wyoming	611	628	602
Nevada	602	555	519
Nebraska	591	563	498
Montana	582	556	479
New Mexico	560	564	486
Delaware	541	532	471
Oregon	540	522	463
Hawaii	521	489	496
New York	518	522	514
Idaho	515	508	455
South Dakota	515	481	483
Washington	512	502	468
West Virginia	497	478	412
California	489	496	447
Vermont	486	486	424
Rhode Island	471	456	379
Illinois	448	445	396

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census

Future

Future state government employment levels are difficult to predict. Calls for the limitation of state government spending are understandable considering our unusual situation of having more money than we need to operate the current level of government. The fear is that government will tend to grow and make use of all the available funds. Certainly the quick rise in the size of the state budget would lead one to consider future government growth with caution. State expenditures in 1970 were nearly $300 million. For fiscal year 1981 the legislature has appropriated over $1.5 billion for operating expenditures. Certainly a portion of this increase is due to higher wages. The average monthly wage for state employees increased about 50 percent from 1975 to 1980 ($1,335 to $1,998) while the Anchorage consumer price index increased 52.7 percent during the same period.

The recent HB60 package of capital projects passed by the legislature is very important from an employment standpoint. Not only will additional employees be needed in the Department of Transportation (although about one half of the design work is contracted out) but nearly two thousand additional direct construction jobs can be expected in the private sector over the next 2 years as a result of this massive capital budget.

Because capital expenditures have become an important economic influence their impact should be carefully considered. Operational and maintenance costs of many capital projects will continue long after construction is completed. In addition the construction employment financed by state dollars is logically not that much different from direct state employment. This could lead to a construction industry very much influenced and dependent upon state capital projects.

Restraint in state spending is being discussed and future state government employment levels must be considered in light of this uncertainty. Availability of money no longer acts as a limiting force. This surplus of money will lead to further expenditures for needed services, with local government employment impacted most significantly through state transfers to local governments for education and possibly for property tax relief.

Overview

State spending patterns will become a more important factor in overall employment in Alaska during the next several years, but the extent of the influence will depend on how the money is used. Capital and operating expenses create employment in the economy; while saving of funds in a nationally invested portfolio would reduce instate employment impacts. The demands of the people seem more inclined towards an improved quality of life rather than increased state financed employment. But more services necessarily means more state government. Difficult alternative choices are involved. Costs and benefits must be evaluated to establish the most desirable level of services.

Although state government employment has not grown over the last 5 years there are inherent pressures which will likely make this a noncontinuing trend. With the moderate approach of the legislature and administration towards growth on the one hand and growing wish lists on the other, growth in government will likely be at least commensurate with growth in the economy as a whole.

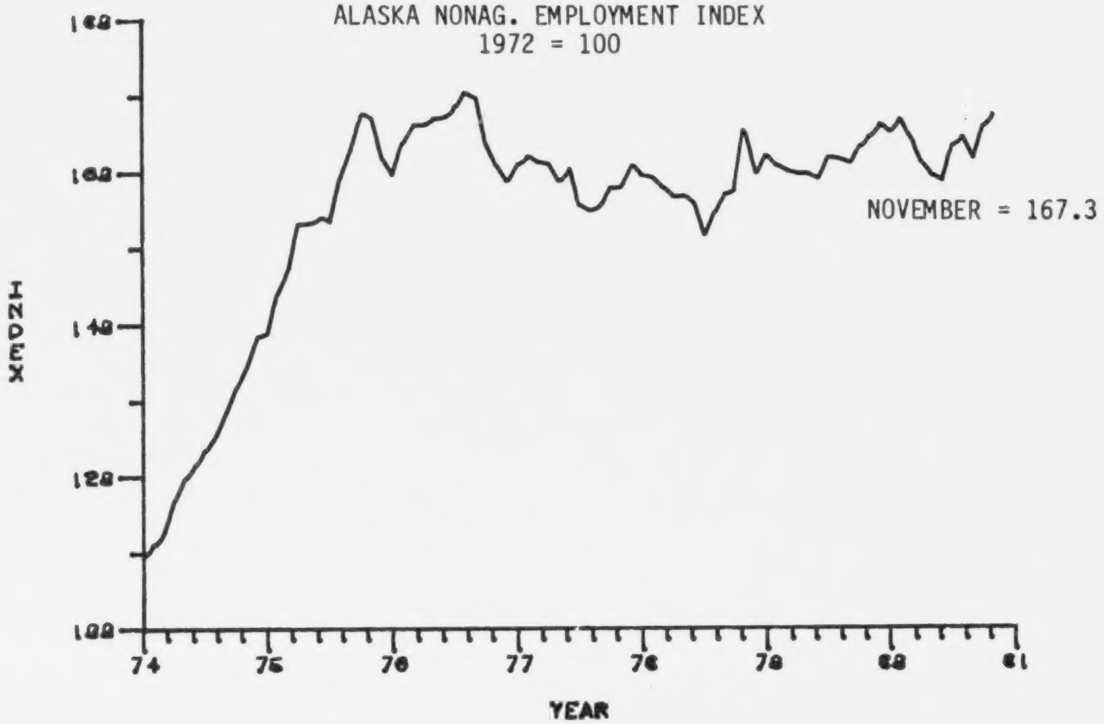
Editors Note: Detailed occupational information for the government sector is available through the Research and Analysis section in a document entitled: Federal, State and Local Government Occupational Employment Statistics, Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

ALASKA'S LABOR FORCE IN NOVEMBER

by Chris Miller

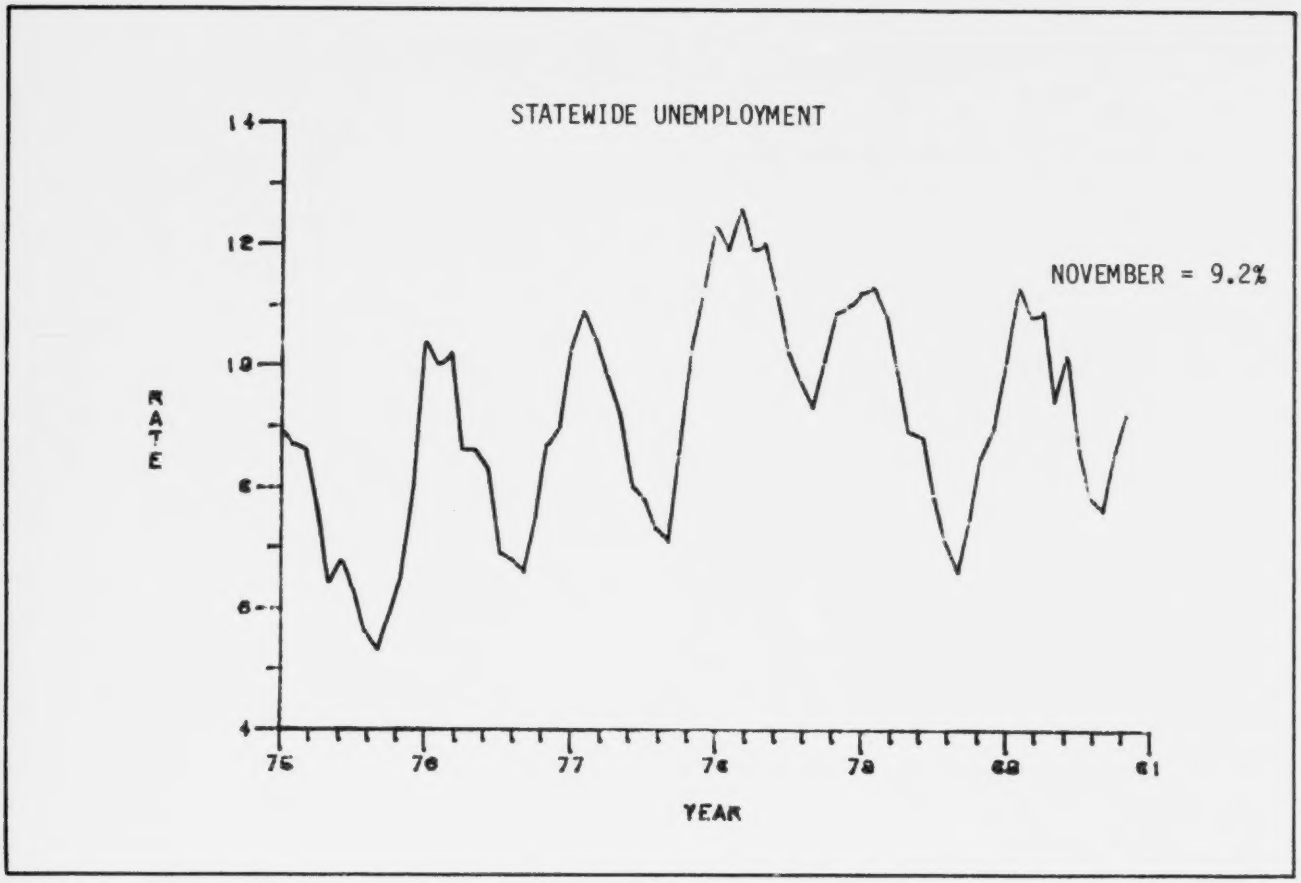
The non-agricultural employment index for November was 167.3 up both over the month and year. A new trend has begun to develop in non-agricultural wage and salary employment during the last half of 1980. The statewide non-agricultural employment index has been consistently above year ago levels since July of this year. This is the first time since 1976 that the non-agricultural employment index has shown steady growth over the previous year. In fact the non-agricultural employment index for November is higher than any previous November index since the series began in 1974.

Increased activity in the mining, construction, seafood processing and services industries is behind this new period of growth in Alaska's economy. The stimuli which has triggered this growth range from rising OPEC oil prices, passage of the D2 legislation, further implementation of the 200 mile limit in Alaska fisheries and passage of HB-60.



Though gold mining activity is definitely on the rise in Alaska at this time of year the increased activity is due primarily to the oil industry. Activity at Prudhoe Bay and the Kenai-Cook Inlet area is up significantly this year. In both areas companies are putting in new wells in attempts to recover more oil out of existing fields such as in the Cook Inlet area or to expand into new fields such as the Kuparuk Basin near Prudhoe Bay. Oil drilling activity is expected to continue to increase in light of the change in the federal administration and the increased pace of federal oil lease sales.

Employment growth in the construction industry is primarily due to increased activity in heavy construction. Most of this work is state funded capital improvement projects. The heavy construction industry is expected to expand significantly this coming spring and summer as the majority of the capital projects approved in HB-60 will be coming on line at that time. Employment in the housing industry appears to have stabilized primarily as a result of the increased



availability of low interest loans from state funded programs.

Employment in manufacturing is mixed with seafood processing, on the rise and wood products on the decline. At this time of year crab is the primary product being harvested. This year's crab catch has been fairly successful with this fall's shrimp catch up significantly from last year.

Employment in the logging industry continues to be depressed. Employment in this industry normally starts to wind down at this time. However employment levels are already 20 precent below one year ago. The slump in the lumber industry has caused unemployment throughout the Southeastern region to jump upwards. At present no immediate relief to this situation is seen.

Increased activity in the service industry is primarily related to support services to the mining and construction industries. The oil industry is continually demanding more and more services as their operations expand. These range from custodial camp maintenance to surveying and other technical oil field services. The passage of HB-60 by last year's legislature required that a tremendous amount of design and planning be carried out in order to implement the projects this coming year. A large portion of this planning and design work has been contracted out by the state to private enterprise to insure that projects start in a timely manner This has caused employment among private design firms to increase this fall and winter.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ALASKA

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 11/80	R/ 10/80	11/79	10/80	11/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	170900	175700	167700	-4800	3200
MINING..........................	6400	6500	5600	-100	800
CONSTRUCTION....................	10400	12300	10100	-1900	300
MANUFACTURING...................	11000	12500	11000	-1500	0
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	6100	6800	5100	-700	1000
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	2800	3200	3600	-400	-800
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	2100	2500	2300	-400	-200
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	16600	17000	16700	-400	-100
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1800	1900	1800	-100	0
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	1200	1300	1100	-100	100
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	5100	5200	5400	-100	-300
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	8500	8600	8400	-100	100
TRADE...........................	30000	30200	30100	-200	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	5700	5700	5700	0	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	24300	24500	24400	-200	-100
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4100	4100	4300	0	-200
FOOD STORES................	3900	3900	3800	0	100
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	7800	8100	8100	-300	-300
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	8500	8400	8200	100	300
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	8400	8600	8400	-200	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	30600	31200	29900	-600	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT................	57500	57400	55900	100	1600
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT............	18000	17900	18800	100	-800
STATE GOVERNMENT..............	15800	16100	15000	-300	800
LOCAL GOVERNMENT..............	23700	23400	22100	300	1600

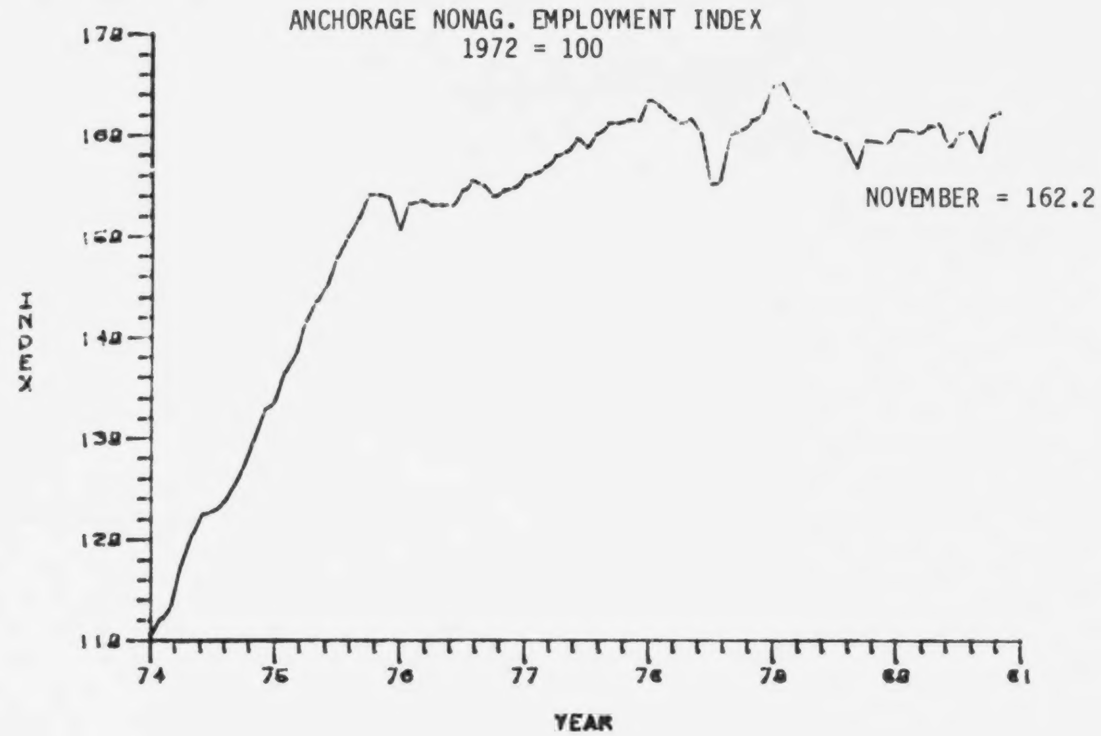
1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.



In contrast to increasing employment, unemployment is also up over the previous year. In most regions of the state the unemployment rate is either at or only slightly above year ago levels. However, in Southeast Alaska the unemployment rate is up approximately 38 percent compared to last year Southeast Alaska has been depressed by a slump in the wood products industry.

ANCHORAGE/MATSU LABOR FORCE IN NOVEMBER

By Neal Fried

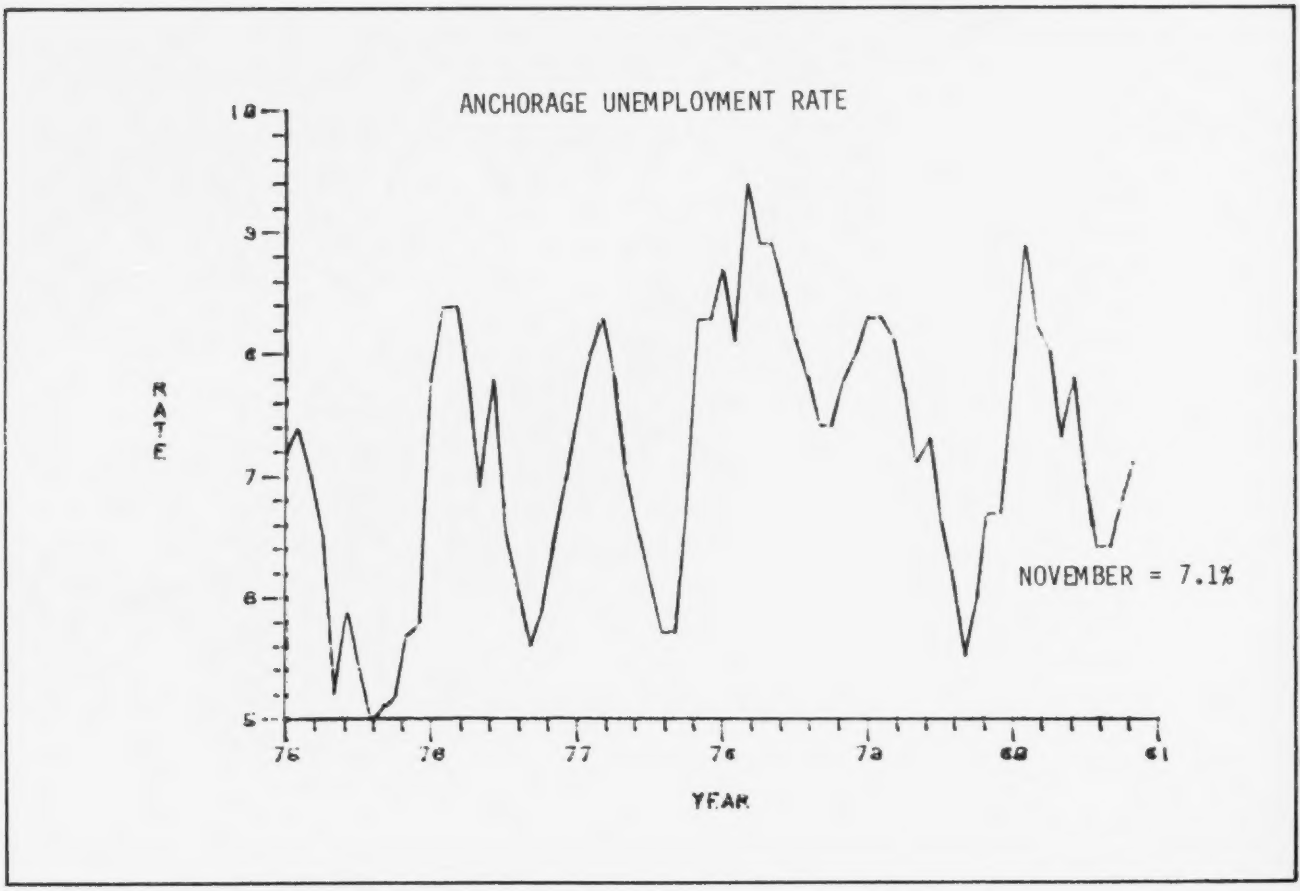
The unemployment rate in Anchorage/MatSu climbed again this month. The climb has been steady. The rate was 7.0 percent in September, 7.5 percent in October and finally 7.9 percent in November. The rate should climb more rapidly as the seasonal layoffs progress. The seasonal layoffs have been delayed this year because of the mild fall. This pulled the Anchorage employment index up to 162.2.

All industries but one lost employment in Anchorage/MatSu in November as the cold began taking its seasonal toll. Mining was the one industry which bucked the trend by increasing modestly. This is largely because the oil industry continues to be stimulated by increasing activity on the North Slope. As activity on the Slope grows, the offices of the oil and service companies in Anchorage must increase their staff to provide support.

Existing fields are being further developed as preliminary work is being undertaken on the water injection system. Work has begun to bring the Kuparuk field into production by 1982-83. Exploratory wells are presently being drilled and according to figures provided by the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, this will be a record year for exploratory well permits. Oil related employment in Anchorage has grown each year during the last decade (at an annual rate of 8.5 percent) and this trend is expected to continue for the coming years as more oil leases are let and already existing fields continue to be developed.

Construction, on the other hand, was the biggest loser this month in Anchorage, shrinking by approximately 1050 workers. Most of the loss came in the highway and heavy construction sectors. Construction activity is more seasonal than any other industry, often decreasing by more than 25 percent in the winter. Still a considerable amount of construction continues throughout the winter months. In November a number of buildings under construction often put on their winter clothing, when they are shrouded in a large plastic cocoon so that inside work may continue. Trades employment such as plumbing, electrical work, painting and to a certain extent carpentry did not decline at all or only slightly because so much of their work is done inside.

A number of buildings in Anchorage are presently at this stage. A workforce of 30 are presently working on the $6.5 million Federal Building's last addition, which is expected to be completed in April. Five Federal agencies will be moving into the addition, which will mean approximately 50 percent of Anchorage's Federal workers will be under the same roof. A similar size workforce will be constructing the new Long's Drug Store on



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	11/80	10/80	11/79	10/80	11/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	78150	79800	76600	-1650	1550
MINING	2150	2100	1900	50	250
CONSTRUCTION	5650	6700	5700	-1050	-50
MANUFACTURING	1400	1550	1400	-150	0
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	250	250	250	0	0
OTHER MANUFACTURING	1150	1300	1150	-150	0
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	8200	8300	7800	-100	400
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	1000	1050	1050	-50	-50
WATER TRANSPORTATION	350	300	350	50	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION	3200	3300	2900	-100	300
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES	3650	3650	3500	0	150
TRADE	17500	17600	17050	-100	450
WHOLESALE TRADE	4150	4150	3950	0	200
RETAIL TRADE	13350	13450	13100	-100	250
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1950	1850	1800	100	150
FOOD STORES	1900	1900	1700	0	200
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	4400	4650	4550	-250	-150
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	5100	5050	5050	50	50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	5100	5150	5050	-50	50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	16150	16350	15700	-200	450
GOVERNMENT 2/	22000	22050	22000	-50	0
FEDERAL	8950	9050	9400	-100	-450
STATE	5300	5350	4950	-50	350
LOCAL	7750	7650	7650	100	100

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 11/80	R/ 10/80	11/79	10/80	11/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	81250	83150	79550	-1900	1700
MINING..........................	2150	2100	1950	50	200
CONSTRUCTION....................	5800	6900	5900	-1100	-100
MANUFACTURING...................	1450	1650	1450	-200	0
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	8700	8850	8250	-150	450
TRADE...........................	18200	18400	17650	-200	550
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5250	5300	5150	-50	100
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16350	16600	15950	-250	400
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	23350	23350	23250	0	100

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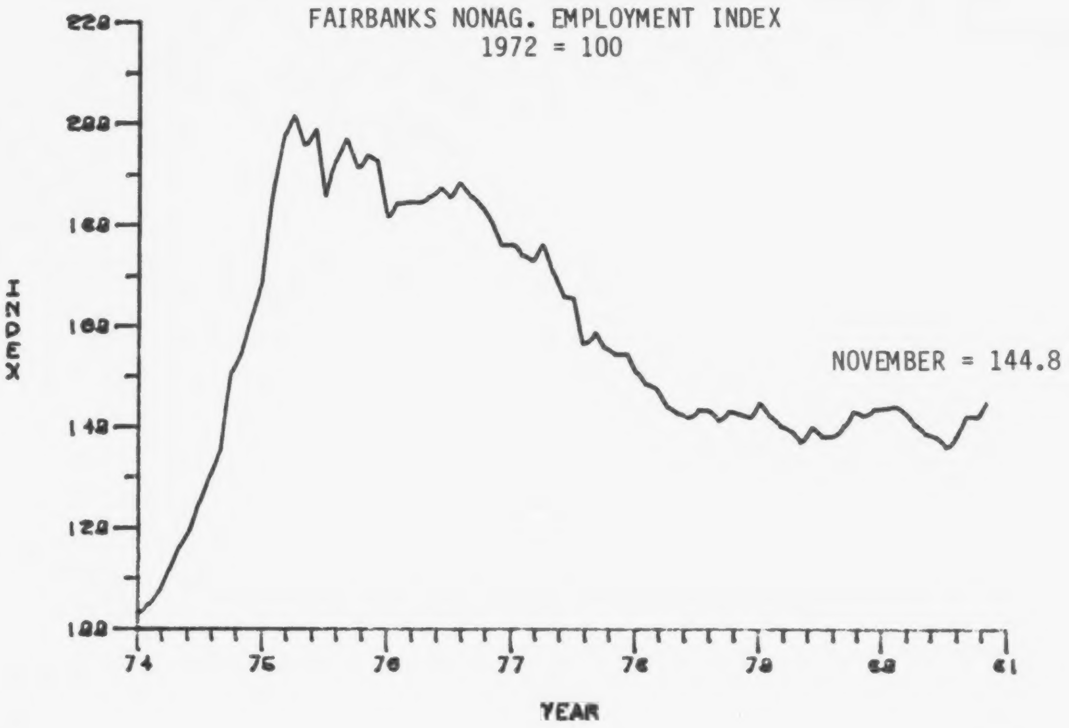
Dimond Blvd. through the winter; it is expected to be completed in May. Approximately 20 workers will continue work on the new $3 million women's correctional facility in Eagle River during the winter months.

Construction employment in the Valley declined somewhat more rapidly than Anchorage's, as did overall wage and salary employment. The Valley's employment typically fluctuates more with the season than the employment in Anchorage's or other larger urban areas because its economy is more dependent on the seasonal industries. This is a common phenomenan among most all of Alaska's smaller communities, where the employment base is small, and the industries which they are built around such as fishing, logging, mining, construction or tourism are seasonal. With the exception of the Valley's public sector, its economy depends largely on the latter three which normally drop off rapidly when the cold weather sets in.



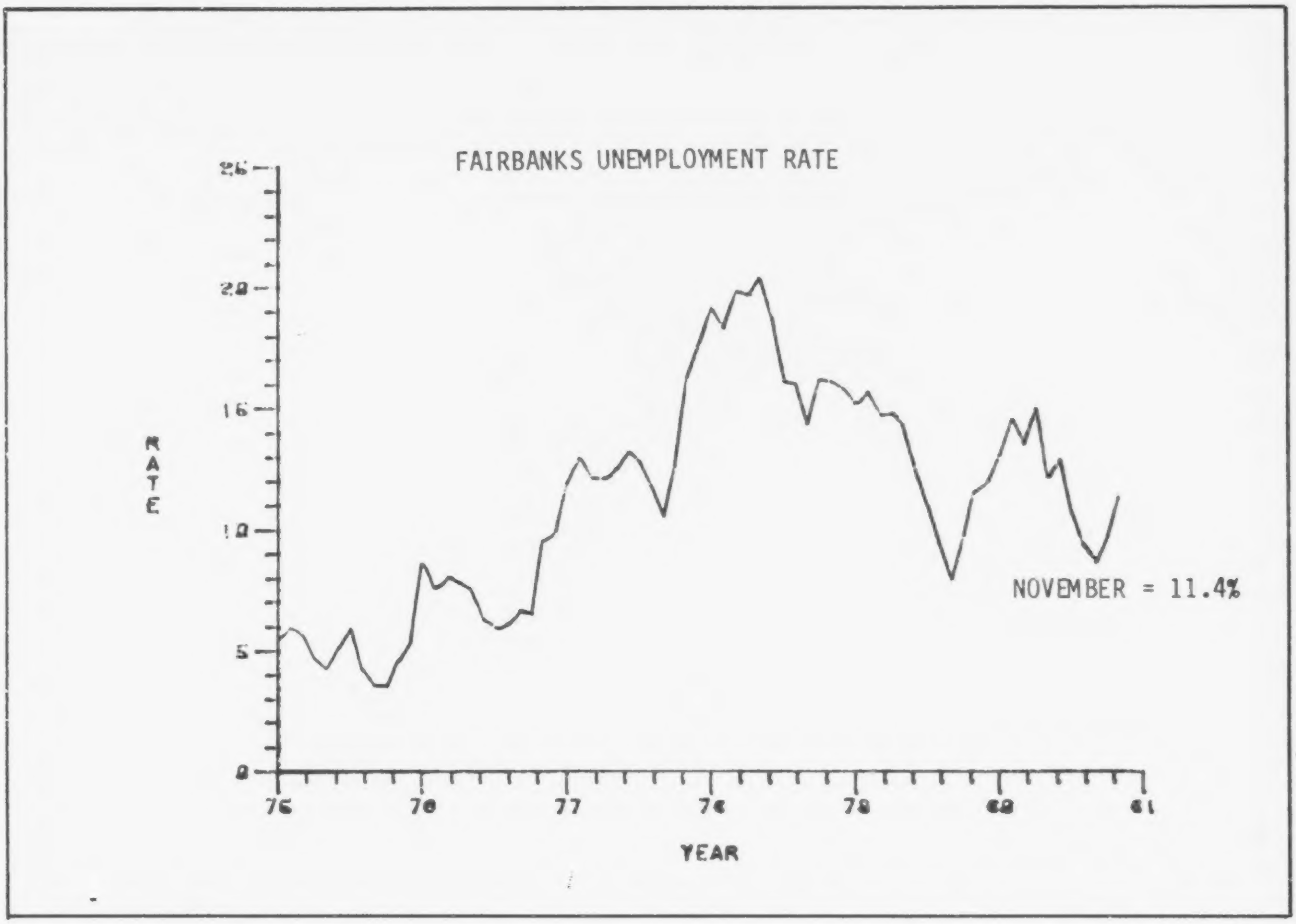
FAIRBANKS'/INTERIOR'S LABOR FORCE IN NOVEMBER

by Neal Fried

The unemployment rate in the Interior climbed to 11.7 percent for the second month in a row. The statistics have tabbed this region as the one with the highest rate. One of the component census divisions, Upper Yukon also has the highest rate in the state at 20.2 percent. Nearly all of the increase in unemployment occured in Fairbanks. In concert with this fact, nearly all of the decline in employment also occured in Fairbanks.

As the mercury dropped in the Interior in November, wage and salary employment followed the cue and declined 3 percent. This month's seasonal decline is more than the average monthly decline for the past decade. Total employment is above last year's levels in November though and for 9 months of 1980 employment has been a cut above year-ago levels with a few exceptions during the summer months. Because it has been so slight for most months and because it did dip below in certain important summer months, this year's level of employment compared to 1979 will be difficult to determine until all data is available. What ever the outcome, the overall level will be nearly the same as the 1979 average.

More than half of Fairbanks' and Interior's industries lost employment, with the balance remaining stable. The big losers were the typically seasonally affected employers, construction and services. Construction employment in



Fairbanks shrank by 400 in November, but during the same month voters approved $17 million for construction projects at the University, expansion of the jail and highways. This added to the already record capital construction budget funded by the last legislative session, which will bolster construction employment next season. Mining employment in the Interior also lost to the elements, as creeks and ground began to freeze and most of the operations began to close for the season. The mining season was the busiest it has been for many years, which translated into substantial gains in mining employment over last year. Trade was the only industry to register an increase in employment. Though the increase is slight, apparently retailers are expecting a good Christmas season.

The Fairbanks consumer price index registered its lowest annual rate of change since it was introduced in February 1979. Prices increased by 8.6 percent (CPI for All Urban Consumers) in Fairbanks, compared to 12.6 percent for the nation. Anchorage's index only came in slightly below Fairbanks, at 8.3 percent in September. Almost all the major categories such as food, housing, transportation, medical care, etc., came in below the nation's levels. All the categories carry different weights, which were determined by a consumer expenditure survey taken in Fairbanks prior to the index being introduced. This means the weight, which were given to the various items are slightly different from the nation's. For example housing makes up 44 percent of the national CPI and 50

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
FAIRBANKS

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	11/80	10/80	11/79	10/80	11/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	21350	22000	21050	-650	300
MINING..........................	50	50	0	0	50
CONSTRUCTION....................	1850	2200	1450	-350	400
MANUFACTURING...................	500	550	450	-50	50
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2500	2550	2650	-50	-150
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	400	400	400	0	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	600	600	750	0	-150
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1500	1550	1500	-50	0
TRADE...........................	3800	3750	3800	50	0
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	700	700	700	0	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	3100	3050	3100	50	0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	400	400	400	0	0
FOOD STORES.................	600	550	600	50	0
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	2100	2100	2100	0	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	800	800	850	0	-50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4350	4550	4350	-200	0
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	7500	7550	7500	-50	0
FEDERAL.......................	2000	2050	2150	-50	-150
STATE.........................	3300	3300	3100	0	200
LOCAL.........................	2200	2200	2250	0	-50

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

percent of Fairbanks'. The categories which reflect a slower rate of change than the U.S. index represent almost 89 percent of the total weight, causing the overall index to grow at a rate which is 4 percentage points less than the nation's.

For example, housing in Fairbanks rose by only 6.5 percent over the year, compared to 14.1 percent in the nation. This is because there has been an over supply of housing in Fairbanks, resulting in less upward pressure on prices. Cheap 9-10 percent mortgage money is also available to Alaska, compared to interest rates which are presently almost double that

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
INTERIOR

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 11/80	R/ 10/80	11/79	10/80	11/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	25200	26200	24500	-1000	700
MINING..........................	250	300	100	-50	150
CONSTRUCTION....................	2000	2500	1550	-500	450
MANUFACTURING...................	600	700	550	-100	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	3400	3450	3600	-50	-200
TRADE...........................	3950	4000	4000	-50	-50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	900	900	900	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4600	4850	4600	-250	0
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	9500	9500	9200	0	300

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

rate nationally. Other costs relating to housing expenses such as utilities did not rise as rapidly in Fairbanks.

The consumer price index is expected to continue to come in below the nations rate during the next year but the difference could narrow . The housing market is apparently picking up , and some realtors expect the housing inventory presently on the market to drop this coming year. Vacancies for rentals appear to be also declining. The economy is also expected to generally improve. This could all put new upward pressure on prices. The annual rate of change in Fairbanks is likely to remain in the 8.5-10 per cent range during the next year.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA'S LABORFORCE IN NOVEMBER
by Debbie Berggren

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment decreased by 850 jobs, or 3.4 percent, during November. The employment level is approvimately 250 jobs, or 1.2 percent, below last years level. Unemployment continued to increase during November reaching 10.2 percent. The unemployment rate is 2.8 percentage points above the year-ago level. The Haines census division rate of 18.3 percent is the highest in the region and second highest in the state. All census divisions in the Southeast Region have unemployment rates well above the year ago level. The soft lumber market has

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	11/80	10/80	11/79	10/80	11/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY....	25050	25900	25300	-850	-250
CONSTRUCTION..................	900	1100	850	-200	50
MANUFACTURING..................	2850	3300	3750	-450	-900
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2200	2400	2300	-200	-100
TRADE..........................	3600	3700	3600	-100	0
WHOLESALE TRADE.............	300	300	350	0	-50
RETAIL TRADE................	3300	3400	3250	-100	50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1200	1150	1200	50	0
MINING, SERVICES & MISC........	3300	3350	3200	-50	100
GOVERNMENT 2/..................	11000	10900	10400	100	600
FEDERAL.....................	2300	2300	2400	0	-100
STATE.......................	4600	4600	4450	0	150
LOCAL.......................	4100	4000	3550	100	550

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

greatly influence these high unemployment rates.

Employment in the manufacturing industry is 25 percent below the year ago level. The soft lumber market has caused employment in the lumber and paper products industry to decline 30 percent, or 900 jobs, over last year. The timber harvesting sector has been the hardest hit, having a decline in employment of 54 percent, or 600 jobs, over last year. Employment in sawmills has also experienced a decline, dropping to 35 percent below year-ago levels. This situation is not expected to improve until the housing industry picks up.

Normal seasonal slowdowns created the decline in employment in the construction and transportation, communications and utilities industries. Mining, services and miscellaneous employment remained relatively stable, decreasing by only 50 jobs during November.

Employment in the Government industry increased by 2 percent. This increase was in the local government sector, which increased 3 percent during November.

Local government employment is 15 percent higher than last year. This increase was in the local education sector, which is 24 percent higher than last year. Both federal and state government sectors remained at October's level.

Hours and Earnings for October 1980
by Janet Stram

October was a good month for production workers throughout these Alaskan industries, since most industries reported higher weekly earnings, some increasing as much as 28.7% over last month.

Among those with the greatest increases in earnings for October were wholesale trade with 28.7 percent, food and kindred products with 21.2 percent, contract construction with 7.6 percent, and transportation, communication and utilities with 5.7 percent. These also showed better-than-average increases over 1979 earnings, with construction and wholesale trade well in the lead. Food manufacturing and transportation, communication and utilities also kept up with the annual inflation rate, with earnings in the food industry surpassing inflation figures.

In the wholesale trade industry, many of the businesses are either directly or indirectly connected with the oil industry, so with activity increasing there, it's also on the upswing in the trade sector. There has also been more activity in the construction industry, with both employment and earnings up over last year. Retail trade has also been progressing at a healthy rate, as October 1980 earnings were 9 percent above those a year ago.

The lumber and paper products industry, however, was less fortunate. Weekly earnings fell 20.2 percent, and hours were also down considerably. Less demand

ALASKA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR
SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/ 2/

	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	p/ 10/80	r/ 9/80	10/79	p/ 10/80	r/ 9/80	10/79	p/ 10/80	r/ 9/80	10/79
MINING..........................	15.87	17.58	18.32	56.2	50.1	50.7	891.89	880.76	928.82
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION...........	21.39	21.44	18.83	49.3	45.7	42.5	1054.53	979.81	800.27
MANUFACTURING...................	10.10	10.28	9.60	47.2	45.7	45.2	476.72	469.80	433.92
Food & Kindred Products	7.68	7.38	6.67	53.0	45.5	48.4	407.04	335.79	322.83
Lumber & Paper Products........	14.31	14.73	12.80	40.1	48.8	42.5	573.83	718.82	544.00
TRANSPORTATION,COMM. & UTILITIES.	13.22	12.74	12.95	38.8	38.1	36.3	512.94	485.39	470.09
TRADE...........................	9.77	9.21	8.34	35.9	33.9	34.2	350.74	312.22	285.23
Wholesale Trade................	13.12	11.49	10.04	43.5	38.6	37.7	570.72	443.51	378.51
Retail Trade...................	8.31	8.35	7.69	33.3	32.4	33.0	276.72	270.54	253.77
FINANCE,INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE..	--	--	--	--	--	--	290.10	283.41	265.78

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	p/ 11/80	r/ 10/80	11/79	p/ 11/80	r/ 10/80	11/79	p/ 11/80	r/ 10/80	11/79	p/ 11/80	r/ 10/80	11/79
ALASKA STATEWIDE..........	183724	187265	177057	16932	16128	15021	9.2	8.6	8.5	166792	171137	162036
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION....	88679	89884	87639	7039	6714	6462	7.9	7.5	7.4	81640	83170	81177
ANCHORAGE...............	81176	82368	80300	5794	5573	5346	7.1	6.8	6.7	75382	76795	74954
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA.......	7503	7516	7339	1245	1141	1116	16.6	15.2	15.2	6258	6375	6223
GULF COAST REGION ...	22292	22681	19503	2541	2258	2157	11.4	10.0	11.1	19751	20423	17346
CORDOVA.................	1253	1276	1089	135	120	107	10.8	9.4	9.8	1118	1156	982
KENAI...................	11885	12044	10399	1497	1303	1276	12.6	10.8	12.3	10388	10741	9123
KODIAK..................	4830	4936	4305	358	312	378	7.4	6.3	8.8	4472	4624	3927
SEWARD..................	1692	1714	1431	248	221	163	14.7	12.9	11.4	1444	1493	1268
VALDEZ..................	2632	2711	2279	303	302	233	11.5	11.1	10.2	2329	2409	2046
INTERIOR REGION...........	25189	25555	24484	2949	2643	2908	11.7	10.3	11.9	22240	22912	21576
FAIRBANKS...............	20651	20855	20073	2364	2016	2333	11.4	9.7	11.6	18287	18839	17740
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS.....	1942	2015	1915	196	216	221	10.1	10.7	11.5	1746	1799	1694
UPPER YUKON.............	495	523	469	100	116	85	20.2	22.2	18.1	395	407	384
YUKON-KOYUKUK...........	2101	2162	2027	289	295	269	13.8	13.6	13.3	1812	1867	1758
NORTHERN REGION...........	9031	8971	8313	698	638	635	7.7	7.1	7.6	8333	8333	7678
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE......	3467	3459	3219	142	134	155	4.1	3.9	4.8	3325	3325	3064
KOBUK...................	2387	2362	2188	264	239	232	11.1	10.1	10.6	2123	2123	1956
NOME....................	3177	3150	2906	292	265	248	9.2	8.4	8.5	2885	2885	2658
SOUTHEAST REGION..........	27537	28376	27601	2801	2896	2056	10.2	10.2	7.4	24736	25480	25545
ANGOON..................	328	335	320	55	54	38	16.8	16.1	11.9	273	281	282
HAINES..................	835	815	775	153	112	71	18.3	13.7	9.2	682	703	704
JUNEAU..................	9639	9912	9793	771	779	637	8.0	7.9	6.5	8868	9133	9156
KETCHIKAN...............	6361	6634	6352	632	732	435	9.9	11.0	6.8	5729	5902	5917
OUTER KETCHIKAN.........	1083	1131	1048	174	194	109	16.1	17.2	10.4	909	937	939
PRINCE OF WALES.........	1325	1390	1340	143	172	119	10.8	12.4	8.9	1182	1218	1221
SITKA...................	3618	3686	3645	344	314	264	9.5	8.5	7.2	3274	3372	3381
SKAGWAY.................	1455	1481	1466	182	170	151	12.5	11.5	10.3	1273	1311	1315
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG.....	2893	2992	2862	347	369	232	12.0	12.3	8.1	2546	2623	2630
SOUTHWEST REGION..........	10996	11798	9517	904	979	803	8.2	8.3	8.4	10092	10819	8714
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS........	2787	2999	2435	131	152	142	4.7	5.1	5.8	2656	2847	2293
BETHEL..................	3709	3981	3157	389	422	291	10.5	10.6	9.2	3320	3559	2866
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH.....	493	527	431	28	29	30	5.7	5.5	7.0	465	498	401
BRISTOL BAY.............	1392	1494	1212	97	106	94	7.0	7.1	7.8	1295	1388	1118
KUSKOKWIM...............	1005	1075	898	109	114	124	10.8	10.6	13.8	896	961	774
WADE HAMPTON............	1610	1722	1384	150	156	122	9.3	9.1	8.8	1460	1566	1262

p/=Preliminary r/=Revised 1979 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska'a CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

for wood products throughout the U.S. and importing nations, such as Japan, has caught up with this export industry in Alaska. The result has been a decline in employment and, therefore, a decrease in hours and earnings which showed up in October. Until the housing construction situation improves, this sector will remain depressed.

Overall, October was a good month for the average production worker in Alaska, and the trend has continued to be positive.

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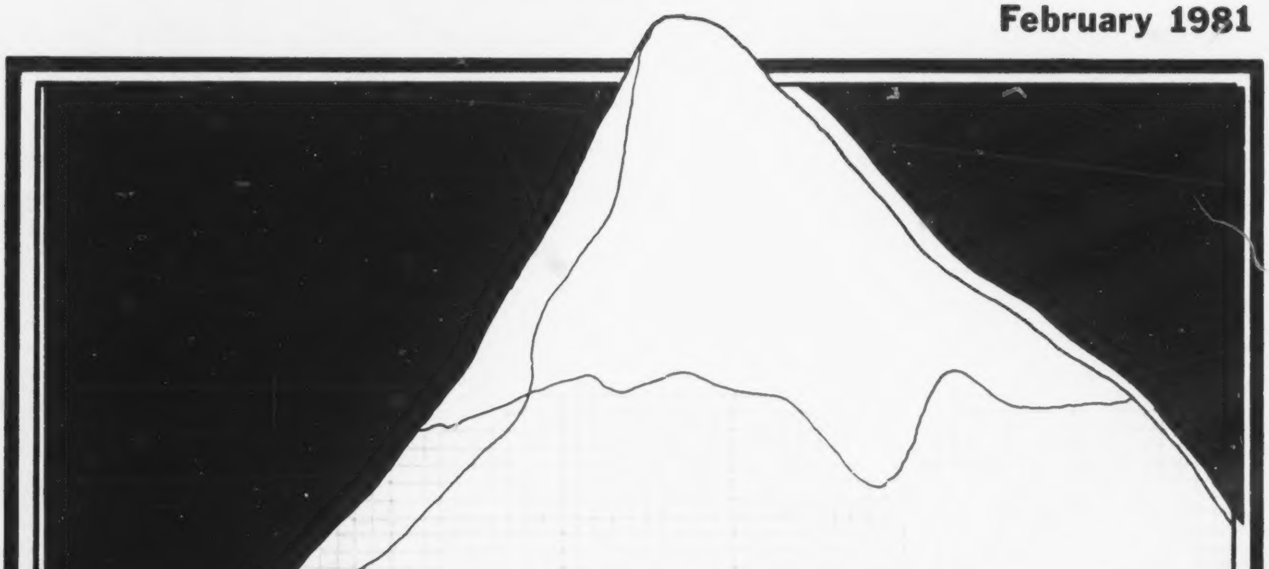
ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

February 1981



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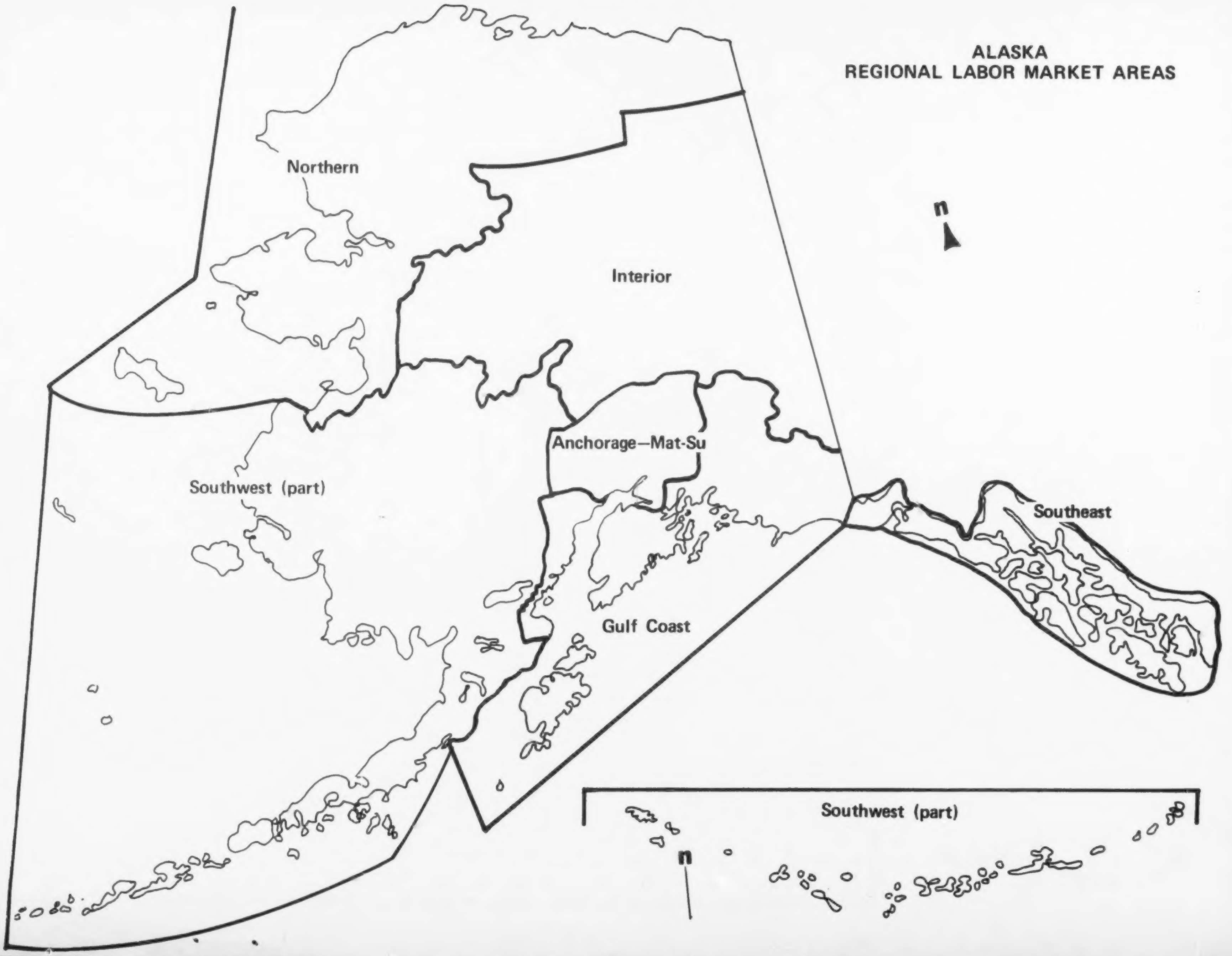
STATE OF ALASKA · DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

MAR 05 1981



ALASKA
REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREAS

Northern
Interior
n
Anchorage—Mat-Su
Southwest (part)
Southeast
Gulf Coast
Southwest (part)
n

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

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State of Alaska

Edmund N. Orbeck, Commissioner
Department of Labor

John E. Post, Director
Administrative Services

Chuck Caldwell, Chief
Research and Analysis

February 1981

Sally Saddler, Editor

ANCHORAGE JOBS: SENSITIVE TO A CAPITAL MOVE?

by David M. Reaume,
Consulting Economist

Moving the capital from Juneau to Willow will reduce the level of Anchorage employment from what it otherwise would be, unless a "hold harmless" policy is adopted. By a hold harmless policy is meant public sector or subsidized private sector job creation designed to just offset the loss of jobs caused by the capital move. Said differently, given a capital move, a choice must be made between job loss in Anchorage (as well as in Juneau), on the one hand, and public sector enlargement on the other. A detailed analysis has yet to be done. Nevertheless, one can say with some confidence that the total number of jobs that could be lost in Anchorage as a result of the planned capital move to Willow could run as high as four or five thousand. This figure includes (1) reductions in direct State government employment; (2) losses due to reduced State purchases and reduced expenditure on travel, room and board; and (3) secondary job losses incurred as the result of the negative multiplier effect attending primary losses.

At presently forecasted rates of economic growth, Anchorage can expect to regain four thousand lost jobs in one to two years time. In this sense, therefore, potential job losses from a capital move do not threaten a catastrophic blow to the Anchorage economy. Indeed, given renewed growth in other sectors of the Anchorage economy, Anchorage firms trading with a sufficiently diversified portion of the local economy should experience little or no absolute loss of business.

Even so, the number of potential Anchorage job losses is large enough to warrant public discussion. Given the inability to fine tune the economy, one should not assume that new Anchorage economic growth will precisely compensate capital move losers on a person-to-person or firm-to-firm basis. Those who are dependent upon State government spending in Anchorage are clearly in an exposed economic position.

WHY ANCHORAGE?

Anchorage is not the State capital. Why should a capital move cause Anchorage to experience a loss of jobs? That question can be answered by considering four potential causes of job loss in Anchorage.

First, even if no State government positions are moved from Anchorage to Willow, there will be a reduction in State government demand for Anchorage support services when Juneau is no longer the capital. State government employees now traveling from Juneau to Anchorage require air transportation, rental cars or taxicabs, lodging, and food. Because Willow is within driving distance of Anchorage, there is every reason to believe that many of the services presently required by the Juneau-based State government worker will not be required by the person filling that position after it is moved to Willow. Continuing this line of thought, if direct, regularly scheduled commercial air service to Willow is provided, at least a portion of the passengers and freight presently bound for the State capital at Juneau and routed through Anchorage, would likely be sent directly to Willow. If so, the demand for Anchorage overnight accommodations and related services would be further reduced, or transferred to Willow.

The remaining three possible sources of job loss in Anchorage are all associated with the actual transfer of State government positions to Willow. They are: (1) transfers to promote government efficiency (positions presently in Anchorage for reasons of regional balance may be more efficiently maintained in Willow once the capital is moved; (2) the need to establish a population in Willow large enough to support the variety of year-round professional, recreational, business, and social services required by a capital city and (3) political and bureaucratic jockeying.

If, indeed, State government jobs are moved from Anchorage to Willow, the overall Anchorage job loss will be a multiple of the direct government job loss. In addition to the government jobs lost, there will be: (a) "multiplier" induced support sector losses in services, trade and other industries (including local government), associated with the move of resident Anchorage State government employees to Willow[1]; (b) a loss of support sector business associated with the transfer of State government contractual spending to Willow (utilities, office space, repair services, clerical services, etc.); (c) further job losses in travel related industries because the transferred employees would, henceforth, be visited in Willow; and (d) losses caused by the multiplier effect of (b) and (c).

SOME PRELIMINARY NUMERICAL ESTIMATES

In May 1979, the most recent month for which detailed departmental/regional employment estimates have been published, there were 3,213 central State government employees in Anchorage, and 3,595 in Juneau.[2] These figures exclude employees of the University of Alaska, Alaska Community colleges, and the Alaska Psychiatric Institute.

An "Anchorage-focused" State government agency is defined for purposes of this article to be one which exists primarily to serve Anchorage people. Examples include the local detachment of State Troopers and the local offices of the State employment service.

Not all of the State government agencies located in Anchorage are Anchorage-focused. Several which are not, are the Division of Minerals and Energy Management of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Energy and Power Development of the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, and the Division of Community Planning of the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Agencies now located in Anchorage which are not Anchorage-focused, would seem to be the most likely candidates for movement to Willow, in the event of a capital move.

Definitive estimates of the number of Anchorage State government jobs which are susceptible to being transferred to Willow have yet to be made. However, using the notion of "Anchorage-focused" as a guide, as many as eight hundred jobs (twenty-five percent of the Anchorage State government total), does not seem too high. If, in addition, certain South central regional State government functions now filled from Anchorage are judged to be more efficiently filled from Willow (serve the region and be close to related State functions), a total transfer of two thousand State jobs from Anchorage to Willow would not be out of the question.

Private sector Anchorage job losses caused by the transfer of State government jobs from Anchorage to Willow would not be restricted to just the fallout from lost State government payrolls. In fact, if enough of the persons holding the transferred State jobs lived outside of Anchorage to begin with, the private sector job loss caused by reduced State payrolls could be less than the direct and multiplier losses from factors such as cuts in government purchases and contractual spending, reduced State government demand for office and warehouse space, and lowered State government demand for travel services, and for overnight room and board. (The transferred workers would henceforth be visited in Willow).

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[1] Some observers have suggested that federal revenue sharing losses might represent a significant part of the fallout from a capital move. For the year ending September 30, 1980, the Municipality of Anchorage received $6.8 million in federal revenue sharing funds or $37.38 per civilian resident. At this amount per capita, the capital move would cost Anchorage at most $250,000 in revenue sharing funds. Given pressure from the Reagan Administration to cut back the program, the actual impact should not be even that great.

[2] "Government Occupational Employment Statistics, 1979," Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

Studies done both here in Alaska and elsewhere, as well as simulations of the State econometric model, suggest that, all things considered, approximately 0.8 to 1.2 extra jobs would be lost in Anchorage for every State job transferred to Willow. Using the low end of this range (0.8), to allow for the fact that some Anchorage workers live outside of the city proper, it can be shown that a transfer of Anchorage State government jobs to Willow could result in a total loss of approximately 3600 (i.e. 2000 x 1.8) Anchorage jobs in the public and private sectors combined, in addition to visitor industry job losses caused by the drop in overnight Juneau business.

It was noted earlier that even if there are no State government jobs transferred from Anchorage to Willow, the transfer of Juneau positions to Willow will reduce the demand in Anchorage for visitor services. State government workers stationed in Willow will need less visitor-industry support when they visit Anchorage on business than they presently need when visiting from Juneau. In addition, the Anchorage visitor industry would very likely experience a reduction in demand from other Alaska travelers, once Willow had its own fully equipped commercial airport. Direct commercial air service to Willow from Fairbanks, Nome, Bethel and elsewhere, could noticeably reduce the demand for overnight visitor services in Anchorage, even if Anchorage loses none of its State government employment. Definitive estimates of capital move-related Anchorage visitor industry losses have not been made. One can, however, gain some feel for the numbers involved by examining the statistics on Juneau-Anchorage air traffic kept by Alaska Airlines and Wien Air Alaska.

If we assume (1) that 25 percent of the Juneau to Anchorage passenger air traffic originates in Juneau, with the remainder being return trip and through traffic, and (2) that the capital-move-induced percent drop in this traffic is the same as the estimated capital-move-induced percent drop in Juneau employment; then the Anchorage visitor industry stands to lose 1,000 Juneau originating air visitors per year as a result of the capital move for every 500 state jobs transferred from Juneau to Willow, even if no State government jobs are transferred from Anchorage to Willow.1/ Business visits from Willow to Anchorage may numerically substitute for the lost Juneau visits, but are likely to be a poor economic substitute for them, given the relative ease with which Willow visitors can return home after a day's trip to Anchorage, and, therefore, their reduced demand for visitor services.

CONCLUSION

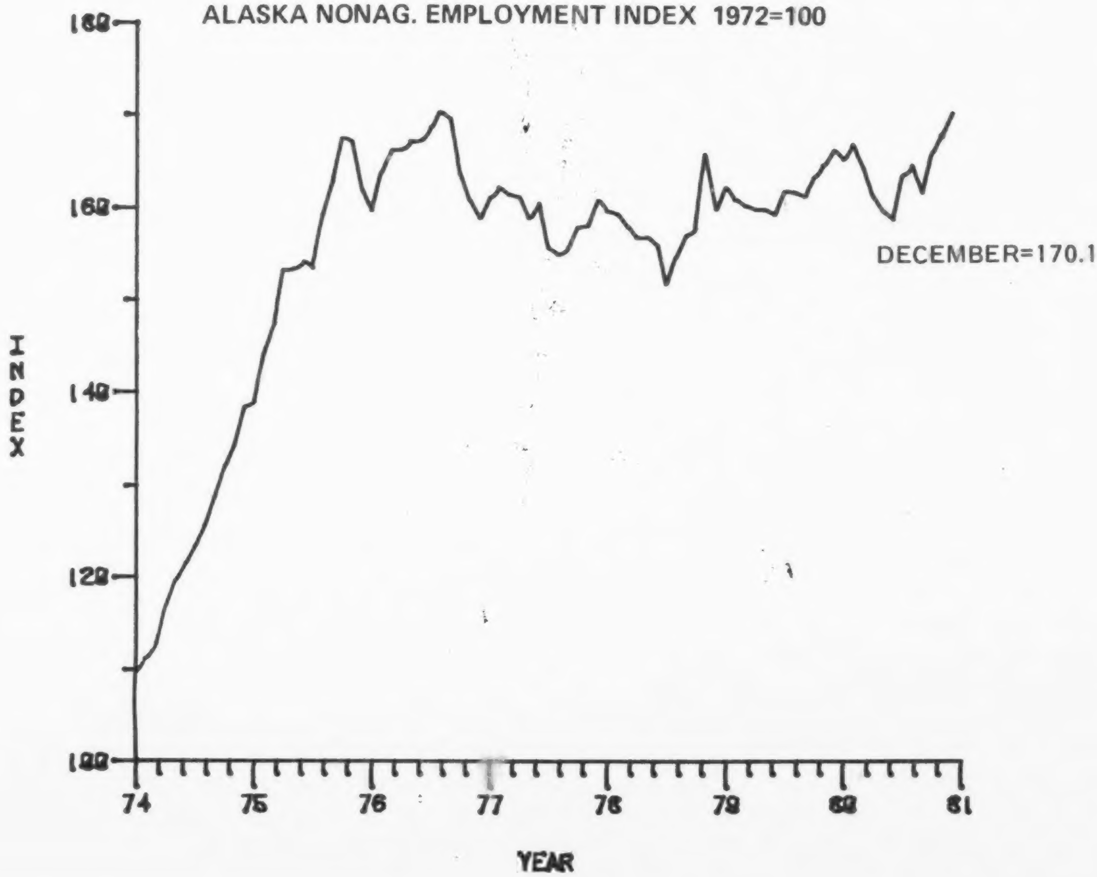
Contrary to widespread public opinion, a move of the Alaska State capital from Juneau to Willow may well entail the loss of both public and private sector jobs in Anchorage. Some of these potential Anchorage job losses represent gains in government efficiency, others simply a transfer of activity to Willow. In total, between four thousand and five thousand jobs could disappear from the Anchorage economy.

1/ Air traffic data were supplied by Alaska Airlines, Wien Air Alaska. There were approximately 48,000 Juneau-Anchorage air passengers in 1980 and about the same number of Anchorage-Juneau passengers.

ALASKA'S LABOR FORCE IN DECEMBER

by Sally Saddler

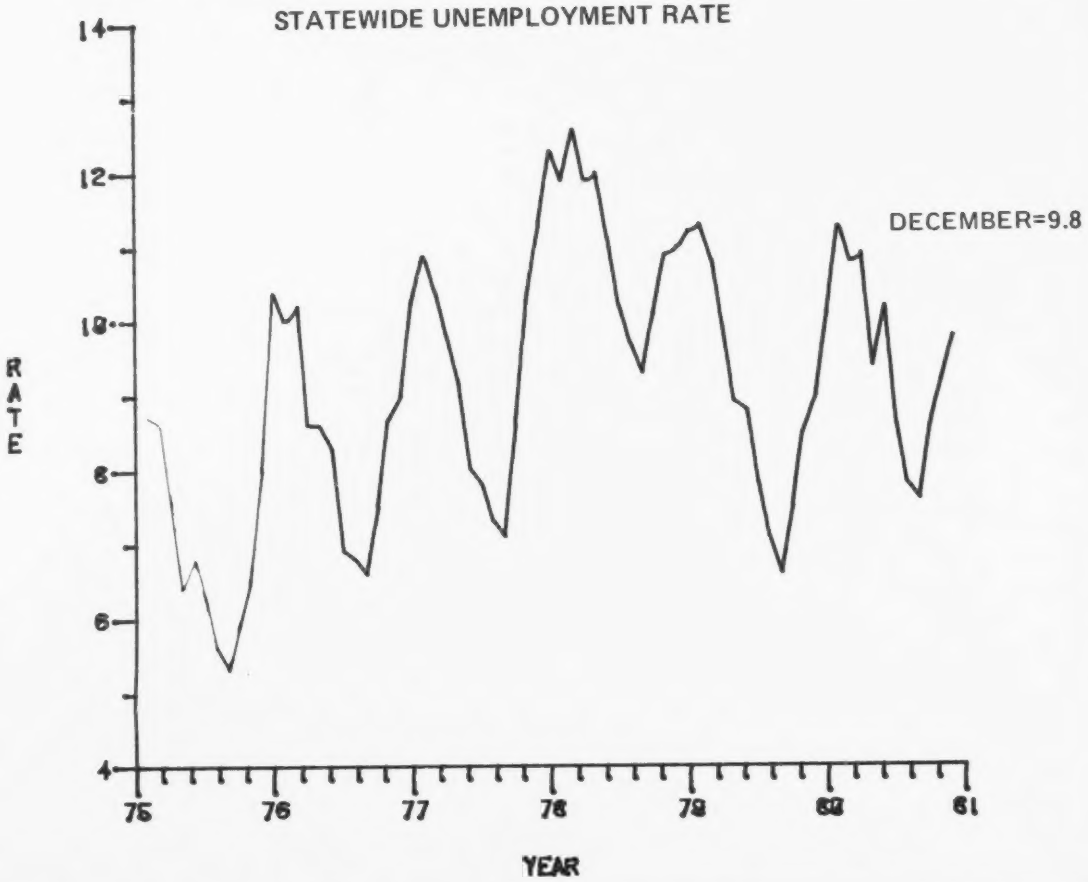
Mixed activity resulted in a modest 2.5 percent annual increase in Alaska's nonagricultural employment since last December. Growth in mining employment outpaced all major industries with a 20.8 percent (1,100 workers) increase over the year, followed by a 12.1 percent (1,000 workers) increase in construction employment. Improved employment opportunities were attributed to activity recently spawned by oil exploration and related construction projects. The first oil exploration activity on offshore tracts acquired during last December's lease sale began in November and is expected to continue through the new year. Increased emphasis on the extraction of Alaska's oil resulted in a significant redistribution of the regional shares of statewide mining and contruction employment. For example, one-half of total construction employment was in the Anchorage/Mat-Su region in December compared to two-thirds of the total last year. The Anchorage regional loss was apparently the Northern Region's gain. Last year 2.8 percent of Alaska's construction employment was located in the northern region, as compared to 8.9 percent this December, while mining employment increased from 1.8 to 3.2 percent. The number of jobs affected by this combined shift was more than 1,050 in the Northern Region. The favorable impact was evident


ALASKA NONAG. EMPLOYMENT INDEX 1972=100

upon the region's monthly unemployment rate which at 7.6 percent, was one-half of a percentage point below last year's rate.

Overall manufacturing employment declined by a negligible 0.1 percent from last December because increases in seafood processing and all other manufacturing offset the loss of 300 workers in lumber-related manufacturing. Activity in the wood products industry underwent an about-face during what initially appeared to be an extraordinarily prosperous year. Employment averaged more than 700 workers above year ago levels for the first six months of the year due to Alaska's highly developed international market in addition to domestic demand. After August, the average fell to nearly 500 workers below year ago levels. The timing and magnitude of this decline indicated more than a premature seasonal downswing by logging and sawmill operations. A temperate climate prevailed past September and the sharpness of the drop was unprecedented. Poor market conditions caused the earlier-than-expected drop in timber-related manufacturing employment during 1980.

Employment in Alaska's trade, service and finance industries showed gains or losses of less than one percent over the year. Transportation employment declined less than 1.5 percent over the year. The most significant decline was exhibited by certified air carriers. There were 425 fewer workers than last year. Rising fuel prices resulted in increased air



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ALASKA

	P/ 12/80	R/ 11/80	12/79	CHANGES FROM: 11/80	 12/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	167800	171300	163600	-3500	4200
MINING..........................	6700	6700	5600	0	1100
CONSTRUCTION....................	9300	10800	8300	-1500	1000
MANUFACTURING...................	9500	10500	9400	-1000	100
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	4700	5400	4500	-700	200
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	2500	2700	2800	-200	-300
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	2300	2400	2100	-100	200
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	16200	16700	16400	-500	-200
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1800	1800	1800	0	0
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	1100	1300	1000	-200	100
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	5000	5100	5300	-100	-300
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	8300	8500	8300	-200	0
TRADE...........................	30300	30100	30100	200	200
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	5700	5700	5600	0	100
RETAIL TRADE..................	24600	24400	24500	200	100
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4500	4100	4400	400	100
FOOD STORES.................	3900	3900	3900	0	0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	7600	7900	8200	-300	-600
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	8600	8500	8000	100	600
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	8300	8400	8300	-100	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	30200	30700	30000	-500	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT 2/.	57300	57400	55500	-100	1800
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT............	17800	17900	18800	-100	-1000
STATE GOVERNMENT..............	15800	15900	14700	-100	1100
LOCAL GOVERNMENT..............	23700	23600	22000	100	1700

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3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

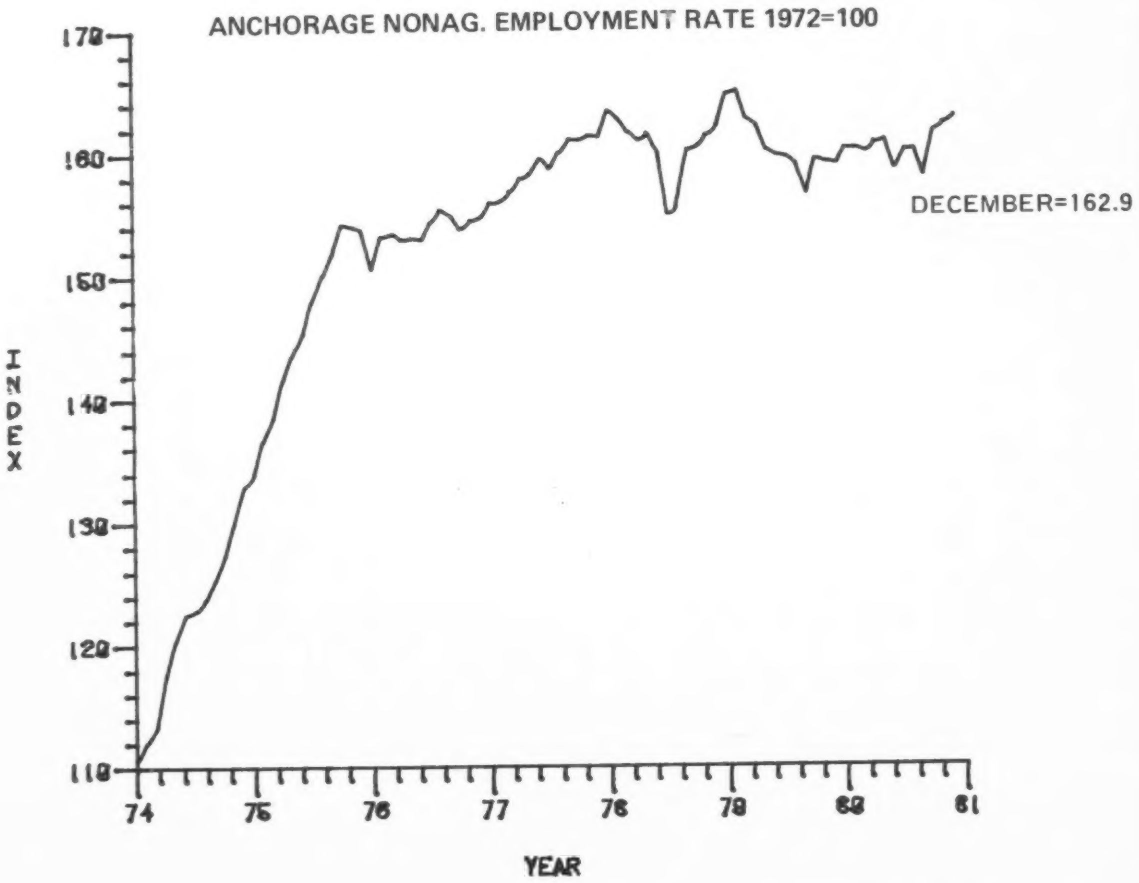
fares which probably discouraged air travel over the holiday season. Offsetting some of the decline were minor increases in water transportation, telephone communications and miscellaneous transportation services.

December's total nonagricultural employment was 4,200 workers above year ago levels. According to the employment index, the number of workers approaches pipeline level. December's index, measuring employment growth relative to 1972, increased for the third consecutive month. Only once did this seasonally adjusted employment indicator exceed this month's index and that was during the pipeline bonanza in August, 1976. Alaska's employment is expected to increase a healthy 4 - 6 percent during 1981 with the strongest growth exhibited in mining and construction industries. Resolution of the d-(2) land issue, increased exploratory oil drilling and letting of state-funded capital improvement projects is expected to contribute substantially to growth.

ANCHORAGE/MATSU LABOR FORCE IN DECEMBER

by Neal Fried

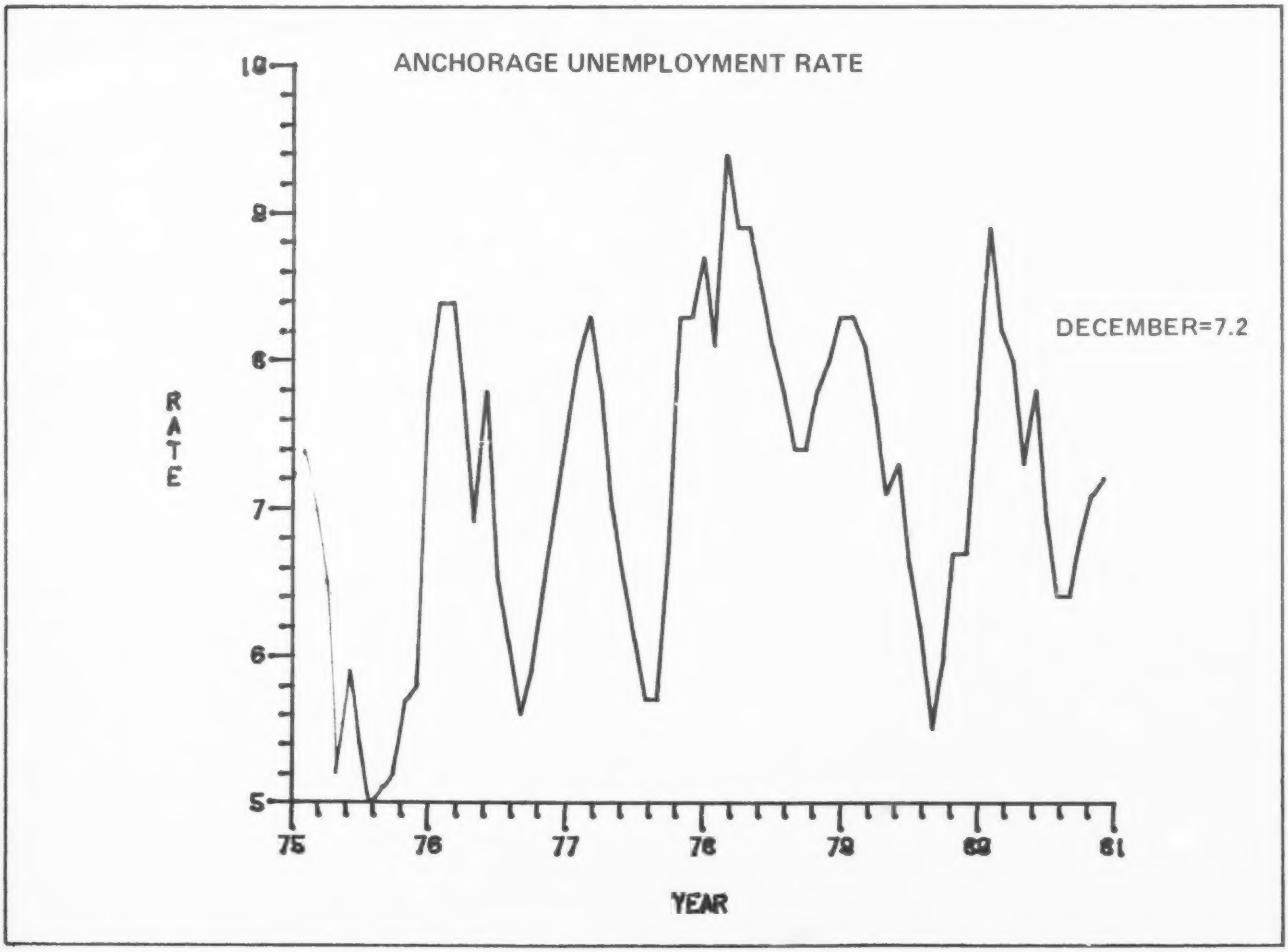
1980 was not an exceptionally dynamic economic year in Anchorage and the Valley, but some changes in the employment scene did take place. Anchorage



experienced 2.5 percent growth in wage and salary employment from last December. This was below the decade's annual growth rate of 7.4 percent, but an improvement over the employment decline which occurred in 1979. The annual average unemployment rate for the year registered at 7.4 percent, which was slightly (0.4 percentage points) above the year-ago level. This was because the labor force grew somewhat more rapidly than did the number of jobs; it was not the result of declining employment. Anchorage continued to have one of the lowest rates in the state (Alaska's average for 1980 was 9.5 percent) and the regional rate was very close to the national average (7.3 percent). The number of unemployed did increase this year by 5 percent, probably the result of in-migration. For the job-seeker, Anchorage continued to be a tough labor market, particularly for the unskilled, new-entrants. In many of the trades, openings were few this year and filled by skilled individuals.

In the Valley, the unemployment picture was quite different. The Valley continued to have one of the highest annual average unemployment rates in the state at 17.6 percent. This does represent some increase over last year, but the increase, like in Anchorage, was not due to a decline in employment. The Valley experienced a modest increase in wage and salary employment, however it was not enough of an increase to alter the imbalance between the number of jobs and job-seekers.

Employment by industry in Anchorage and the valley shifted over the year. Min-



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE

	P/ 12/80	R/ 11/80	12/79	CHANGES FROM: 11/80	 12/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	77050	.8150	75300	-1100	1750
MINING.........................	2200	2150	2000	50	200
CONSTRUCTION...................	4850	5600	5150	-750	-300
MANUFACTURING..................	1400	1400	1300	0	100
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	250	250	250	0	0
OTHER MANUFACTURING...........	1150	1150	1050	0	100
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	8050	8200	7650	-150	400
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	950	1000	1000	-50	-50
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	300	350	300	-50	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	3200	3200	2900	0	300
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	3600	3650	3450	-50	150
TRADE..........................	17450	17500	16850	-50	600
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	4100	4200	3950	-100	150
RETAIL TRADE..................	13350	13300	12900	50	450
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	2000	1900	1800	100	200
FOOD STORES................	1900	1900	1700	0	200
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	4300	4400	4400	-100	-100
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	5150	5100	5000	50	150
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5050	5100	5000	-50	50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	15950	16150	15400	-200	550
GOVERNMENT 2/..................	22100	22050	21950	50	150
FEDERAL.......................	9000	9000	9450	0	-450
STATE.........................	5350	5350	4900	0	450
LOCAL.........................	7750	7700	7600	50	150

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3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1979.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

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NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	12/80	11/80	12/79	11/80	12/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	80050	81300	78150	-1250	1900
MINING..........................	2200	2150	2000	50	200
CONSTRUCTION....................	5000	5750	5300	-750	-300
MANUFACTURING...................	1450	1450	1350	0	100
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	8550	8700	8050	-150	500
TRADE...........................	18150	18250	17450	-100	700
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5150	5250	5100	-100	50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16150	16350	15700	-200	450
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	23400	23400	23200	0	200

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ing, one of Anchorage's smallest industries, but one of its basic industries, continued to grow in 1980 (11 percent). This occurred largely because of increased development on the North Slope, but also because certain companies began to gear up for exploration in Cook Inlet and elsewhere. Though Anchorage's mining employment is largely of a support and administative nature, in employment numbers it is only slightly below the North Slope's mining employment levels.

Construction employment moved in the opposite direction, declining for the third year in a row (4 percent). Only highway construction was able to keep pace with previous years. Building and residential construction continued to fall. There were 1,396 building permits authorized during 1980. Although this was the lowest number of authorizations for the decade, it appears the decline may have stabilized since this level was only 73 permits lower than 1979. The poor showing this year was largely due to high interest rates, and a large inventory of vacant housing and business space.

Employment in Anchorage's two largest private sector industries, trade and services, did not budge in 1980. The largest industry employer was total government, which experienced a slight 1 percent decline in 1980. Employment in federal government continued its fourth year of decline which explained the cause for the overall decline in government employment. The decline was due to a combination of three factors. First state government has taken over some of its functions; secondly, the military population has declined and, finally, the federal government has experienced a partial freeze on hiring since March. State government employment did increase for the same period, but this increase was not large enough to offset the decline in total government. Local government stayed at 1979 levels.

FAIRBANKS/INTERIOR'S LABOR FORCE IN DECEMBER

by Neal Fried

In 1980, employment neither grew nor declined in Fairbanks and throughout the Interior. The past 3 years have been the most stable years of this decade. All employment indicators point to stability in 1980. Wage and salary employment in Fairbanks during 1979 and 1980 remained at the 21 thousand level. The wage and salary index, which measures real growth or decline hardly budged in 1980, registering at 141.0 which was less than a one half of one point difference from the previous year.

The annual average unemployment rate came down slightly this year (11.9 percent,compared to 12.4 in 1979), but not enough to be statistically significant. The number of unemployed dropped by 4 percent, which is somewhat of a positive indicator. The unemployment rate for Fairbanks and the entire Interior region continued to be one of the highest in the state and far above the nation's annual rate of 7.3 percent.

For many job seekers, the labor market remained tough. Some were not able to find work at all and others were not able to find adequate employment, such as working part-time when they desired full-time employment. Though the absolute number of jobs did not increase, the stability which has settled in may have led to some easing up in the job market. As people became less fearful of losing their jobs they began to change jobs. Because of out migration during 1979 there were also fewer job seekers in 1980 competing for the limited number of job openings. Activity on the North Slope also helped to improve the local labor market, although it does not show up in local employment statistics. Many union members who had been sitting on the bench for a long period, responded to calls this year outside the Fairbanks area. This was especially true in the skill trades. However, the out-of-work membership in other union locals remained high in 1980. Overall, shifting within the labor market was the major source of job openings in Fairbanks in 1980.

Though the catchword for the Fairbanks economy in 1980 has been stability, there have been subtle shifts in some industries' employment. Construction employment was not able to keep up with 1979 levels but the decline was small (6 percent). Construction in 1980 was largely dependent upon public projects, with a few exceptions such as the North Pole Refinery expansion and the completion of Pump Station 7. Highway construction was the only sector within the industry which reached above the previous year's employment levels. Residential construction continued to decline in 1980, with the number of building permits being the lowest since 1971.

Transportation employment remained stable in 1980. There were declines in some of its sectors, but others were bolstered by increased freight shipments north and international jetliner traffic. Trade employment fell (3 percent) as it continued to adjust from some temporary over-expansion, which occurred over the

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
FAIRBANKS

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 12/80	R/ 11/80	12/79	11/80	12/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	20800	21450	20600	-650	200
MINING..........................	50	50	0	0	50
CONSTRUCTION....................	1250	1800	1200	-550	50
MANUFACTURING...................	500	500	450	0	50
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2450	2450	2600	0	-150
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	350	400	350	-50	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	550	550	750	0	-200
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1550	1500	1500	50	50
TRADE...........................	3800	3800	3750	0	50
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	750	700	650	50	100
RETAIL TRADE..................	3050	3100	3100	-50	-50
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	450	400	450	50	0
FOOD STORES.................	550	600	600	-50	-50
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	2050	2100	2050	-50	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	800	800	800	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4200	4350	4300	-150	-100
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	7750	7700	7500	50	250
FEDERAL.......................	2050	2000	2150	50	-100
STATE.........................	3500	3500	3100	0	400
LOCAL.........................	2200	2200	2250	0	-50

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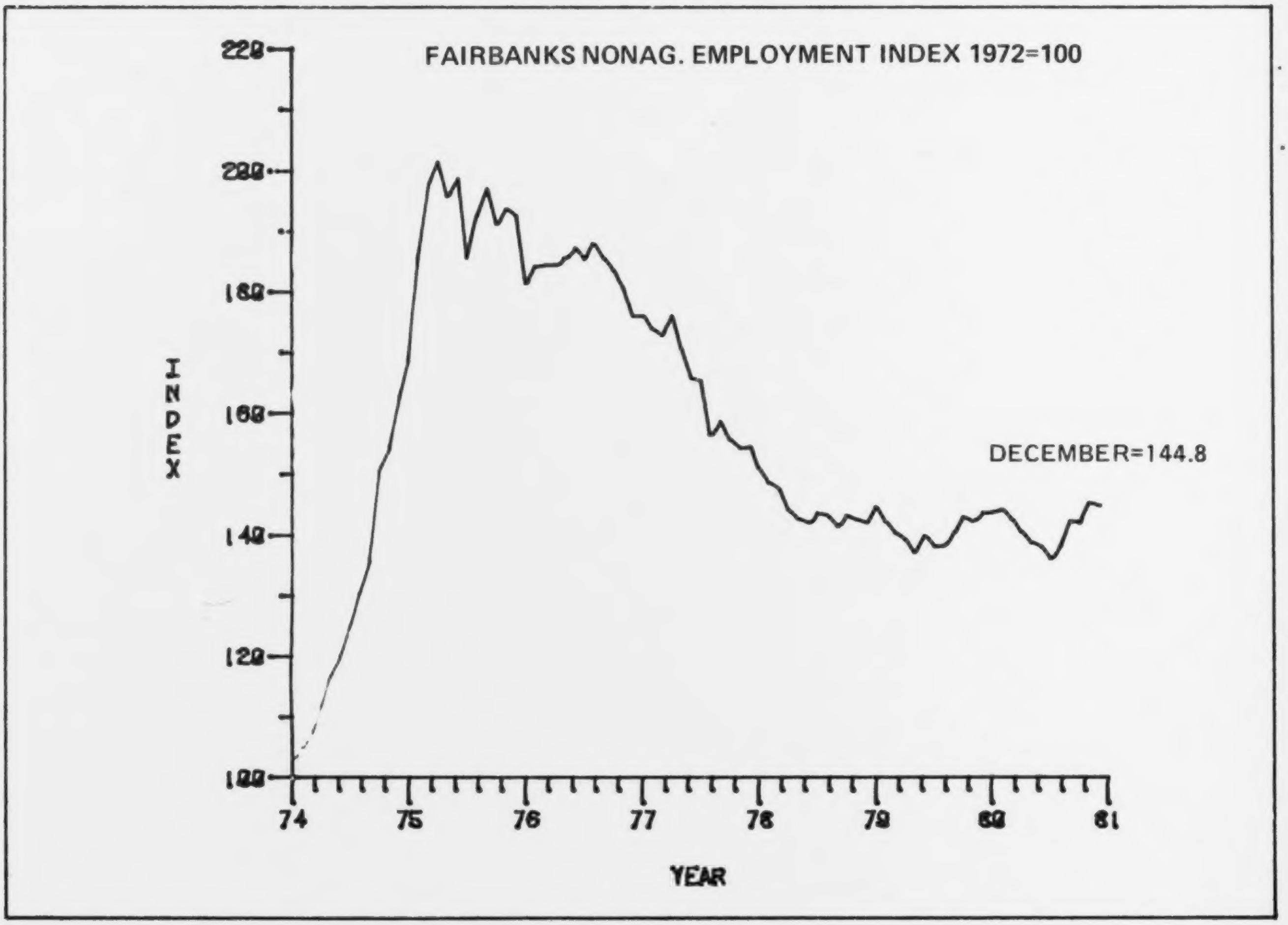
past two years.

Employment in the mining and government industries increased in Fairbanks and throughout the Interior in 1980. Though mining employment remains the smallest sector, it more than doubled its employment over the year. As gold prices remained high the number of mining claims more than doubled. A number of larger operations got underway in the Interior, and are expected to continue to expand. Total government employment did grow, but the increase was confined to state employment. Federal employment declined slightly, as it has for the past three years, and local government held its own. State government's growth (5 percent) came largely in the educational sector with growth in enrollment and the demand for secondary education.

One indicator, unrelated to employment, which has been changing in Fairbanks in 1980 is the vacancy rate. According to the Fairbanks North Star Borough's, Community Research Center, the number of newspaper listings in 1980 was the lowest it has been since 1977. This appears to have some significance in light of persistently high housing vacancy rates since the completion of the oil pipeline. It is possible that there has been some in-migration of prospective workers into Fairbanks in anticipation of the start-up of the construction of the gas line. Northwest Pipeline Company has also been expanding its staff this year. On the other hand, the project has been postponed a number of times. Fairbanks residents and the business community have been acting with caution regarding its start up date. Apparently they do not



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
INTERIOR

	P/ 12/80	R/ 11/80	12/79	CHANGES FROM: 11/80	 12/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	24450	25350	23950	-900	500
MINING..........................	200	250	100	-50	100
CONSTRUCTION....................	1400	2000	1300	-600	100
MANUFACTURING...................	600	600	550	0	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	3400	3350	3600	50	-200
TRADE...........................	3950	3950	3900	0	50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	900	900	900	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4450	4650	4500	-200	-50
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	9550	9650	9100	-100	450

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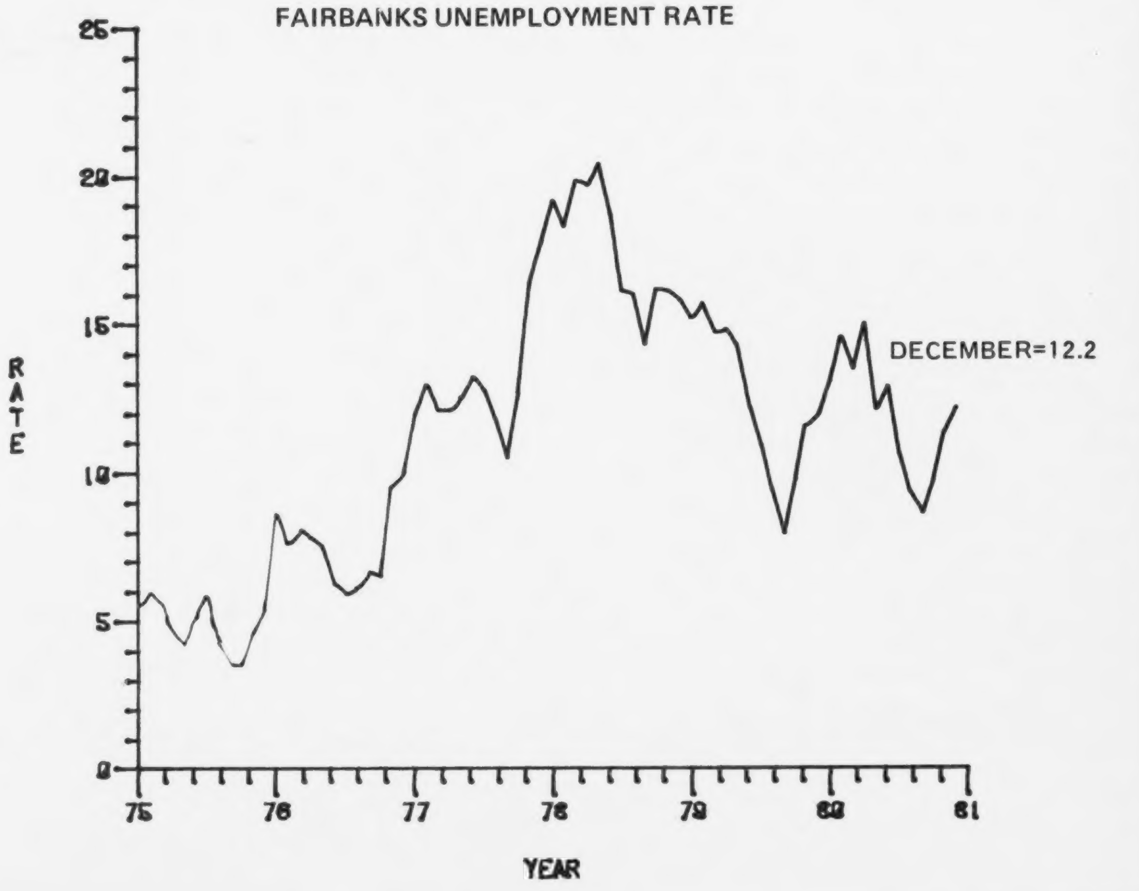
want to experience a repetition of the false start up of the oil pipeline in 1969-1970. It is also possible, with the increase of activity on the North Slope that people who work on the North Slope have been moving into the Fairbanks community. Because the reason for the drop in the vacancy rate cannot be precisely pinned down only time may provide answers to these subtle changes in the community.

1979 was known as the year when Fairbanks economy "bottomed out" and stabilized. The fact that the Fairbanks economy remained at the same level of employment again in 1980 maybe interpeted by some as stagnation. However, this should be regarded with the perspective that much of the country is presently experiencing a recession, which translates into a real drop in employment. It also means that employment is not likely to experience any more declines in the near future, but that it is likely to move in a positive direction during the coming years.



SOUTHEAST ALASKA'S LABORFORCE IN DECEMBER

by Debbie Berggren

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment continued to decline during December, dropping by 550 jobs. The largest decline was in the manufacturing industry which declined by 350 jobs. The unemployment rate continued to increase during December to 11.7 percent, up from the year-ago level of 8.7 percent. All census divisions in the Southeast region had unemployment rates well above last year. Three of the top five unemployment rates in Alaska were in the Southeast region. These areas were Angoon, Haines and Wrangell-Petersburg.

The soft lumber market which hit earlier this fall continued to create a decline in employment in the lumber and paper products industry. During December employment in the logging sector decreased by 57 percent, dropping to 61 percent below the year ago level. Even though employment in sawmills increased during December by 7 percent, it was still 30 percent below last year.

Seafood processing employment decreased by 3 percent during December, dropping to 13 percent below last year. Shellfish catches were below year ago levels and resulted in decreased demand for processing employment over last year.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

	P/ 12/80	R/ 11/80	12/79	CHANGES FROM: 11/80	CHANGES FROM: 12/79
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY....	24500	25050	24650	-550	-150
CONSTRUCTION..................	750	900	750	-150	0
MANUFACTURING..................	2500	2350	3150	-350	-650
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	550	600	550	-50	-100
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	1800	2050	2350	-250	-550
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	150	200	150	-50	0
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2200	2250	2300	-50	-100
TRADE..........................	3650	3650	3700	0	-50
WHOLESALE TRADE..............	250	300	350	-50	-100
RETAIL TRADE.................	3400	3350	3350	50	50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1150	1150	1200	0	-50
MINING, SERVICES & MISC........	3200	3300	3250	-100	-50
GOVERNMENT 2/..................	11050	10950	10300	100	750
FEDERAL......................	2300	2300	2400	0	-100
STATE........................	4600	4600	4350	0	250
LOCAL........................	4150	4050	3550	100	600

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Employment in the transportation, trade and finance industries all remained stable over last month, whereas mining, services and miscellaneous industries had approximately 100 fewer jobs. Stronger-than-normal seasonal declines in the hotel and motel sector created this decline.

During December employment in total government increased by approximately 100 jobs, up 750 jobs over last year. The increase over last year was mainly in the education sector of local government, which increased by about 400 jobs. Federal government employment on the other hand decreased by approximately 100 jobs over last year.

LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	p/ 12/80	r/ 11/80	12/79	p/ 12/80	r/ 11/80	12/79	p/ 12/80	r/ 11/80	12/79	p/ 12/80	r/ 11/80	12/79
ALASKA STATEWIDE..........	180551	183711	173520	17742	16927	15535	9.8	9.2	9.0	162809	166784	157985
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION....	87663	88587	87716	6977	7035	6663	8.0	7.9	7.6	80686	81652	81053
ANCHORAGE................	80279	81184	80208	5778	5791	5368	7.2	7.1	6.7	74501	75393	74840
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA.......	7384	7503	7508	1199	1244	1295	16.2	16.6	17.2	6185	6259	6213
GULF COAST REGION ...	21646	22262	19147	2726	2541	2272	12.6	11.4	11.9	18920	19721	16875
CORDOVA..................	1197	1251	1051	126	135	96	10.5	10.8	9.1	1071	1116	955
KENAI....................	11386	11869	10241	1435	1497	1366	12.6	12.6	13.3	9951	10372	8875
KODIAK...................	4858	4823	4199	574	358	378	11.8	7.4	9.0	4284	4465	3821
SEWARD...................	1634	1690	1406	251	248	172	15.4	14.7	12.2	1383	1442	1234
VALDEZ...................	2571	2629	2250	340	303	260	13.2	11.5	11.6	2231	2326	1990
INTERIOR REGION...........	24745	25252	24005	3163	2948	2917	12.8	11.7	12.2	21582	22304	21088
FAIRBANKS...............	20220	20702	19700	2476	2363	2351	12.2	11.4	12.0	17744	18339	17339
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS.....	1940	1947	1880	245	196	224	12.6	10.1	11.9	1695	1751	1656
UPPER YUKON.............	501	497	461	117	100	86	23.4	20.1	18.7	384	397	375
YUKON-KOYUKUK...........	2084	2106	1964	325	289	246	15.6	13.7	12.5	1759	1817	1718
NORTHERN REGION...........	8803	9089	8345	673	699	677	7.6	7.7	8.1	8130	8390	7668
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE......	3380	3491	3207	136	143	147	4.0	4.1	4.6	3244	3348	3060
KOBUK....................	2313	2402	2200	241	264	246	10.4	11.0	11.2	2072	2138	1954
NOME.....................	3110	3196	2938	296	292	284	9.5	9.1	9.7	2814	2904	2654
SOUTHEAST REGION..........	27502	27456	24986	3209	2803	2180	11.7	10.2	8.7	24293	24653	22806
ANGOON...................	340	327	293	72	55	41	21.2	16.8	14.0	268	272	252
HAINES...................	844	833	710	174	153	81	20.6	18.4	11.4	670	680	629
JUNEAU...................	9486	9614	8769	778	773	594	8.2	8.0	6.8	8708	8841	8175
KETCHIKAN................	6381	6344	5864	754	632	582	11.8	10.0	9.9	5627	5712	5282
OUTER KETCHIKAN..........	1043	1081	907	150	174	69	14.4	16.1	7.6	893	907	838
PRINCE OF WALES.........	1374	1322	1233	213	143	143	15.5	10.8	11.6	1161	1179	1090
SITKA....................	3587	3608	3284	372	344	266	10.4	9.5	8.1	3215	3264	3018
SKAGWAY..................	1449	1451	1321	199	182	147	13.7	12.5	11.1	1250	1269	1174
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG.....	2998	2886	2605	497	347	257	16.6	12.0	9.9	2501	2539	2348
SOUTHWEST REGION..........	10192	10955	9321	994	901	826	9.8	8.2	8.9	9198	10054	8495
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS........	2563	2776	2381	142	130	145	5.5	4.7	6.1	2421	2646	2236
BETHEL...................	3447	3696	3091	421	389	297	12.2	10.5	9.6	3026	3307	2794
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH.....	459	491	422	35	28	31	7.6	5.7	7.3	424	463	391
BRISTOL BAY..............	1282	1387	1193	102	97	103	8.0	7.0	8.6	1180	1290	1090
KUSKOKWIM................	932	1002	879	115	109	125	12.3	10.9	14.2	817	893	754
WADE HAMPTON............	1509	1603	1355	179	148	125	11.9	9.2	9.2	1330	1455	1230

p/=Preliminary   r/=Revised   1979 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska'a CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

ALASKA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR
SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/ 2/

	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	p/ 11/80	r/ 10/80	11/79	p/ 11/80	r/ 10/80	11/79	p/ 11/80	r/ 10/80	11/79
MINING............................	18.05	15.87	19.25	49.4	56.2	51.7	891.67	891.89	995.23
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION............	22.45	21.39	19.63	42.7	49.3	34.8	958.62	1054.53	683.12
MANUFACTURING....................	11.32	10.10	11.40	33.0	47.2	38.6	373.56	476.72	440.04
Food & Kindred Products	7.49	7.68	7.54	27.4	53.0	37.2	205.23	407.04	280.49
Lumber & Paper Products........	14.87	14.31	13.36	41.0	40.1	38.2	609.67	573.83	510.35
TRANSPORTATION,COMM. & UTILITIES.	13.23	13.22	13.09	38.4	38.8	34.7	508.03	512.94	454.22
TRADE............................	9.37	9.77	8.19	34.5	35.9	33.6	323.27	350.74	275.18
Wholesale Trade................	11.12	13.12	9.51	40.0	43.5	39.0	444.80	570.72	370.89
Retail Trade...................	8.68	8.31	7.67	32.7	33.3	31.9	283.84	276.72	244.67
FINANCE,INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE..	--	--	--	--	--	--	323.25	290.10	277.66

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

HOURS & EARNINGS FOR NOVEMBER 1980

by Janet Stram

Average weekly earnings for mining, transportation and retail trade remained quite stable when compared to October earnings. The most significant drop in wages occurred in the food manufacturing industry which was greatly influenced by seasonal factors.

Earnings in wholesale trade also declined from October, but the November average was actually more in line with expected average earnings. There was an increase in earnings for lumber and paper production over the month; however, as compared to months before October, this figure was more in line with those averages. The same held true for the drop in earnings for the wholesale trade industry. October earnings were higher than in previous months, so November showed a more typical average.

Average weekly hours in all industries except food manufacturing exhibited little change from those in October. The notable change in the number of hours worked by people in the food manufacturing industry was the lowest in several months. Average weekly hours dropped to 27.4 hours from the October high of 53.0 hours. Seasonal factors in the fishing industry directly influenced the drop in the number of production hours.

A year ago comparison of all industries, except mining and food manufacturing, revealed that November hours and earnings data was above year ago levels.

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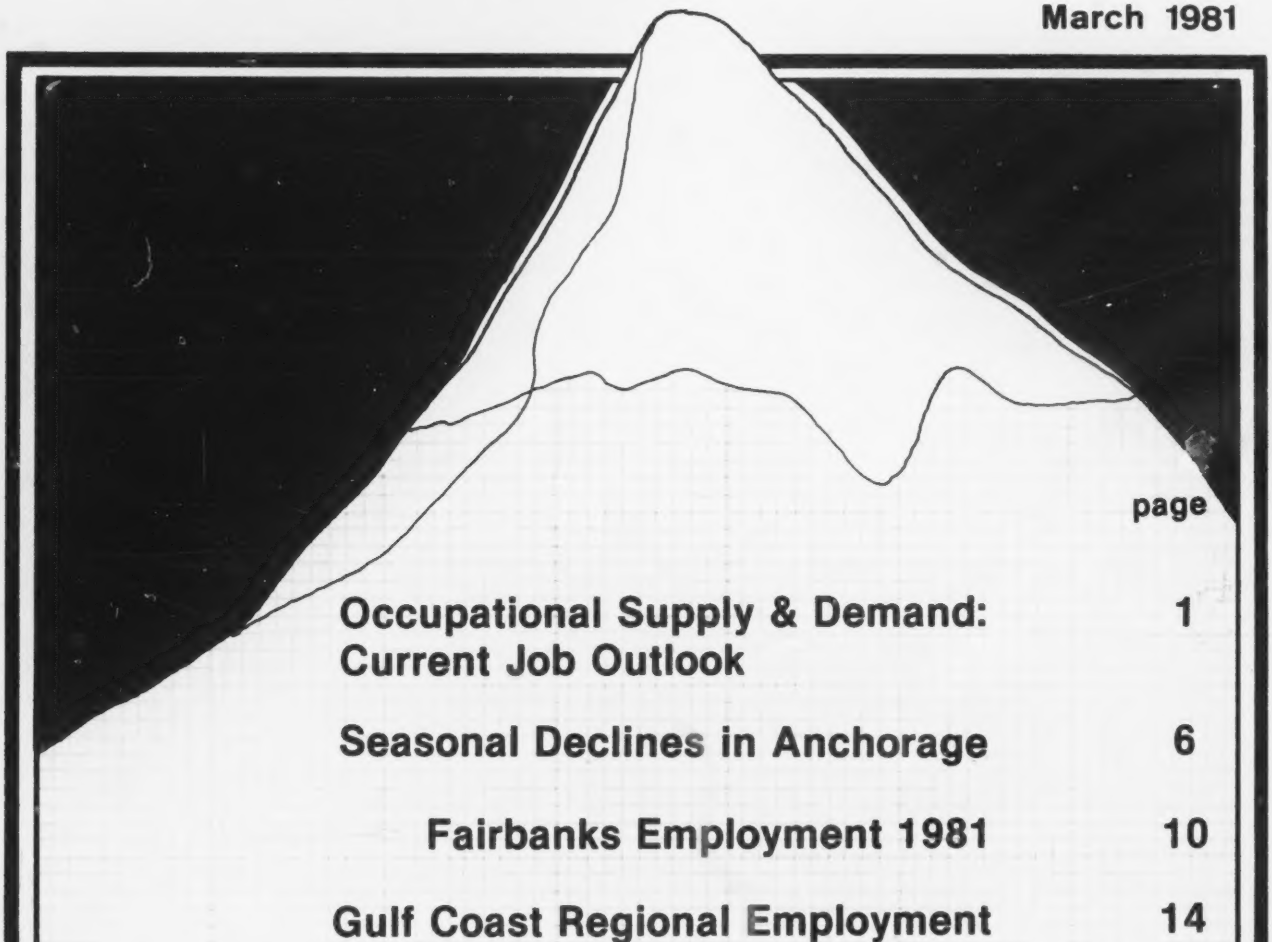
ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

March 1981



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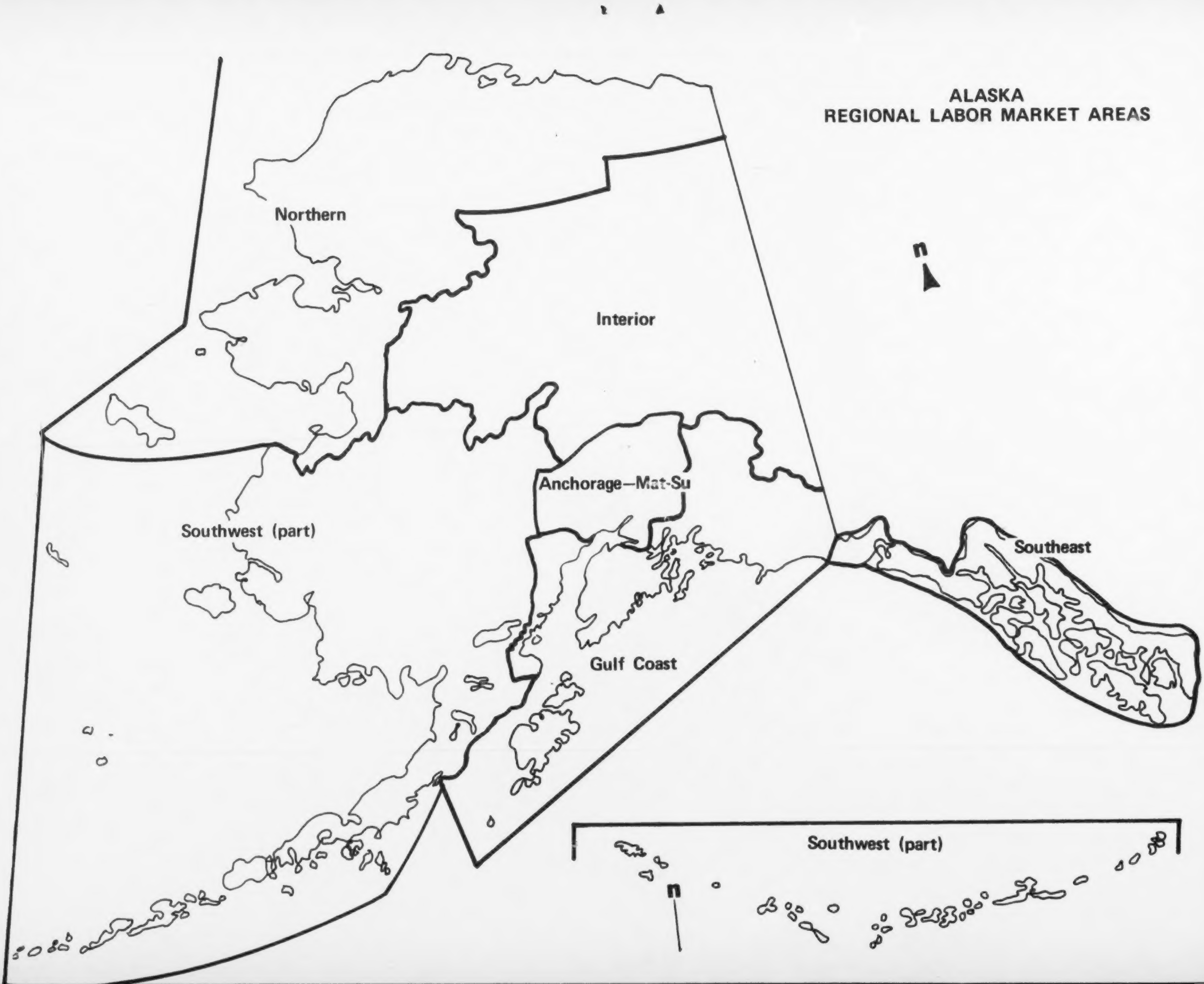
STATE OF ALASKA · DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

MAR 24 1981

ALASKA
REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREAS


n
Northern
Interior
Anchorage—Mat-Su
Southeast
Southwest (part)
Gulf Coast
Southwest (part)
n

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

Jay S. Hammond, Governor
State of Alaska

Edmund N. Orbeck, Commissioner
Department of Labor

John E. Post, Director
Administrative Services

Chuck Caldwell, Chief
Research and Analysis

March 1981

Sally Saddler, Editor

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND: CURRENT JOB OUTLOOK

By Jeff Hadland

The available labor supply and the number of workers needed by employers are difficult quantitative values to determine. The availability of jobs depends upon many factors including national economic trends, seasonality of occupations, health of the Alaskan economy, competition from other workers and the qualifications of the workers. The status of major projects and programs is also important in determining the anticipated needs of industry and resulting opportunities for the Alaskan labor force.

OVERVIEW

The occupational demand in Alaska mirrors the economy in general. Fast growing industries provide the greatest opportunities for new employment. Seasonal industries have large needs during their respective seasons. The state's economy has been very sluggish during the last few years given the post oil pipeline downturn which resulted in an excess supply of labor and excess housing and business capacity in Anchorage and Fairbanks. Over the past three years annual average employment increased less than 2 percent. Some occupations in some geographic areas have shown significant increases in occupational demand, such as oil industry employment on the North Slope.

Total wage and salary employment is expected to grow at an annual rate of approximately four percent for the next few years. This employment increase will result from additional oil company investment in exploration, drilling and field development on the North Slope; state capital expenditures; increased timber harvesting on Native lands in Southeast Alaska; mineral exploration; government employment; and direct or indirect redistribution of oil revenues by the state to citizens. Local government employment growth will be most pronounced, but state government employment is expected to grow as well. The large number of capital projects should create an increased need for engineering and design workers in state government and in private firms over the long term. The operation of many state funded programs will necessitate technical and professional staff additions.

JOB OUTLOOK

Currently the prospective job seeker is faced with Alaska's normal seasonal downturn which makes the search for employment a difficult undertaking. With normally high unemployment rates during the first calendar quarter of the year, the job seeker is in direct competition with seasonally laid off workers. Construction, timber, fishing and tourism related employment are all at their low ebb. Manufacturing and construction employment exhibit the most extreme seasonal fluctuations. Total employment is normally 6 percent below the annual average during the first calendar quarter. This year's seasonal downturn has been tempered to a certain extent by increased oil industry employment during the winter months and moderate employment changes in federal and state government agencies during the year. The seasonal construction industry has been most negatively impacted by the slow growth in the economy, resulting from high interest rates and an overbuilt condition in Anchorage and Fairbanks.

Statewide, the total value and number of housing units authorized has declined during the last three years. The total number of new single family units has stabilized but multifamily construction has declined significantly. Home construction in Anchorage and most other areas of the state is expected to remain stable due to interest subsidies but multifamily construction is expected to remain low due to excess supply and high interest rates. Total housing units authorized in Anchorage in 1980 is about one-third the number authorized in 1975.

While housing and building construction has slumped, heavy construction will be positively impacted by the 1980 legislative appropriations. The 1981 spring and summer months are expected to provide greater employment opportunities for construction workers. An increase of 1,500 to 2,000 construction jobs over employment levels of the last few years will occur as a result of the building of roads and structures, hydroelectric projects, airports, harbors and cultural facilities.

Major construction projects to be worked on this summer include ARCO's new $30 million, 21 story Anchorage office building, portions of the $65 million "Project 80's" program in Anchorage, state financed airports, roads and harbors throughout the state and hydroelectric projects for Ketchikan, Sitka and Valdez. Construction employment should increase over last year, with most jobs available in the southcentral region. Over 40 percent of the state's capital projects budget will be spent in Southcentral Alaska.

Due to poor market conditions Southeastern Alaska timber industry activity is expected to be modest during the first part of the year, but employment could increase significantly later in the year. Alaska's forest products industry is subject to the needs of the world market and current demand is slack. Timber processing (sawmills, pulp) will experience a moderate level of activity with no major gains expected.

The oil industry plans to invest $1.6 billion in Alaska this year and some $10 billion over the next five years. Upcoming activity on the North Slope includes development well drilling, water injection and other projects all designed to improve well performance and find other oil sources. The transportation industry is expected to benefit greatly from the increased activity in Interior Alaska in support of the oil industry.

The fishing industry outlook is good, but not outstanding. Total catches for salmon and crab are expected to be lower than last year with higher prices anticipated. Last year's international surplus of salmon drove prices down, but markets are expected to improve with increased demand in the international markets. Fishing industry jobs are competitive and difficult but can be financially rewarding considering the relatively short but intense employment period.

Current opportunities in typically union jobs remain limited. Union membership and out of work statistics for November show significant numbers of union members without jobs. The construction and laborers unions have the highest proportion of unemployed. Clearly there is a large source of unemployed workers available should there be a major increase in construction activity. (Out of work statistics for unions may tend to overstate unemployment of Alaskans. Many union members are out of state or working at other jobs). Heavy equipment operators are in excess supply in Anchorage, Fairbanks and most other areas of the state according to local employment service reports. Electrician jobs in the Anchorage building trade industry are one of the few areas with significant occupational demand.

Shortages of certain skilled secretaries and mechanics exist in Anchorage and Fairbanks areas. Skilled clerical workers are the most frequent job service applicants and the most frequently placed. Turnover is high due to relatively low wages. Cooks, electricians, technicians, engineers and bank tellers are all areas of employment opportunity.

Highly technical and professional occupations are not generally listed through job service locations and are sometimes recruited from outside the state. Private employment firms report a shortage of management, administrative, sales and finance workers who are able to contribute to a company with little training required. As is generally the case, experience and readily identifiable skills make finding a job a much easier undertaking.

LONGER TERM OUTLOOK

There are several major projects which are still awaiting decisions and financing or which are of questionable economic viability. The major delay in full scale initiation of work on the Northwest Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline centers on financing problems. The project is expected to have significant employment impacts, although substantially less than those experienced during the construction of the oil pipeline. IF CONSTRUCTION PROCEEDS ON SCHEDULE MAJOR HIRING WOULD NOT OCCUR UNTIL 1983. A natural gas liquids pipeline and petrochemical project is also being considered with the outcome of those projects still uncertain. The gas liquids and natural gas projects will need skilled construction workers, welders, and other crafts. OCS exploration, hardrock mineral exploration, and major mining projects which will employ heavy equipment operators and skilled technical people for discovering, extracting and/or processing the minerals, are areas of employment opportunity that may provide new or additional jobs during the first half of the decade.

SUMMARY

In general, employment opportunities are available for those with the right skills in the right place. Summer projects will provide a large number of seasonal jobs. The total number of jobs should be greater than last year's peak. Anchorage will provide the largest number of job openings during the coming year. Training and education for job seekers should be considered now. Consult your local Job Service Office and Planning Information for Vocation Education, Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

ALASKA'S LABOR FORCE IN JANUARY

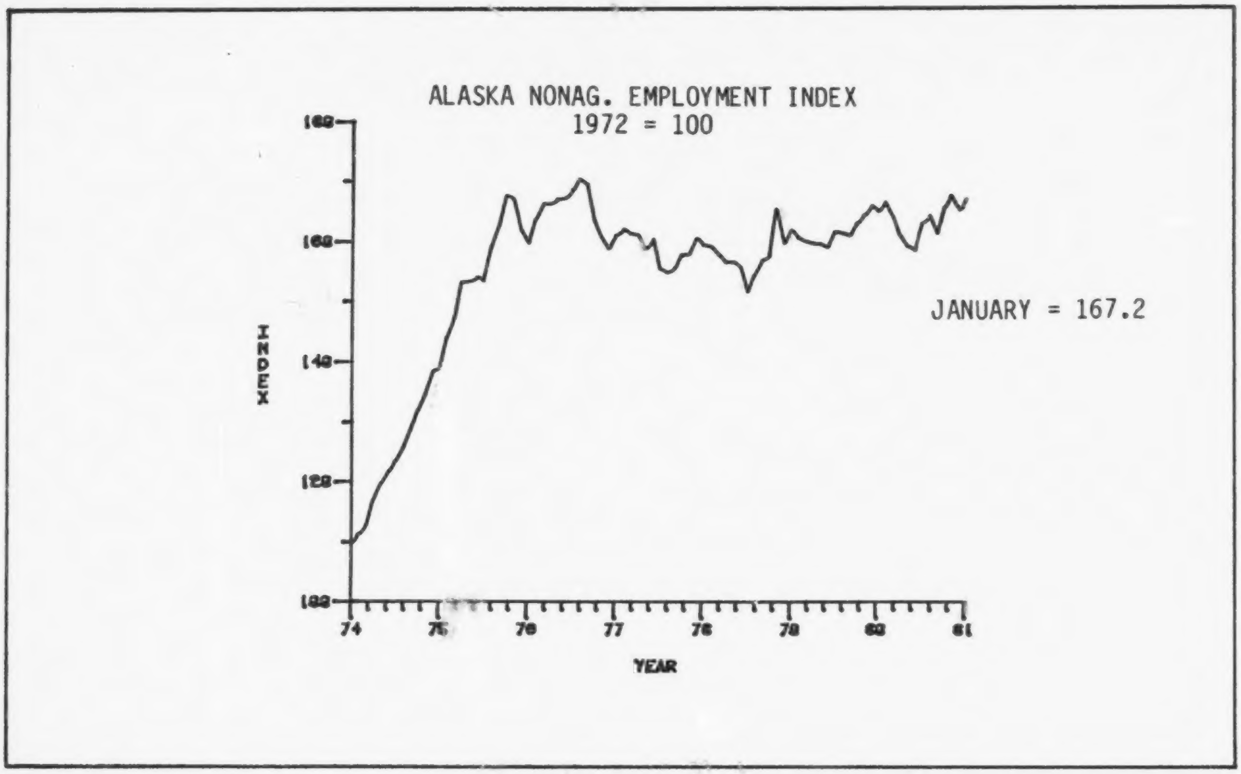
by Brit Harvey

Statewide employment followed the usual seasonal trend in January, decreasing from December by 3,700 jobs, or 2.3 percent. The January figure was 4.4 percent above year-ago employment, indicating moderate statewide growth.

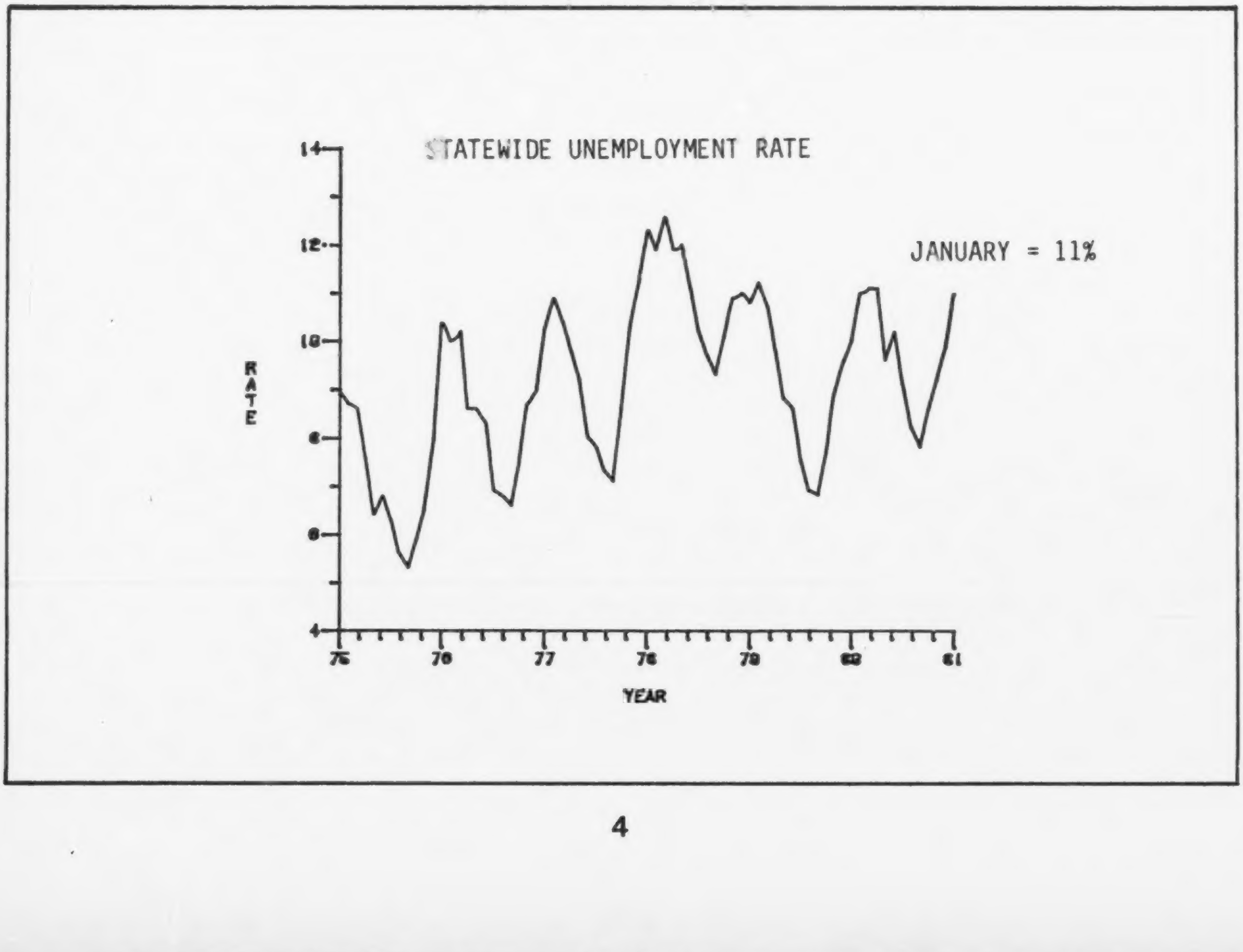
Oil and gas extraction paced the growth from last January with approximately 1,150 more jobs; and also registered a 5.7 percent increase over December. Unlike most Alaska industries, oil and gas activities maintain high employment throughout the winter. This counter-cyclical situation is due to a variety of industry activities which can occur only when the Prudhoe Bay area is frozen. Environmental restrictions limit exploratory off-shore drilling to the winter months and allow transportation over land only when snow and ice protect the tundra. Lower than usual temperatures this year allowed ice roads to be completed earlier than expected. The opening of the Kuparuk field west of Prudhoe Bay has contributed to greater employment this year.

Several other industries expanded employment. State-funded education increased 14.9 percent over year ago levels, influenced by growth in the University of Alaska system. Engineering, architecture and surveying, though experiencing a seasonal decline of 4.5 percent from December, remained 15.5 percent above year-ago levels, reflecting advance work for major hydroelectric, highway, public building and petroleum-related construction. Retail food employment increased by nearly 100 jobs for the month and by 600 compared to last year, a 17.1 percent increase. Federal government remained steady for the month, and increased by over 1,000 jobs from January 1980.

Employment in the forest product manu-


ALASKA NONAG. EMPLOYMENT INDEX
1972 = 100

JANUARY = 167.2


STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

JANUARY = 11%

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ALASKA

	P/ 1/81	R/ 12/80	1/80	CHANGES FROM: 12/80	 1/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	160200	163900	153500	-3700	6700
MINING..........................	7000	6700	5900	300	1100
CONSTRUCTION....................	7900	8700	6900	-800	1000
MANUFACTURING...................	8500	9300	8700	-800	-200
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	3800	4200	3700	-400	100
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	2100	2500	2600	-400	-500
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	2600	2600	2400	0	200
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	16400	16300	15800	100	600
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1800	1700	1800	100	0
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	900	1100	1000	-200	-100
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	5100	5100	4900	0	200
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	8600	8400	8100	200	500
TRADE...........................	28400	29800	27300	-1400	1100
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	5300	5400	5200	-100	100
RETAIL TRADE..................	23100	24400	22100	-1300	1000
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4100	4600	4100	-500	0
FOOD STORES.................	4100	4000	3500	100	600
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	7300	7800	6900	-500	400
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	7600	8000	7600	-400	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	8000	8100	8100	-100	-100
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	28700	28900	27700	-200	1000
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	55300	56100	53100	-800	2200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT............	17900	17900	16800	0	1100
STATE GOVERNMENT..............	15400	15900	14400	-500	1000
LOCAL GOVERNMENT..............	22000	22300	21900	-300	100

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

facturing and real estate sectors decreased over the year. Alaska's lumber and pulp sector is currently the state's most troubled with 500 fewer workers than last January. Weak international demand for both lumber and pulp resulted in a 14.6 percent decrease from December and an 18.1 percent decrease from January 1980 levels. Employment is expected to remain low in the face of high U.S. interest rates and low levels of Japanese housing starts.

Real estate, a smaller sector, experienced a 6.6 percent drop in employment from December and 10.8 percent from a year ago, despite the state's subsidized home loan program.

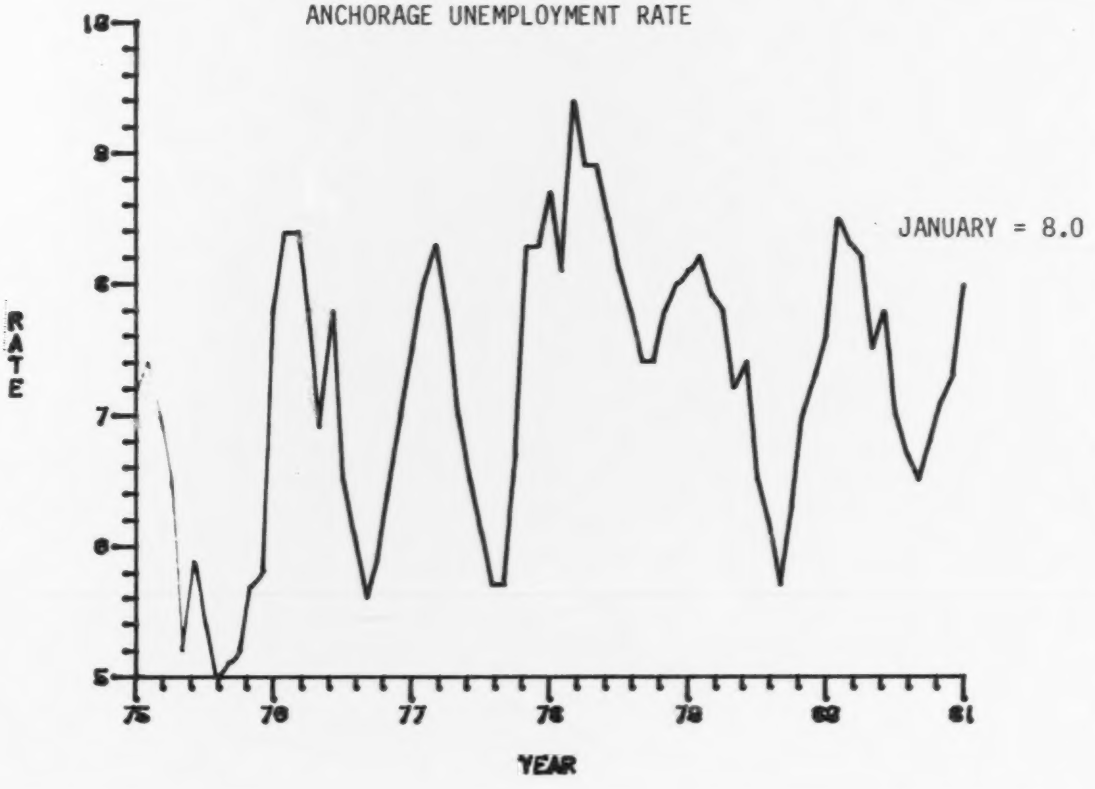
Other sectors had relatively typical changes in line with either the seasonal trend or the overall moderate growth in the state economy as a whole.

ANCHORAGE/MATSU LABOR FORCE IN JANUARY

by Greg Huff

Anchorage/Mat-Su employment indicators in January reflected a continuing seasonal decline. The number of unemployed, following historical trends, should level off and decrease in the next month or two. The new year should see improvement in wage and salary employment with anticipated growth of 3.5 to 4.0 percent over the previous year.

The January rate of unemployment in the Anchorage/Mat-Su region rose approximately one percentage point over December's figure, from 7.9 to 8.8 percent. The segregated Anchorage rate increased from 7.3 to 8.0 percent and the Matanuska/Susitna rate climbed to 15.4 percent compared to December's 14.1 percent. The Anchorage area rate was again lower than the statewide

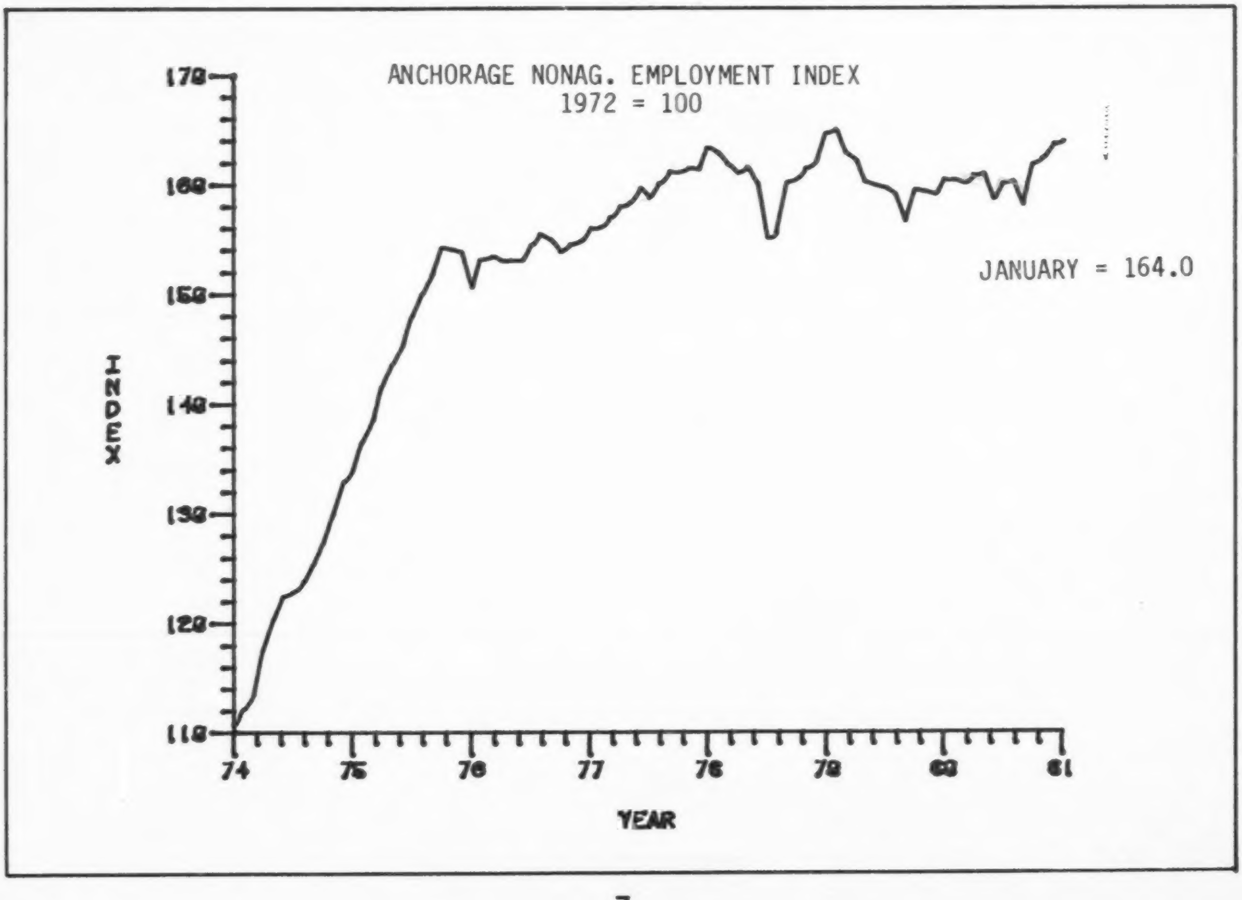


average, reflecting Anchorage's more diverse, stable and mature economy.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment in Anchorage/Matsu declined by approximately 2,250 jobs or 3 percent in January. Although the number of jobs fell over the month from December to January, there was an increase of 1,400 jobs (2 percent) over the year-ago levels.

All sectors of the non-agricultural wage and salary employment in January were above last years level except for the transportation, communication and utilities industry and the finance-insurance and real estate industry.

Mining was the only "growth industry" in nonagricultural wage & salary employment over the month. Approximately 150 gas and oil extraction related jobs were added since December (6 percent). Anchorage's gas and oil extraction jobs are administrative-oriented and influenced by gas and oil extraction employment in all other areas of the state. The trade industry sustained a major loss of employment in January. The retail trade sector was the primary cause of the decline in the wage and salary employment levels. Eight hundred workers or 4.7 percent of the retail trade employment experienced job loss over the month, primarily the result of post holiday decline. The construction industry also experienced a decline in January. Approximately 400 workers or 9 percent of the construction labor force lost their jobs. All sectors of the construction industry experienced a decline in jobs except plumbing and heating, and painting and paper. Even though the construction industry continued to experience a seasonal decline, the loss of employment was



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 1/81	R/ 12/80	1/80	12/80	1/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	75350	77600	73950	-2250	1400
MINING..........................	2500	2350	2350	150	150
CONSTRUCTION....................	4200	4550	4150	-350	50
MANUFACTURING...................	1450	1550	1450	-100	0
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	250	250	250	0	0
OTHER MANUFACTURING...........	1200	1300	1200	-100	0
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	7500	7800	7650	-300	-150
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	900	950	950	-50	-50
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	200	300	200	-100	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	3000	3000	3100	0	-100
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	3400	3550	3400	-150	0
TRADE...........................	16350	17050	16050	-700	300
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	4000	4000	3800	0	200
RETAIL TRADE..................	12350	13050	12250	-700	100
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1750	1950	1700	-200	50
FOOD STORES.................	1900	1800	1650	100	250
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	4050	4250	4000	-200	50
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	4650	5050	4900	-400	-250
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5150	5250	5300	-100	-150
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	15950	16350	15550	-400	400
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	22250	22700	21450	-450	800
FEDERAL.......................	9550	9650	9300	-100	250
STATE.........................	5100	5350	4650	-250	450
LOCAL.........................	7600	7700	7500	-100	100

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 1/81	R/ 12/80	1/80	12/80	1/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	78350	80600	76950	-2250	1400
MINING..........................	2500	2400	2400	100	100
CONSTRUCTION....................	4300	4700	4250	-400	50
MANUFACTURING...................	1500	1550	1450	-50	50
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	7900	8100	8000	-200	-100
TRADE...........................	16950	17750	16650	-800	300
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5250	5400	5450	-150	-200
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16400	16800	15900	-400	500
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	23550	23900	22850	-350	700

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less than prior months. If construction follows its historical trend, the decline in jobs should level off in the next month or two. It is anticipated that construction employment will exceed the levels of the last two years with growth concentrated in the public sector. The Municipality expects to award more than $120 million in construction projects in 1981. In the private sector, the Arco Building is expected to break ground sometime this summer while increases in residential construction are also predicted.

Fire-insurance and real estate employment again decreased reflecting the seasonal trend and the sluggish housing market. The expected rise in building activity will improve the employment situation in this industry.

Manufacturing employment decreased by approximately 100 jobs or 7 percent from December. The lumber and wood products subsector sustained the greater part of this loss reflecting the stagnant residential construction industry. Declining seafood processing employment leveled out during January suggesting that seasonal layoffs have hit bottom. Employment in seafood processing should now trend upward as the peak summer season approaches.

Transportation, communication and utilities employment dropped in January. Water transportation jobs declined by approximately 100 and the trucking and warehouse sectors lost approximately 50 jobs. Layoffs in air transportation slowed in January. Historical trends indicate that declining transportation employment should stabilize during the next several months and begin climbing toward its peak by summer. Because Anchorage is the transportation and communication center of Alaska, employment in this industry will fluctuate with other projects around the state.

The service sector continued to struggle with a decline of 400 (2.5 percent) jobs over the month, but was higher than last year's level by roughly the same number. The hotel/motel sector was the primary source for declining service employment. This is another example of continued seasonal layoffs due to the ending of the tourist season.

Government industry employment was down by approximately 450 jobs or 2.2 percent but up by 800 jobs from last year. The majority of the new jobs came from the state government sector. With the current freeze on federal jobs, federal employment will continue to decrease. Considering the historical growth of state & local employment, the government industry should remain stable overall.

FAIRBANKS'/INTERIOR'S LABOR FORCE IN JANUARY

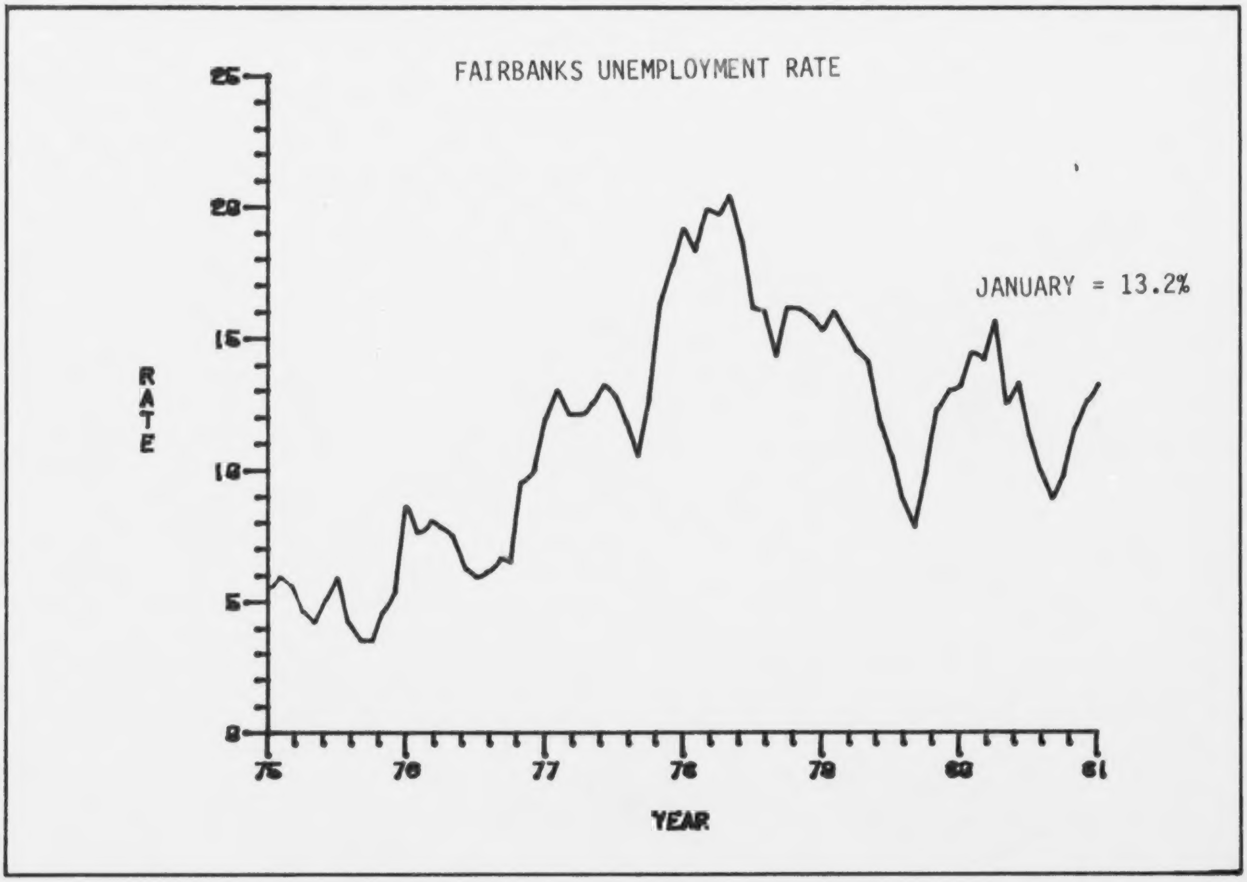
by Neal Fried

The past two years have been years of stability for Fairbanks. The levels of employment for 1979 and 1980 uncannily mirror each other. However, 1981 is expected to show a change, with 2 percent growth expected in wage and salary employment. The construction of the gasline looms in Fairbanks' future, but its effect on employment will be small in 1981. Northwest Alaska Pipeline Company does expect to increase its workforce, but because financing of the project is not yet at hand, nothing major is expected in 1981. Business people are also likely to remain cautious and wait until something more concrete occurs. Continuing development of the oil fields on the North Slope will have a favorable effect on Fairbanks' employment scene. During the latter half of 1980, the local union halls dispatched an increasing number of their members, and this trend should continue this year. This also means there will be an increase in the volume of goods shipping in Fairbanks, along with an increased demand for local goods and services.

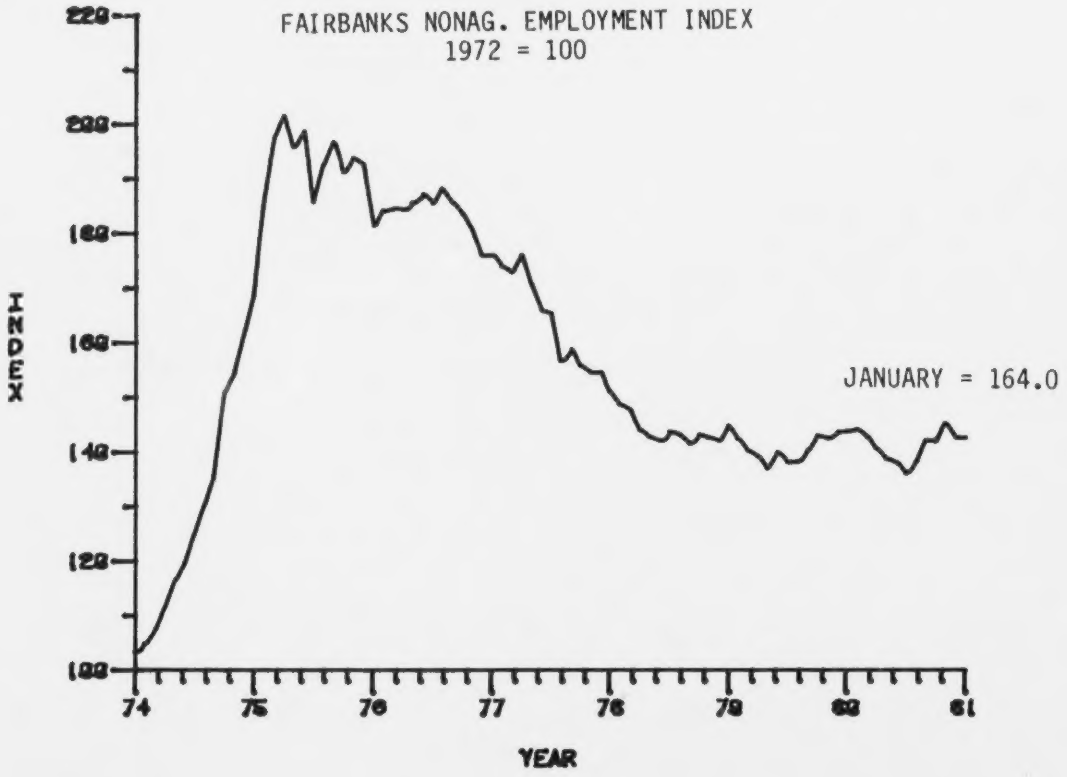
Various sectors of the Fairbanks economy will stimulate employment growth. Though the publicity surrounding Alaska's record capital budget has faded, the largest share of the moneys appropriated during the last legislative session will fund a number of construction projects this season. The public sector will again dominate this year's construction season with the City of Fairbanks expected to be the busiest of local governments. The city engineer estimates the city will undertake roughly five times as many capital improvements as it did last year. Among planned city projects are several in excess of $1 million. These projects include $3.5 million dollars for the reconstruction of 1st Avenue-Lathrop and $2 million for a water project. A number of projects under $1 million are also expected, such as a $.75 million renovation of the Civic Center and $.5 million for reconstruction of Hamilton Avenue. The Borough and the City of North Pole also expect to begin a number of projects, though most of them are smaller scale. They include beautification projects, solid waste disposal, mass transit, ski trails and bike paths. The Borough and City are also hoping to receive additional funding from the current legislature for projects which would begin this year, the largest being $5.5 million for the renovation of the City and Borough recreation center and $2 million dollars for 17th Avenue reconstruction. Highway construction planned by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities this year is expected to come in above year-ago levels. There will be fewer large projects and more small ones, which will largely be within Borough boundaries. Activity on the Chena Flood Control project will pick up again in 1981. Phase III which includes the Tanana River levee and dirt work will begin this year. According to the Corp of Engineers, Phase III will require an $8 million increase over 1980 expenditures. Most of the work will be done during the latter part of the year because of the nature of the work. Public building construction is the only sector which is expected to come in below year-ago levels.

In the private sector, a number of smaller projects are planned along with perhaps a few large ones. One possible project which would be the single largest, may get underway this year. It is the development of a small business park valued at $10 million. Residential construction is expected to pick up again this year after reaching its low point in 1980, with 380 building unit permits. Some economists expect the number of building permit units to increase to 450-550 units. The increase is expected because the inventory of single family units available on the market has shrunk significantly, along with increased economic activity and future expectations.

Transportation employment will likely receive a modest boost in 1981. Trucking and air transportation should be affected by increased activity on the North Slope and air traffic could get an additional boost from international air traffic. Trade and the service industry, which has been on the decline for the past two years should finally stabilize in 1981. A similiar fate can be expected for the finance, insurance and real estate industry, which has also declined for the past two years. 1981 should prove to be a



busier year for the real estate sector because of increased residential construction which in turn will provide some boost to the financial sector. Government will be a mixed bag. Federal employment remained stable in 1980, but over the past 5 years the trend has been a slow decline. A decline is likely in 1981 because of the hiring freeze in addition to possible cuts. Local government is likely to remain fairly stable. State government is likely to continue to grow in 1981, as enrollment at the University continues to grow and other state agencies receive additional revenues. Depending on the magnitude of the hiring freeze and budget cuts in Federal government, overall government employment should remain stable or increase slighltly in 1981. Despite the fact that some growth will likely occur in 1981, the labor market imbalance will continue, with more individuals seeking work than jobs exist. This could be exacerbated by an influx of job seekers, hoping to land jobs or get a headstart on future gas pipeline jobs. Though the construction start-up phase for the gasline is not set until late 1983 or possibly later, the project is receiving an increasing amount of attention nationwide as construction of the western leg of the pipeline has begun in the lower 48. Additionally, the increasing wealth of the state has also been receiving more attention, and may have a similiar effect. However, this is something which cannot be predicted with any accuracy. If this influx does not occur, the present number of unemployed (2500) should decrease and the annual unemployment rate for 1981 could drop slightly to 10-11 percent. Though this is still above the state rate, it means more individuals will be able to join the employed portion of the labor force.



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
FAIRBANKS

	P/ 1/81	R/ 12/80	1/80	CHANGES FROM: 12/80	1/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	19800	20450	19400	-650	400
MINING........................	50	50	0	0	50
CONSTRUCTION..................	1100	1250	950	-150	150
MANUFACTURING.................	600	650	600	-50	0
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2400	2400	2450	0	-50
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	350	300	350	50	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	550	550	550	0	0
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1500	1550	1550	-50	-50
TRADE.........................	3650	3800	3500	-150	150
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	700	700	700	0	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	2950	3100	2800	-150	150
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	400	450	350	-50	50
FOOD STORES.................	550	550	550	0	0
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	2000	2100	1900	-100	100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	700	750	700	-50	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	3550	3600	3850	-50	-300
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	7750	7950	7350	-200	400
FEDERAL.......................	2200	2250	2150	-50	50
STATE.........................	3400	3500	3050	-100	350
LOCAL.........................	2150	2200	2150	-50	0

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
INTERIOR

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 1/81	R/ 12/80	1/80	12/80	1/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	22900	23850	22100	-950	800
MINING.........................	150	150	100	0	50
CONSTRUCTION...................	1150	1300	1000	-150	150
MANUFACTURING..................	600	800	600	-200	0
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	3150	3200	3100	-50	50
TRADE..........................	3850	4050	3650	-200	200
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	750	800	750	-50	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	3850	3950	4100	-100	-250
GOVERNMENT 2/..................	9400	9600	8800	-200	600

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3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

GULF COAST'S LABOR FORCE IN JANUARY

by Neal Fried

Beginning this month, the Gulf Coast regional economy will be discussed in a narrative, accompanied by labor force and wage and salary statistics. This region includes five census divisions - Cordova-McCarthy, Kenai-Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Seward and Valdez-Chitina-Whittier. The region has Alaska's fourth largest labor force(22,012 in 1980) and its future importance is expected to grow. This is illustrated by the fact that two of the region's census division populations are among the three most rapidly growing areas in the state, and 7 communities within the regional boundaries have populations greater than 1000.

Individual economies in the Gulf Coast region often resemble each other, but in many cases are quite diverse. Being largely coastal communities, the fishing industry plays a prominent role in almost all of these area economies. Some of the area economies, such as Valdez also rely heavily on the oil industry. For Kenai-Cook Inlet, both fishing and oil are important. Kodiak and Cordova on the other hand rely almost entirely on the fishing industry, while Seward depends on the combination of transportation, tourism and fisheries. Most of the larger communities can be reached by road with the exceptions of Cordova and Kodiak which are accessable only by air or water.

The most unique makeup of the region's economy is the fact that manufacturing is the second largest of all industries behind government and is the largest of the basic sectors, that is the sector which drives the region's economy. Alaska is not normally considered a manufacturing-oriented state because the industry is responsible for only 8 percent of Alaska's wage and salary employment, as compared to 24 percent of the national wage and salary employment. Manufacturing employment may be a small portion of statewide employment but it is responsible for 23 percent of the Gulf Coast wage and salary employment which is 40 percent of the state's entire manufacturing industry. For a number of months during the summer season, it is the region's largest industry. Seafood processing is responsible for the largest share of this manufacturing employment (75 percent), with oil and chemical refining and lumber following. This represents a cross section of the state's manufacturing goods. It is the state's largest region for seafood processing and refining and the second largest lumber producing re-

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
GULF COAST

	P/ 1/81	R/ 12/80	1/80	CHANGES FROM: 12/80	 1/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	14700	15100	14200	-400	500
MINING..........................	800	800	800	0	0
CONSTRUCTION....................	550	650	450	-100	100
MANUFACTURING...................	3000	2800	2650	200	350
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	2050	1850	1750	200	300
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	950	950	900	0	50
TRANS. & COMM. UTILITIES........	1550	1550	1550	0	0
TRADE...........................	2050	2300	2100	-250	-50
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	300	300	300	0	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	1750	2000	1800	-250	-50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	450	450	400	0	50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	2250	2350	2200	-100	50
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	4050	4200	4050	-150	0
FEDERAL.......................	550	550	550	0	0
STATE......................	1150	1300	1050	-150	100
LOCAL.........................	2350	2350	2450	0	-100

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3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

gion behind Southeast. The Gulf Coast region is Alaska's largest exporter of finished manufactured products.

Government, the region's as well as the state's largest industry, is slightly larger than manufacturing (25 percent). In contrast to the state, federal government in the Gulf Coast region contributes the least to government employment. Local government is the largest government employer.

Mining, oil and construction are also important basic industries in the region. The region has the oldest producing oil fields in the state (Swanson River) and the terminus of the Alaska pipeline in Valdez. Construction is the smallest basic industry in the region and while its magnitude fluctuates with the years, it remains an important sector. The remaining industries, trade, transporta--tion, services, and finance, insurance and real estate are secondary industries. Because the region's economic infrastructure is not as developed as some other areas in the state, it's percentage share of total wage and salary employment is smaller than the statewide breakdown. Residents also rely to an extent on secondary services located in Anchorage. A portion of these industries could be classified as basic because tourism does play an important role in some of the divisions within the region such as on the Kenai Peninsula, but to what extent is difficult to measure.

Despite the strong basic industry sector, the region is subject to extreme fluctuations in employment. Seasonal employment levels vary by as much as 30 percent. This variability is due to the seasonal nature of the region's major industries, and the isolation of individual centers of economic activity. The limited economic links between Gulf Coast region communities tends to exacerbate the impact of seasonal fluctuations.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA'S LABOR FORCE IN JANUARY

By Brit Harvey

January employment in Southeast Alaska reflected both general statewide growth and anticipated seasonal factors.

While the Southeast economy showed the expected seasonal decrease in employment from December, overall employment increased relative to January, 1980. Nearly 1300 more workers were employed this January than last, a 5.5 percent increase. Construction, despite a 22 percent decline from December, was still more than 9 percent above its year-ago level. This may be indicative of the major increase in state-funded projects. A native corporation log transfer facility was also under construction in January.

Government employment, the largest sector in Southeast, also increased, paced by a 17 percent increase in state-funded education. Manufacturing of durable and nondurable goods was not only up 23 percent for the year, but also 3 percent higher than the December level. This movement countered the overall seasonal trend of decreased winter employment.

The forest products market remained depressed. Weak Japanese demand continued to hurt the industry directly, and weak U. S. demand caused by high interest rates and curtailed housing construction hurt indirectly. While a court decision assuring a timber supply was welcomed by Schnable Lumber in Haines, soft prices and weak demand prevented the opening of the Haines mill. Pulp manufacturing employment held steady at December levels, though down by 130 jobs from a year ago. Louisiana-Pacific Ketchikan sales to China provide the possibility of a new pulp market, a welcome development in light of the weak world demand for pulp which is expected to continue in the future.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	1/81	12/80	1/80	12/80	1/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY....	24450	25250	23150	-800	1300
CONSTRUCTION..................	750	950	700	-200	50
MANUFACTURING.................	2500	2600	2950	-100	-450
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS......	700	650	700	50	0
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS......	1550	1700	2050	-150	-500
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING......	250	250	200	0	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2400	2400	2050	0	350
TRADE.........................	3550	3800	3350	-250	200
WHOLESALE TRADE..............	300	350	350	-50	-50
RETAIL TRADE.................	3250	3450	3000	-200	250
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1050	1100	1050	-50	0
MINING, SERVICES & MISC........	3250	3250	2900	0	350
GOVERNMENT 2/.................	10950	11150	10150	-200	800
FEDERAL......................	2600	2750	2150	-150	450
STATE........................	4700	4600	4550	100	150
LOCAL........................	3650	3800	3450	-150	200

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3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN DECEMBER 1980

By Jan Stram

Compared to last month's average weekly hours the only decrease this month were in lumber and paper manufacturing, transportation, communication and utilities, and wholesale trade. The decrease in production hours in the lumber and paper sector of manufacturing was expected to accompany the soft market situation which has existed for the past several months. Activity in this industry has slowed down considerably since last year, as indicated by a drop in hours of almost 6 percent.

Manufacturing showed an overall production increase, as the food processing sector had a 22 percent rise in average weekly hours. Shellfish catches were up over year-ago levels leading the industry.

Construction not only had an 8 percent increase in hours from November but a 26 percent rise over last year. Even though building construction was down, the additional activity in heavy equipment and special trades construction was significant, so that, overall, the industry showed the greatest gain of any of the selected industries. Expansion of field development activities has had a definite influence on this.

Retail trade in December was more active than in the previous month, as was customary with the seasonal influence of the holiday spirit. This brought the average weekly hours up as well, since stores augment their work force and lengthen their hours to accommodate December shoppers.

Despite increased seasonal activity in mining and retail trade, earnings were up for workers in only half of the industries as compared to November. A year ago the figures were much rosier outcome since almost all of the production workers earned more than they did a year ago.

ALASKA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR
SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/ 2/

	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	p/ 12/80	r/ 11/80	12/79	p/ 12/80	r/ 11/80	12/79	p/ 12/80	r/ 11/80	12/79
MINING	18.15	18.05	19.00	50.1	49.4	51.5	909.32	891.67	978.50
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	22.66	22.45	18.99	46.2	42.7	36.7	1046.89	958.62	696.93
MANUFACTURING	11.63	11.32	11.04	35.5	33.0	35.3	412.87	373.56	389.71
Food & Kindred Products	8.00	7.49	7.42	33.4	27.4	29.1	267.20	205.23	215.92
Lumber & Paper Products	14.47	14.87	13.47	39.5	41.0	41.8	571.57	609.67	563.05
TRANSPORTATION,COMM. & UTILITIES	12.90	13.23	12.98	37.8	38.4	35.5	487.62	508.03	460.79
TRADE	9.06	9.37	8.33	34.8	34.5	35.3	315.29	323.27	294.05
Wholesale Trade	11.37	11.12	9.79	38.0	40.0	38.0	432.06	444.80	372.02
Retail Trade	8.32	8.68	7.84	33.8	32.7	34.4	281.22	283.84	269.70
FINANCE,INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	--	--	--	--	--	--	305.67	323.25	279.48

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

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LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	p/ 1/81	r/ 12/80	1/80	p/ 1/81	r/ 12/80	1/80	p/ 1/81	r/ 12/80	1/80	p/ 1/81	r/ 12/80	1/80
ALASKA STATEWIDE..........	177101	182009	167588	19458	18075	16689	11.0	9.9	10.0	157643	163934	150899
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION....	86980	89356	84016	7611	7103	7065	8.8	7.9	8.4	79369	82253	76951
ANCHORAGE................	78216	80408	75468	6265	5842	5709	8.0	7.3	7.6	71951	74566	69759
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA.......	8764	8948	8548	1346	1261	1356	15.4	14.1	15.9	7418	7687	7192
GULF COAST REGION ...	20443	20819	18973	3120	2762	2361	15.3	13.3	12.4	17323	18057	16612
CORDOVA..................	1084	1098	1002	152	126	108	14.0	11.5	10.8	932	972	894
KENAI....................	10405	10560	9861	1659	1443	1473	15.9	13.7	14.9	8747	9117	8388
KODIAK...................	4524	4694	4073	578	581	289	12.8	12.4	7.1	3946	4113	3784
SEWARD...................	1541	1536	1356	311	254	177	20.2	16.5	13.1	1230	1282	1179
VALDEZ...................	2888	2931	2681	420	358	314	14.5	12.2	11.7	2468	2573	2367
INTERIOR REGION...........	23878	24729	22827	3264	3230	3098	13.7	13.1	13.6	20614	21499	19729
FAIRBANKS................	19398	20085	18556	2561	2524	2441	13.2	12.6	13.2	16837	17561	16115
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS.....	1979	2033	1885	272	253	253	13.7	12.4	13.4	1707	1780	1633
UPPER YUKON.............	564	578	527	126	122	108	22.3	21.1	20.5	438	456	419
YUKON-KOYUKUK...........	1937	2033	1858	305	331	296	15.7	16.3	15.9	1632	1702	1562
NORTHERN REGION...........	8108	8035	7413	817	673	669	10.1	8.4	9.0	7291	7362	6744
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE......	2113	2095	1950	149	111	133	7.1	5.3	6.8	1964	1984	1817
KOBUK....................	2546	2540	2343	280	252	247	11.0	9.9	10.5	2266	2288	2096
NOME.....................	3449	3400	3120	388	310	289	11.2	9.1	9.3	3061	3090	2831
SOUTHEAST REGION..........	27969	28703	25567	3542	3291	2637	12.7	11.5	10.3	24427	25412	22930
ANGOON...................	392	394	350	84	74	61	21.4	18.8	17.4	308	320	289
HAINES...................	956	980	816	188	181	95	19.7	18.5	11.6	768	799	721
JUNEAU...................	9708	10035	9020	832	799	687	8.6	8.0	7.6	8876	9236	8333
KETCHIKAN................	6037	6139	5465	867	761	612	14.4	12.4	11.2	5170	5378	4853
OUTER KETCHIKAN..........	733	747	638	154	145	95	21.0	19.4	14.9	579	602	543
PRINCE OF WALES..........	1368	1398	1255	234	218	190	17.1	15.6	15.1	1134	1180	1065
SITKA....................	3981	4112	3684	402	389	324	10.1	9.5	8.8	3579	3723	3360
SKAGWAY..................	1459	1513	1359	201	205	179	13.8	13.5	13.2	1258	1308	1180
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG.....	3335	3385	2980	580	519	394	17.4	15.3	13.2	2755	2866	2586
SOUTHWEST REGION..........	9723	10367	8792	1104	1016	859	11.4	9.8	9.8	8619	9351	7933
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS........	2346	2543	2179	133	142	142	5.7	5.6	6.5	2213	2401	2037
BETHEL...................	3149	3354	2795	452	428	313	14.4	12.8	11.2	2697	2926	2482
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH.....	355	371	328	43	33	41	12.1	8.9	12.5	312	338	287
BRISTOL BAY..............	1456	1544	1322	134	110	105	9.2	7.1	7.9	1322	1434	1217
KUSKOKWIM................	886	926	816	140	117	130	15.8	12.6	15.9	746	809	686
WADE HAMPTON.............	1531	1629	1352	202	186	128	13.2	11.4	9.5	1329	1443	1224

p/=Preliminary   r/=Revised   1980 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska'a CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

BENCHMARK DATA

Once each year the historical monthly estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment and total civilian labor force are revised with the inclusion of more complete information. Previously published data are not comparable with the current monthly data.

The nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates published in the Trends are produced from a sample survey of employers throughout the state. These sample estimates are revised each year to include data collected from all employers who are covered by Alaska's unemployment insurance law.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1/ 3/
By Place of Work
ALASKA

1980

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	153500	156200	159300	166600	172900	176300	181100	182600	178200	174000	168500	163900	169400
MINING..........................	5900	5900	6000	6300	6400	6500	7100	7200	6900	6600	6800	6700	6500
CONSTRUCTION....................	6900	7200	7800	9000	10700	11700	12400	13200	13300	12400	10400	8700	10300
MANUFACTURING...................	8700	9900	10800	12800	14400	15500	19600	19600	15100	13500	11200	9300	13400
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	3700	4700	5000	6600	7700	8400	12500	12300	8500	7200	5700	4200	7200
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	2600	2800	3300	3700	4000	4200	4100	4200	3500	3300	2800	2500	3400
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	2400	2400	2500	2500	2700	2900	3000	3100	3100	3000	2700	2600	2700
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	15800	16000	16400	16600	17200	18100	18000	17900	17800	17000	16600	16300	17000
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1800	1800	1900	1900	1900	2000	2100	2100	2100	1800	1700	1700	1900
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1700	1500	1500	1400	1200	1200	1100	1300
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	4900	4900	5000	5000	5300	5600	5700	5700	5500	5400	5200	5100	5300
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	8100	8200	8300	8400	8600	8800	8700	8600	8800	8600	8500	8400	8500
TRADE...........................	27300	26600	26900	27900	29200	30400	30600	30500	30500	29800	29500	29800	29100
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	5200	5100	5200	5400	5500	5600	5800	5800	5700	5400	5300	5400	5500
RETAIL TRADE..................	22100	21500	21700	22500	23700	24800	24800	24700	24800	24400	24200	24400	23600
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4100	3900	3800	3900	4000	4400	4300	4300	4300	4200	4300	4600	4200
FOOD STORES.................	3500	3400	3400	3600	3800	3800	3900	3800	4000	4000	4000	4000	3800
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	6900	7000	7300	7600	8100	8600	8800	8700	8600	8300	8000	7800	8000
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	7600	7200	7200	7400	7800	8000	7800	7900	7900	7900	7900	8000	7700
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	8100	8000	8100	8100	8200	8300	8500	8500	8300	8200	8200	8100	8200
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	27700	28000	28300	30100	30800	31200	31700	31800	31400	30200	29400	28900	30000
GOVERNMENT 2/...................	53100	54600	55000	55800	56000	54600	53200	53900	54900	56300	56400	55100	55000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT............	16800	16900	16900	18100	18300	18400	18400	18200	17600	18000	18100	17900	17800
STATE GOVERNMENT..............	14400	15300	15500	15200	14800	15000	15000	15100	15900	16200	16000	15900	15400
LOCAL GOVERNMENT..............	21900	22400	22600	22500	22900	21200	19800	20600	21400	22100	22300	22300	21800

1/ PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1/ 3/
By Place of Work
ANCHORAGE

1980

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	73950	74050	75150	77300	78950	81100	82400	83100	82300	80850	78900	77600	78800
MINING	2350	2450	2500	2500	2500	2450	2700	2700	2450	2400	2400	2350	2500
CONSTRUCTION	4150	4300	4400	5050	5900	6300	6700	6950	6950	6350	5350	4550	5600
MANUFACTURING	1450	1400	1450	1550	1650	1900	2400	2150	2000	1800	1600	1550	1750
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	250	250	250	300	300	400	900	550	450	250	250	250	350
OTHER MANUFACTURING	1200	1150	1200	1250	1350	1500	1500	1600	1550	1550	1350	1300	1400
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	7650	7700	7950	7600	7850	8200	8100	8150	8150	8050	7850	7800	7900
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	950	950	1000	1000	1050	1050	1050	1100	1050	950	900	950	1000
WATER TRANSPORTATION	200	250	300	350	350	400	300	300	300	300	400	300	300
AIR TRANSPORTATION	3100	3050	3150	2750	2900	3050	3100	3150	3200	3250	3000	3000	3050
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES	3400	3450	3500	3500	3550	3700	3650	3600	3600	3550	3550	3550	3550
TRADE	16050	15600	15700	16250	16750	17150	17050	17100	17200	16950	16800	17050	16650
WHOLESALE TRADE	3800	3750	3800	4000	4000	4050	4050	4100	4100	4000	4000	4000	3950
RETAIL TRADE	12250	11850	11900	12250	12750	13100	13000	13000	13100	12950	12800	13050	12650
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1700	1600	1600	1650	1650	1700	1800	1800	1800	1850	1900	1950	1750
FOOD STORES	1650	1600	1600	1650	1700	1750	1750	1750	1800	1800	1800	1800	1700
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	4000	4100	4200	4300	4500	4750	4650	4650	4750	4500	4250	4250	4400
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	4900	4550	4500	4650	4900	4900	4800	4800	4750	4800	4850	5050	4800
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	5300	5350	5350	5300	5350	5400	5400	5400	5300	5400	5300	5250	5350
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	15550	15500	15900	16850	16900	17350	17850	17950	17800	17200	16900	16350	16850
GOVERNMENT 2/	21450	21750	21900	22200	22050	22350	22200	22700	22450	22700	22700	22700	22250
FEDERAL	9300	9300	9250	9600	9700	10000	10150	10050	9750	9700	9650	9650	9700
STATE	4650	4900	5000	4950	4650	4750	4850	4850	5150	5350	5400	5350	5000
LOCAL	7500	7550	7650	7650	7700	7600	7200	7800	7550	7650	7650	7700	7600

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3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1/ 3/
By Place of Work
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

1980

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	76950	77050	78100	80400	82350	84750	85800	86400	85750	84200	81950	80600	82050
MINING	2400	2450	2500	2550	2550	2500	2800	2800	2500	2450	2450	2400	2550
CONSTRUCTION	4250	4400	4500	5200	6050	6550	6900	7200	7200	6650	5500	4700	5750
MANUFACTURING	1450	1450	1500	1550	1650	1950	2500	2200	2050	1850	1650	1550	1800
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES	8000	8050	8250	7950	8200	8550	8450	8450	8500	8450	8200	8100	8250
TRADE	16650	16200	16300	16900	17450	17900	17800	17950	18000	17750	17500	17750	17350
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5450	5450	5500	5450	5450	5500	5550	5500	5450	5500	5450	5400	5450
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	15900	15900	16300	17250	17300	17800	18250	18350	18300	17550	17250	16800	17250
GOVERNMENT 2/	22850	23150	23250	23550	23700	24000	23550	23950	23750	24000	23950	23900	23650

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3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1/ 3/
By Place of Work
FAIRBANKS

1980

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	19400	19700	19850	20500	21400	21850	22250	22500	22950	22200	21200	20450	21200
MINING	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
CONSTRUCTION	950	950	1000	1100	1500	1700	1900	2050	2200	2000	1600	1250	1500
MANUFACTURING	600	650	700	700	750	800	850	900	850	800	650	650	750
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES	2450	2450	2450	2550	2700	2850	2850	2800	2800	2650	2550	2400	2650
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	350	350	350	350	400	450	450	400	400	350	350	300	400
AIR TRANSPORTATION	550	550	550	650	700	700	700	700	750	700	650	550	650
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1550	1550	1550	1550	1600	1700	1700	1700	1650	1600	1550	1550	1600
TRADE	3500	3450	3500	3700	3850	4000	4100	4050	4050	4000	3900	3800	3850
WHOLESALE TRADE	700	700	700	600	650	650	650	650	650	700	700	700	650
RETAIL TRADE	2800	2750	2800	3100	3200	3350	3450	3400	3400	3300	3200	3100	3150
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	350	350	350	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	450	400
FOOD STORES	550	550	550	500	550	550	550	550	600	550	600	550	550
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	1900	1850	1900	2250	2300	2400	2500	2450	2400	2350	2200	2100	2200
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	700	700	700	750	700	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	3850	3850	3850	4100	4150	4100	4200	4250	4200	3850	3650	3600	3950
GOVERNMENT 2/	7350	7650	7650	7550	7700	7600	7550	7650	8050	8100	8050	7950	7750
FEDERAL	2150	2100	2100	2200	2400	2450	2600	2500	2400	2350	2250	2250	2300
STATE	3050	3350	3350	3150	3050	3150	3050	3250	3500	3550	3600	3500	3300
LOCAL	2150	2200	2200	2200	2250	2000	1900	1900	2150	2200	2200	2200	2150

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3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1/ 3/
By Place of Work
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

1980

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY....	23150	23950	24800	27700	28700	30050	30400	31350	29150	27000	25950	25250	27300
CONSTRUCTION..................	700	700	900	1150	1250	1450	1450	1600	1600	1450	1150	950	1200
MANUFACTURING.................	2950	3250	3800	5150	5850	6400	6700	7250	5000	3650	2850	2600	4600
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS......	700	850	900	1900	2250	2700	3200	3700	2050	900	650	650	1700
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS......	2050	2200	2700	3050	3400	3500	3250	3350	2700	2500	1950	1700	2700
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING......	200	200	200	200	200	200	250	200	250	250	250	250	200
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2050	2150	2200	2550	2600	2800	2750	2800	2800	2550	2550	2400	2500
TRADE.........................	3350	3350	3350	3400	3550	3900	4000	4000	3900	3750	3800	3800	3700
WHOLESALE TRADE..............	350	350	350	300	300	350	450	450	450	350	350	350	350
RETAIL TRADE.................	3000	3000	3000	3100	3250	3550	3550	3550	3450	3400	3450	3450	3300
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1050	1050	1050	1100	1100	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1100	1100	1050
MINING, SERVICES & MISC........	2900	3000	3000	3200	3350	3600	3650	3700	3600	3350	3300	3250	3350
GOVERNMENT 2/..................	10150	10450	10500	11150	11000	10850	10800	10950	11200	11200	11200	11150	10900
FEDERAL......................	2150	2250	2250	2900	2800	2850	2950	2950	2950	2850	2850	2750	2700
STATE........................	4550	4650	4700	4700	4650	4700	4700	4600	4750	4700	4600	4600	4650
LOCAL........................	3450	3550	3550	3550	3550	3300	3150	3400	3500	3650	3750	3800	3500

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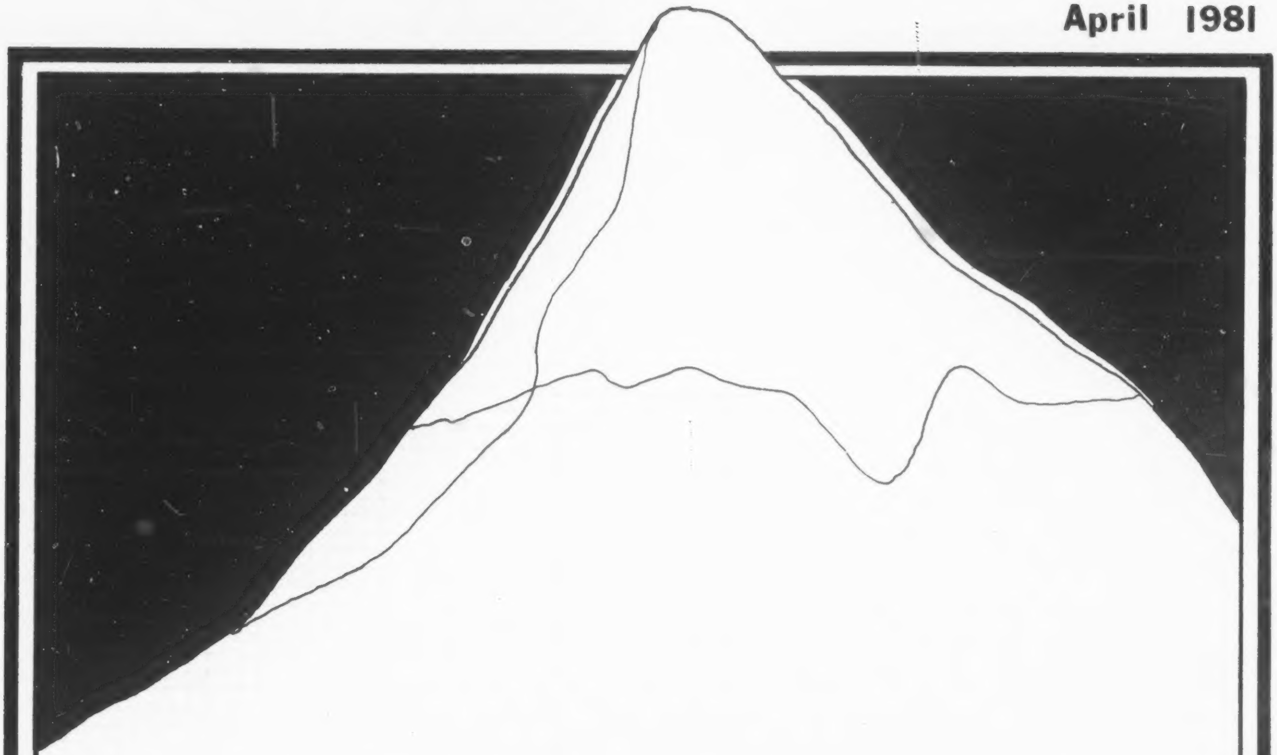
ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

April 1981



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STATE OF ALASKA · DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

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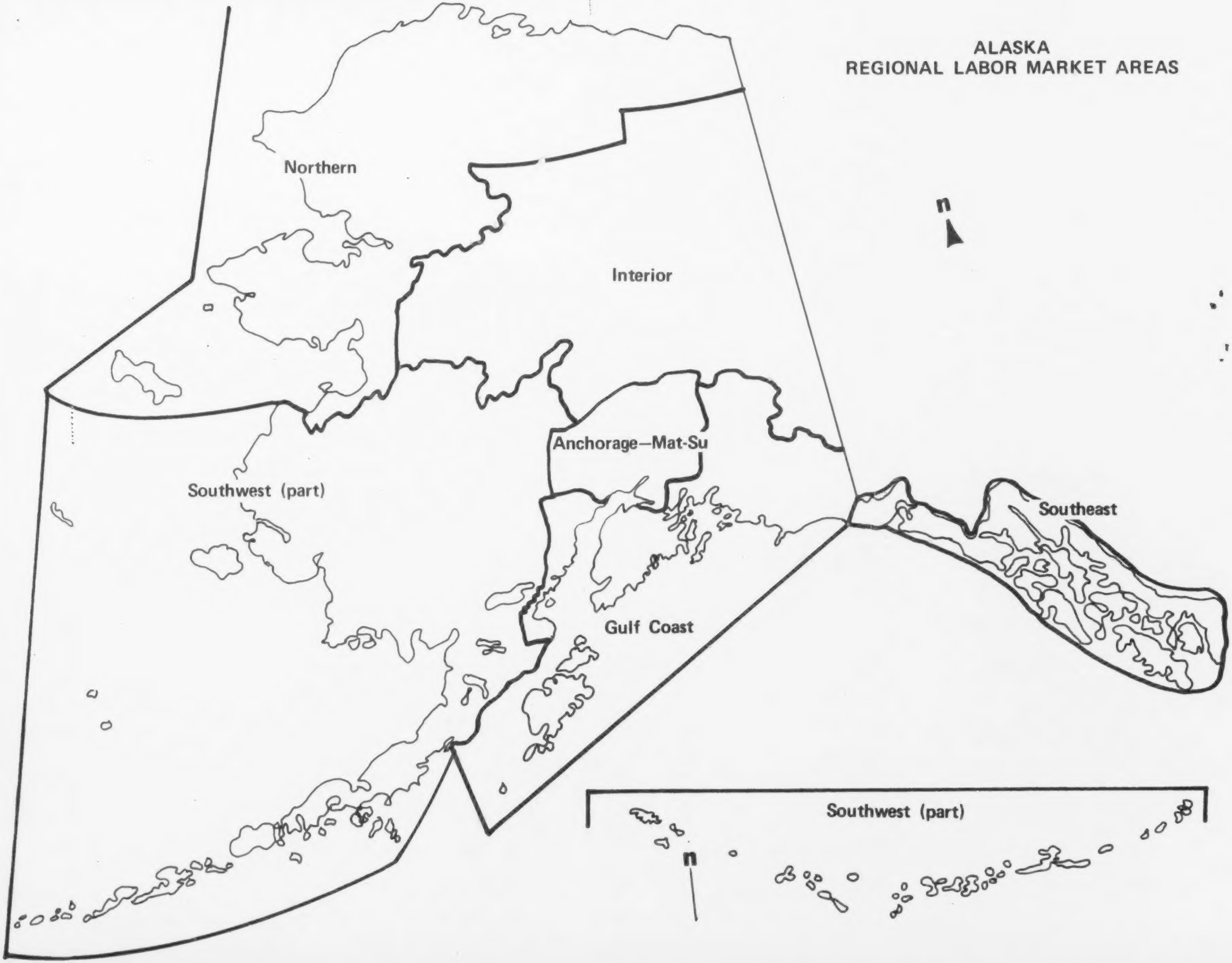

ALASKA
REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREAS

n
Northern
Interior
Anchorage–Mat-Su
Southwest (part)
Southeast
Gulf Coast
Southwest (part)
n

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

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State of Alaska

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John E. Post, Director
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Research and Analysis

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Sally Saddler, Editor

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HOW LARGE IS THE "MULTIPLIER"?

By David M. Reaume, Consulting Economist

How "leaky" is the Alaska economy? What fraction of every dollar of, say, government spending ends up as income in the pockets of Alaskans, and what fraction "leaks" out of the state economy in the form of purchases of goods and services from other states and other countries?

The issue is important to the selection of Alaska development and manpower policies. Knowledge of the size and sources of spending leakages can assist public decision-makers in formulating manpower policies or in targeting economic development plans.

Most of the consumption and investment goods and services purchased by Alaskans are produced elsewhere. For this reason, the leakages in the Alaska economy are greater than those in most other regional economies. Furthermore, since the out-of-state income created by out-of-state Alaska spending induces virtually no extra demand for Alaskan products by out-of-staters, the leaked dollars do not reenter the Alaska economy in the form of higher spending by outsiders. (Will the demand for Alaska oil and gas, tourist services, fish products, or lumber and wood products change perceptibly, if Alaskans buy more clothing, food or furniture from out-of-state producers?)

In more commonly understood terms, the issue is the size of what is often referred to as the multiplier. The more often a dollar is respent in Alaska before it "leaks" out-of-state, the more jobs and income are created in the state. In this short paper it is suggested why Alaska multipliers are low relative to those measured in other state economies, and why $1.00 of government spending may create no more that $1.93 of Alaska income, and possibly as little as 40¢.

THE INCOME-STATE GOVERNMENT SPENDING MULTIPLIER

It is possible to define an almost endless list of different economic multipliers, all of which are low if spending leakages are great and become larger when the leaks are "plugged." For purposes of focus, we will consider only the Alaska income-state government spending multiplier -- the amount of Alaska resident personal income ultimately produced per year by a $1.00 sustained annual increase in Alaska State Government spending. 1/

A dollar of state government spending can, for example, be used to buy goods at retail, to purchase consulting services, to pay for the services of public employees, to help finance construction projects, or in a variety of other ways. A fraction of each dollar of government expenditure immediately shows up as Alaska income (wages, salaries, rent, dividends, interest or proprietors' income) and is then saved or respent. The remaining non-income portion covers items such as inventory purchases, depreciation, taxes, and purchases of supplies. The fraction which ultimately becomes income varies with the type of state expenditure the state dollar helps to finance, and in part, shows up as income when it is respent by the initial and subsequent recipients.

Data from federal business tax returns show that approximately 28.5¢ of every dollar spent at retail outlets becomes income in the period it is spent, and that the remaining 71.5¢ either purchases new inventory, buys material and supplies, is paid out in state-local taxes, or shows up as a depreciation expense.

For purchases at wholesale, purchases of business services, or construction spending, the respective amounts of each dollar of business receipts which show up as income in the same accounting period are 28.9¢, 84.8¢ and 70¢. 2/ These amounts approximate the breakdown of a dollar of business receipts for each industry into the fraction that immediately shows up as income and the remainder which does not.

To the extent purchases of materials and inventory by Alaska firms in these industries are from out-of-state suppliers, the relative size of these purchases per dollar of business receipts is a direct measure of the leakages associated with a dollar of state government spending directed at the respective industries. A government dollar spent at retail generates less Alaska income than a dollar used to purchase Alaska consulting services because (according to I.R.S. figures) an average 68.4¢ of each dollar of retail business receipts goes to cover the retailer's purchase of supplies and the items sold (many of which are from out-of-state suppliers), whereas only 10.3¢ of each dollar received by the typical firm offering business services is so spent. 5/

A blending of (i) the data obtained from the Internal Revenue Service and (ii) judiciously chosen assumptions, allows us to estimate upper and lower bounds for the Alaska income-state government spending multiplier. A lower bound is obtained by assuming that the original state dollar and all respending of that dollar by income recipients and purchasers of inventory and supplies, occurs in the face of the maximum leakages indicated by the I.R.S. data. (In ess-

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1/A multiplier is the ratio of the total change in some variable, say, personal income, to the change in some other variable, say, government spending, which is presumed to have produced the first change. If one dollar of government spending results in $1.50 in new Alaska personal income over a one year period, we say the one year income-government-spending multiplier is 1.50/1.00 or 1.5.

2/The data source is U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income, 1976, Business Income Tax Returns. Data for 1976 are the most recent which have been published.

SELECTED ITEMS FROM FEDERAL TAX RETURNS 3/

(% of Receipts by Industry)

	Retail Trade	Wholesale Trade	Construction	Business Services
Purchases Less Increase in Inventories	67.5	68.3	17.2	6.1
Materials and Supplies	0.9	0.9	16.4	4.2
Depreciation	1.2	1.1	2.6	3.3
Deductible Taxes 4/	1.9	0.9	1.8	1.6

Source: U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income, 1976 Business Income Tax Returns.

ence, that the original dollar is spent at retail, that the retailer purchases inventory and materials directly from out-of-state wholeslers, and that income recipients spend each dollar at retail.) The upper bound estimated for this report modifies certain of these assumptions. 6/ The ~~upper~~ lower and ~~lower~~ upper bounds so calculated for the Alaska incomestate spending multiplier are 0.40 and 1.93, respectively. In other words, a dollar of in-Alaska state government spending produces between $0.40 and $1.93 of Alaska income, with the precise amount a function of where the state dollar is initially spent by

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Notes

3/Data are national averages for unincorporated businesses. Published tax data for corporations do not identify purchases of good and materials separately from other "costs of operation," for example, payrolls. Therefore, for purposes of these calculations we assume that the percentages in this table are representative of both incorporated and unincorporated firms in the respective industries.

4/Alaska state-local (i.e. deductible) taxes may be lower than the national average for unincorporated businesses. Federal taxes are included in income. Inclusion of state-local taxes in income would not significantly alter our multiplier calculations. Treatment of Federal taxes as a leakage would reduce our estimated multipliers.

5/It should go without saying that relative spending leakages do not argue against or for a particular government spending pattern (across industries). One might, however, conclude that steps aimed at reducing the size of large leakages warrant consideration.

6/In particular, the upper bound was calculated by assuming that the initial state dollar went to purchase public employee services and that Alaska retailers purchase from Alaska wholesalers, who in turn buy out-of-state. Income recipients were still assumed to spend all of their income at retail. Economists will note that this later assumption implies zero savings. Savings are yet another source of leakage. Details of the estimation are available upon request.

government, and how many times it changes hands within Alaska before it leaks out of state.

These bounds are approximates and may seem quite low to some observers. Similarly estimated multipliers for other states typically lie between 2.0 and 3.0. However, before one concludes that the estimated bounds for the Alaska multiplier are grossly in error, one should consider that on the average only a part of each dollar of Alaska state government spending is spent in Alaska. A fraction of the average dollar (data are not readily available) goes directly out of state in the form of out of state purchases of goods and services (consultant's fees and travel expenses, for example.) The multiplier bounds estimated here are for a dollar of in-state government spending.

If 10¢ of every dollar of state government spending goes directly for out-of-state purchases, multipliers associated with an average dollar of government spending would be 10 percent lower than those calculated above, all other things equal. 7/

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The Alaska state government's econometric model consistently produces estimates of spending-income multipliers that lie in the range estimated above (0.40 to 1.93). Other Alaska models have yielded somewhat higher estimates. Without going into a great deal of technical detail, we simply note that the historical data on which econometric models are based can produce a wide range of results dependent upon the theory built into the model. If important determinants of past economic growth are omitted from the model, the model will tend to overestimate the multipliers associated with the growth determinants which are included in it. Given the very large leakages in the Alaska economy it seems clear that Alaska multipliers must be low relative to those of other states. If so, the estimates given here may indeed be very close to the truth.

7/For the mathematically inclined, the multiplier is approximately equal to g/(1 -s), where g is the portion of an average dollar of government expenditure spent by government in Alaska, that immediately shows up as income (for example, g equals 1.0 for government wages) and s is the fraction of each dollar spent in Alaska by the recipient (and subsequent recipients). An X percent reduction in g reduces the multiplier by X percent.

ALASKA LABOR FORCE IN FEBRUARY

By Brit Harvey

February is normally a quiet month for Alaska employment. The mid-winter doldrums rarely give rise to exciting trends or significant changes. February 1981 was no exception. Total nonagricultural employment was up slightly over January by 0.7 percent, with 162,080 persons employed. Most industry employment exhibited little change over the month, but several industries changed when compared to February 1980 figures. Total employment was up by 3.7 percent over last February, indicating that Alaska's moderate economic growth in the past year continues.

Oil extraction employment grew for the fourth straight month, registering an increase of 80 jobs (1.2 percent) over January. The nationwide boom in oil exploration and production has strongly affected Alaskan employment, as nearly 1,250 more persons were employed this February than last. Accelerated deregulation of U. S. oil prices, Mid East instability, and new Canadian regulations have spurred U. S. exploration and production.

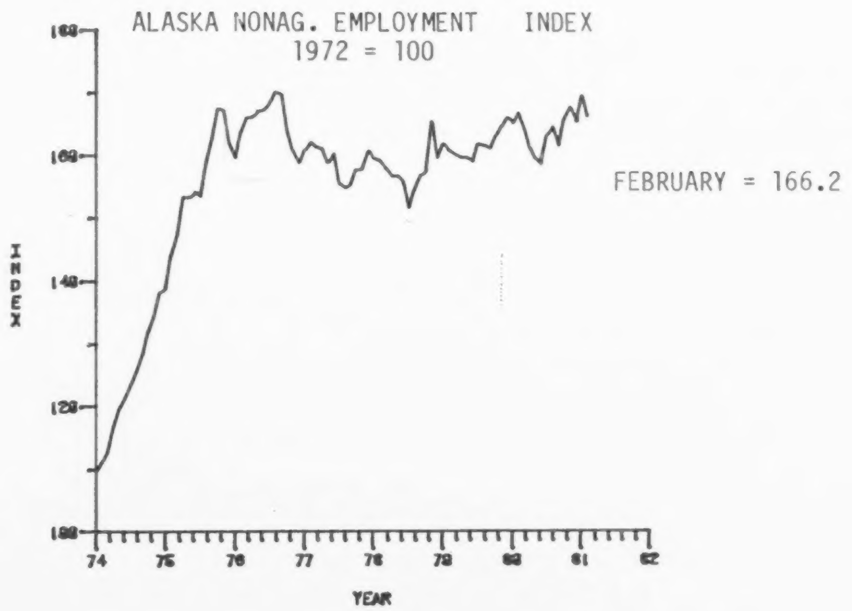
The Canadian policy includes new taxes which will decrease producer cash flows by an estimated one-third, and will require majority Canadian ownership of all oil companies operating in Canada by 1990. In combination with the resources leasing policies of the Reagan administration, the Canadian move has resulted in a major shift across the border to the U. S. by oil companies. The result is an all-time record 57,480 wells which will be drilled in the U. S. in 1981. This boom is expected to continue in 1982, with the industry keeping 3,600 drill rigs active on a full-time basis.

Although exploratory drilling in Alaska is at a nine-year low, production wells and associated field development are requiring a large and increasing work force. Approximately half of the oil extraction jobs in February were located in the Northern Region, which includes Prudhoe Bay. Remaining employment was distributed between Anchorage (35 percent) and other regions throughout the state.

Construction presented a mixed picture, with no clear trend emerging. During the slack winter period, changes in construction employment are small and usually difficult to interpret. Current changes do not have much predictive value for the summer construction season coming up.

Perhaps more useful than current construction employment in predicting the level of construction activity this summer is current employment in engineering, architecture and surveying, and wholesale construction equipment. Engineering, architecture and surveying was up over January by 145 jobs, and was 27.6 percent above last February. Wholesale construction employment increased by 2.9 percent during the month and by 13.9 percent over the year. These increases support the likelihood of a big summer construction season.

1981 is not turning out to be a good year for the crab fishery. The January shellfish catch was roughly 60 percent of the



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 3/
BY PLACE OF WORK
ALASKA

	P/ 2/81	R/ 1/81	2/80	CHANGES FROM: 1/81	 2/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	162100	161100	156200	1000	5900
MINING........................	7100	7100	5900	0	1200
CONSTRUCTION..................	7900	8100	7200	-200	700
MANUFACTURING.................	8600	8400	9900	200	-1300
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	3800	3700	4700	100	-900
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	2200	2100	2800	100	-600
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	2600	2600	2400	0	200
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	16400	16400	16000	0	400
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1700	1700	1800	0	-100
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	1000	900	1100	100	-100
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	5200	5200	4900	0	300
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	8500	8600	8200	-100	300
TRADE.........................	28700	28600	26600	100	2100
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	5500	5300	5100	200	400
RETAIL TRADE..................	23200	23300	21500	-100	1700
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	3900	4100	3900	-200	0
FOOD STORES................	4100	4200	3400	-100	700
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	7600	7400	7000	200	600
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	7600	7600	7200	0	400
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	7900	8000	8000	-100	-100
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	29000	28700	28000	300	1000
GOVERNMENT 2/..................	56500	55800	54600	700	1900
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT...........	17500	17900	16900	-400	600
STATE GOVERNMENT..............	16500	15500	15300	1000	1200
LOCAL GOVERNMENT..............	22500	22400	22400	100	100

2/ INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

3/ BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

year ago catch, and this has resulted in a 20.7 percent decrease in statewide seafood processing employment during February. Only Southeast Alaska has avoided the statewide trend.

Employment in the logging industry increased by 130 jobs in February. The increase was in line with the normal seasonal trend. Logging has a mixed past, with current employment 37.9 percent below last year, but more closely aligned with February employment levels in 1979 and 1978.

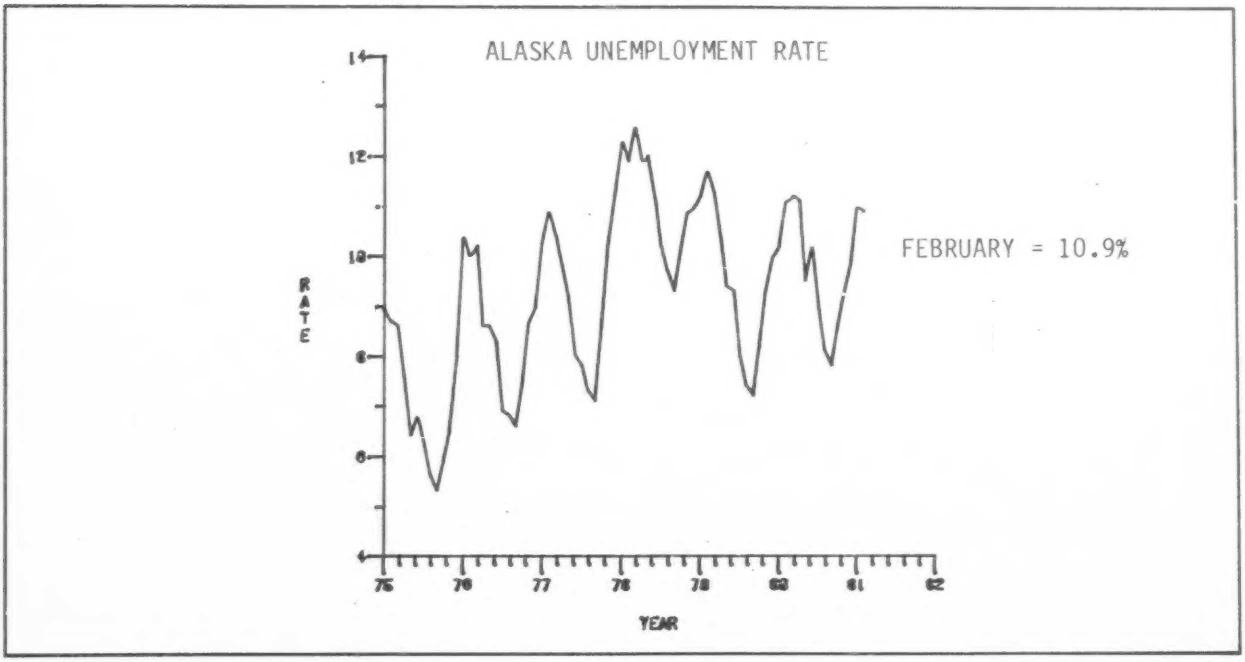
It would appear that 1981 is following the pattern of 1979 and 1978, relatively weak years for logging, rather than the high-employment years of 1980 and the mid-70's. Overall, lumber and pulp industry employment was 20.8 percent below the high 1980 level.

Trade employment did not change from January, and neither did services, with the exception of engineering, architecture and surveying. Employment in the finance, insurance and real estate industry dropped a slight 0.7 percent, with the largest monthly decline of 3.1 percent occurring in the real estate sector. Remaining depressed, real estate employment was also down 13.9 percent from a year ago.

Alaska's largest single employer, federal government, may have felt the pinch of President Reagan's Inaguration Day hiring freeze. Federal employment, which is usually stable this time of year, was down by almost 400 jobs from January. This is still 3.6 percent above February, 1980. Future months will more fully reveal the impact of President Reagan's personnel actions.

Employment in state and local government increased slightly, with state-funded education (primarily the University of Alaska) accounting for a majority of the increase.

In summary, total Alaska employment remained relatively stable over the month at a level that was 3.7 percent above 1980. Annual increases, particularly in retail trade, oil extraction and construction design services were offset by decreases over the year in fish processing, lumber and real estate.



ANCHORAGE/MATSU LABOR FORCE IN FEBRUARY

By Greg Huff

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose slighty over January's level. This indicates that the seasonal downswing initiated last September has bottomed out and employment, following seasonal trends, will continue the climb upward toward the peak of the summer season.

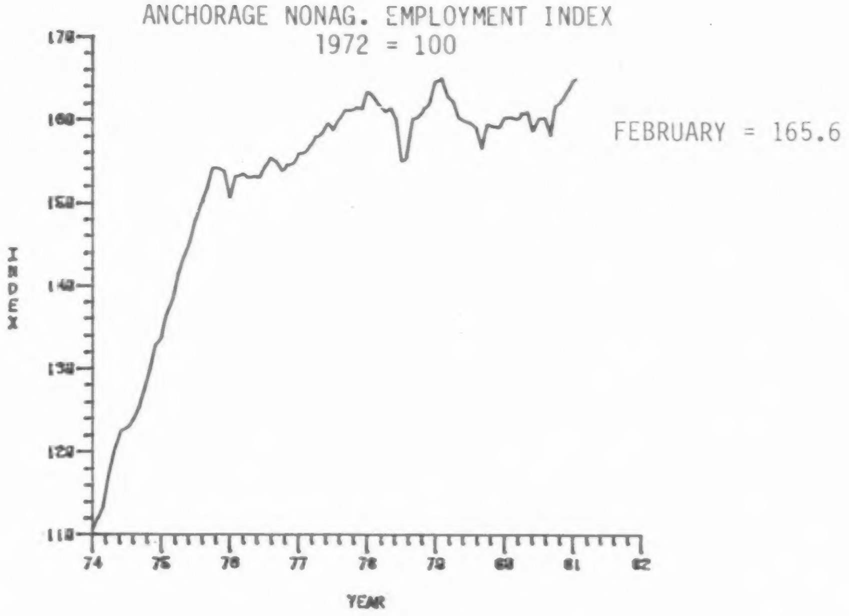
In line with the increase in employment, the February unemployment rate for the Anchorage-Matsu region declined by four tenths of a percentage point from 8.8 percent in January to 8.4 percent. More good news was that the wage and salary employment index, which measures seasonally adjusted employment growth relative to 1972, registered its sixth consecutive monthly increase. This reflects the continuing improvement of the economy over the past two, rather sluggish, years.

The growth industries were mining, construction, transportation, communication and utilities, services and government. Increased employment in the mining industry echoed the increased activity on the North Slope, while the construction industry got an early start because of the mild February weather. An early thaw this year could increase weight load restrictions and since vehicles must travel at less than full capacity this may hamper some heavy construction. Residential construction again this month experienced a decrease in employment, which paralleled seasonal trend at a level slightly lower than last year. Employment in this industry is expected to improve over last year's level since the demand for housing is expected to be greater than the previous year's demand. Two factors come into play here; vacancy rates are down and state subsidized financing. Vacancy rates for all apartments have decreased from 32 percent in the first part of 1980 to 15 percent in 1981, while vacancy rates for medium to high rent apartments are currently between 5 and 6 percent. In January 1981, the sales market for condominiums and single family dwellings was estimated to have a vacancy rate of about 5.2 percent. Demand for housing has reached levels substantial enough to give developers confidence to go ahead with several projects. One project, a 270 acre undertaking near Dimond Boulevard, would include a combination residential/shopping development. Other major housing developments include nine homes to be built near Campell Glen and a 50 home expansion of Oceanview North.

Employment in the services industry increased by approximately 150 jobs (1 percent) over the previous month and registered at a level above last year's mark by about 650 jobs, representing a growth of 4.2 percent. The hotel/motel sector showed the strongest increase this month and will continue to show increases through the tourist season.

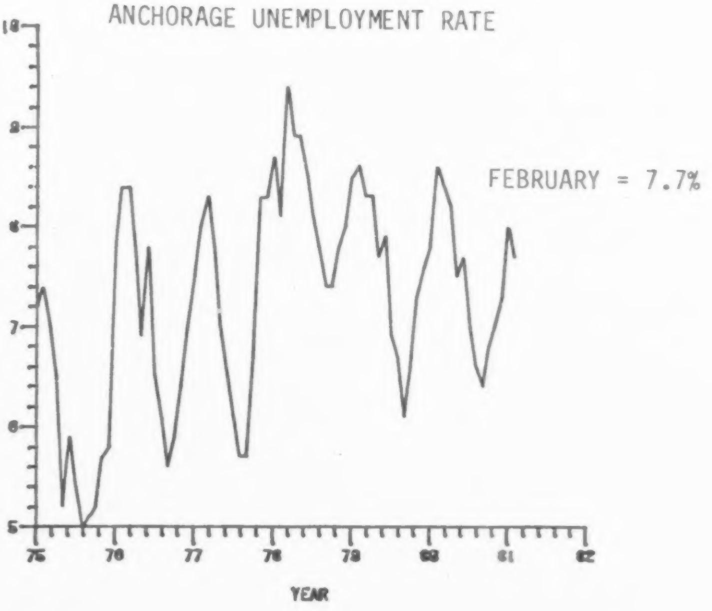
Total government employment registered a mild increase above last month's level. Federal government declined by 150 jobs and local noneducation employment dropped by the same amount. The Municipality of Anchorage experienced a significant decrease in CETA jobs due to the federal budget cutbacks. State government employment advanced by approximately 350 jobs to offset the decline in the other government sectors. Employment in the trade industry decreased again this month, mirroring the continued seasonal factors. Despite this fact, employment registered 550 or 3.5 percent more trade jobs compared to last year.

The Anchorage Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers in January read at 240.1 (1967=100), 10.1 percent above year-ago levels. In other words, it would now take $110 for a typical urban consumer to purchase the market basket of goods and services that he could have purchased last January for $100. Compared with the base year of 1967, the purchasing power of the January 1981 dollar is equivlent to 42 cents , or it now takes $240.10 to purchase relatively the same goods and services a urban consumer could have purchased in 1967 for $100.



ANCHORAGE NONAG. EMPLOYMENT INDEX
1972 = 100

FEBRUARY = 165.6



ANCHORAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

FEBRUARY = 7.7%

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE

	P/ 2/81	R/ 1/81	2/80	CHANGES FROM: 1/81	2/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	75900	75550	74050	350	1850
MINING........................	2550	2450	2450	100	100
CONSTRUCTION..................	4100	4000	4300	100	-200
MANUFACTURING.................	1450	1500	1400	-50	50
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	250	250	250	0	0
OTHER MANUFACTURING...........	1200	1250	1150	-50	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	7550	7500	7700	50	-150
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	900	900	950	0	-50
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	200	200	250	0	-50
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	2950	2950	3050	0	-100
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	3500	3450	3450	50	50
TRADE.........................	16150	16350	15600	-200	550
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	3950	4000	3750	-50	200
RETAIL TRADE..................	12200	12350	11850	-150	350
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1700	1750	1600	-50	100
FOOD STORES.................	1850	1900	1600	-50	250
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	4150	4050	4100	100	50
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	4500	4650	4550	-150	-50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5150	5150	5350	0	-200
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16300	16000	15500	300	800
GOVERNMENT	22650	22600	21750	50	900
FEDERAL.......................	9400	9550	9300	-150	100
STATE.........................	5650	5300	4900	350	750
LOCAL.........................	7600	7750	7550	-150	50

INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

	P/ 2/81	R/ 1/81	2/80	CHANGES FROM: 1/81	2/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	79150	78600	77050	550	2100
MINING..........................	2550	2450	2450	100	100
CONSTRUCTION....................	4200	4100	4400	100	-200
MANUFACTURING...................	1450	1500	1450	-50	0
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	7900	7950	8050	-50	-150
TRADE...........................	17000	17100	16200	-100	800
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5300	5250	5450	50	-150
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16650	16350	15900	300	750
GOVERNMENT	24100	23900	23150	200	950

INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

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The Bureau of Labor Statistics also calculates special consumer price indices for selected items. The Anchorage Energy index (which includes gas, electricity, fuel oil, coal, gasoline and motor oil) rose 16.8 percent over the year in January. In comparison, the special index for "All Items Minus Energy" increased by 9.5 percent.

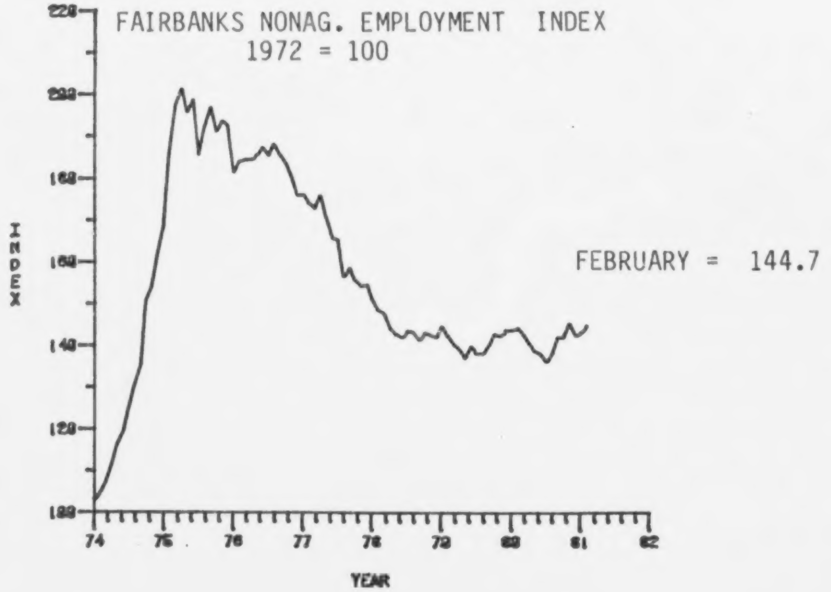
FAIRBANKS/INTERIOR LABOR FORCE IN FEBRUARY

By Neal Fried

Fairbanks' February unemployment rate of 13.4 percent indicated some improvement over last year's rate for the same month. Increased employment was the major reason, and it may be due to the weather factor. Weather during February was unusually mild this winter, allowing for a more productive month in the construction industry. Unlike most years, construction employment this February experienced only a slight decline. This, along with the typical increase in state and local education, pushed total wage and salary employment above month and year ago levels. Despite the unseasonally warm weather this increased level of employment could be a more permanent trend, because of expected increased construction activity this year in Fairbanks.

The balance of the Interior did not fare quite as well as Fairbanks. While unemployment rates in two of the other divisions registered below year ago levels, it was above the year ago level in the Upper Yukon division which continues to hold the distinction of having the highest rate in the state. Though the mild weather was shared in much of the Interior, construction outside of Fairbanks remained largely at a standstill. With the Tanana and Yukon Rivers frozen, building supplies could not be shipped to most of Interior's towns and villages to take advantage of the good weather.

This coming construction season in rural Interior, like Fairbanks, should experience some increases over last year. School construction, which has been responsible for the lion's share of Interior's construction during the past 3 years will not be in the forefront in 1981, though it will continue to be one of the major contributors. Rural Interior's largest school district, the Yukon Koyukuk School District is expected to spend $4.5 million less this construction season and the Yukon Flats District will be spending approximately $900,000 less this year. The Railbelt School District will also spend the same amount this year and the Delta/Greely School District will spend approximately $1.1 million more this year. Combined, there will be approximately $9.5 million spent this year on school construction, which will be $4.3 million less than last year. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's housing program this year in the Interior will be far busier than the previous one. HUD expects to build 165 single family units. Sixty-five of the unit contracts have already been awarded and the remaining 100 are proposed to go to bid and be awarded in time for this construction season. The villages included in this construction are Tanana, Nulato, Cantwell, Minto and possibly Northway and Kaltag. The total



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
FAIRBANKS

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 2/81	R/ 1/81	2/80	1/81	2/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	20300	19750	19700	550	600
MINING	0	50	0	-50	0
CONSTRUCTION	1100	1150	950	-50	150
MANUFACTURING	600	600	650	0	-50
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES	2450	2350	2450	100	0
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	350	300	350	50	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION	600	550	550	50	50
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1500	1500	1550	0	-50
TRADE	3600	3600	3450	0	150
WHOLESALE TRADE	700	700	700	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	2900	2900	2750	0	150
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	350	400	350	-50	0
FOOD STORES	550	550	550	0	0
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	2000	1950	1850	50	150
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	700	700	700	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	3600	3550	3850	50	-250
GOVERNMENT	8250	7750	7650	500	600
FEDERAL	2300	2200	2100	100	200
STATE	3750	3400	3350	350	400
LOCAL	2200	2150	2200	50	0

INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT .
BY PLACE OF WORK
INTERIOR

	P/ 2/81	R/ 1/81	2/80	CHANGES FROM: 1/81	2/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	23600	23100	22600	500	1000
MINING..........................	150	150	100	0	50
CONSTRUCTION....................	1150	1200	950	-50	200
MANUFACTURING...................	750	750	700	0	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	3200	3150	3150	50	50
TRADE...........................	3800	3850	3600	-50	200
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	700	750	750	-50	-50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	3950	3850	4150	100	-200
GOVERNMENT	9900	9400	9200	500	700

INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

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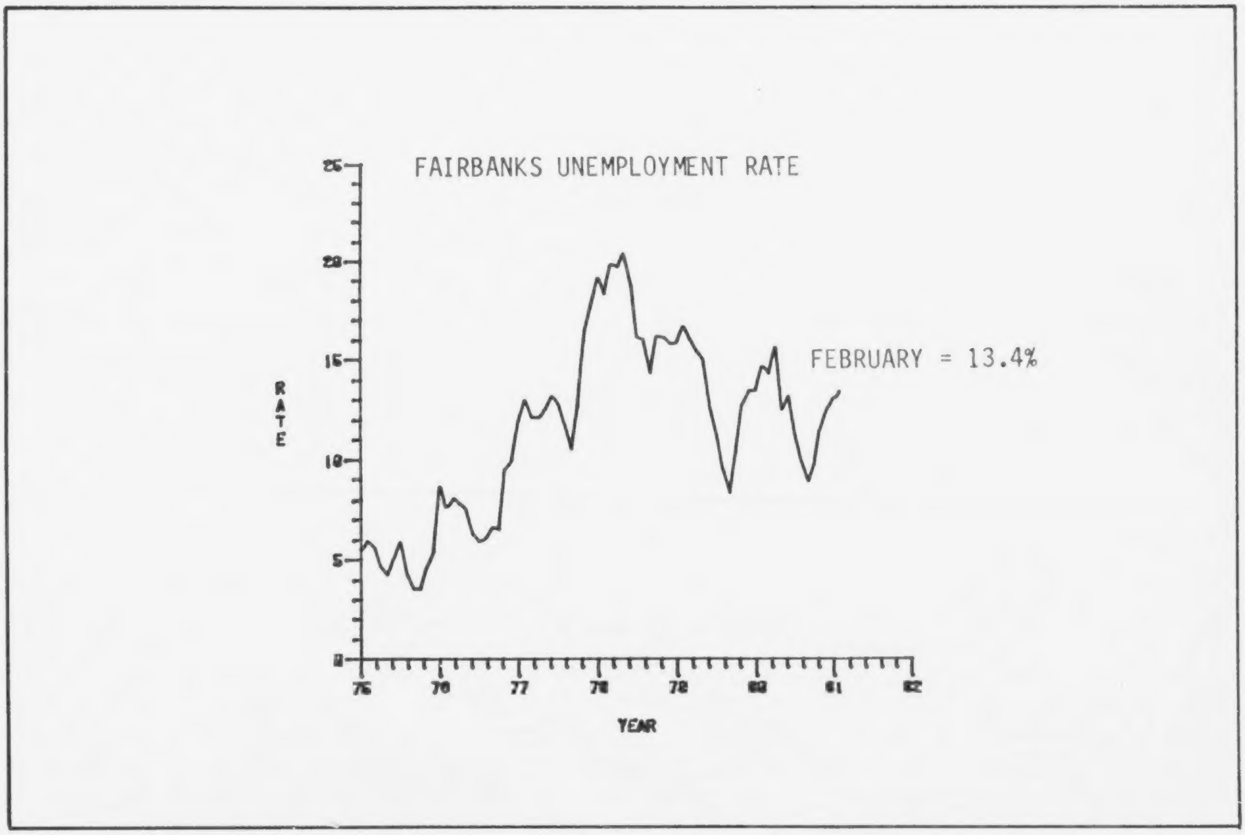

price tag will be approximately $13.2 million.

A large airport improvement program, funded by appropriations made in last year's legislative session, will get underway in the Interior. At least nine villages will be affected and approximately $6 million have been earmarked for these projects. Some of the large projects are a $2.1 million apron expansion in Fort Yukon and a $1.2 million runway extension in Ruby. A number of other miscellaneous construction projects are expected to get underway this year such as the $1.5 million Yukon River barge landing and a small boat harbor in Tanana. The combination of all of these undertakings in the Interior should have the effect of boosting the rural Interior construction industry above last year's levels.

GULF COAST LABOR FORCE IN FEBRUARY

By Neal Fried

The month of February brought little change to employment in Gulf Coast. During more typical years, the region's seasonal upswing begins in February. While employment did not undergo anticipated seasonal expansion, there were some offsetting shifts in employment between industries over the month. The Gulf Coast unemployment rate, which was the highest regional rate in the state, at 16.2 percent, increased by 2.4 percentage points over the year. All of the region's divisions except Kenai experienced increases over the year.

Manufacturing employment in the food and kindred products sector, which is predominantly seafood processing, experienced

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
GULF COAST

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	2/81	1/81	2/80	1/81	2/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	14550	14500	14600	50	-50
MINING..........................	850	850	750	0	100
CONSTRUCTION....................	500	500	450	0	50
MANUFACTURING...................	2450	2750	3000	-300	-550
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	1500	1800	2100	-300	-600
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	950	950	900	0	50
TRANS. & COMM. UTILITIES........	1650	1550	1650	100	0
TRADE...........................	2050	2050	1950	0	100
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	300	300	300	0	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	1750	1750	1650	0	100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	450	450	400	0	50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	2300	2250	2200	50	100
GOVERNMENT	4300	4100	4200	200	100
FEDERAL.......................	550	550	550	0	0
STATE.......................	1200	1200	1100	0	100
LOCAL.........................	2550	2350	2550	200	0

INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

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R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

the largest decline over the month and year. During more typical years the seasonal expansion of employment in this sector contributes to a net increase in Gulf Coast employment.

Because the tanner crab fishery (the major fishery during this part of the year) got a late start as a result of a price dispute, most of the canneries did not begin to hire until the last week of the month. The tanner crab catch in February in the Gulf Coast region was approximately one-third of what it was last year. Despite the fact that anticipated seasonal increases should be experienced during March, predictions that this year's tanner crab catch will be 33 percent lower than last year, means employment will probably not reach last year's level.

Off-setting some of the monthly decline in manufacturing employment was the increase in local government employment that resulted as local schools completed their hiring for the remaining half of the school year and personnel returned after the winter break.

A review of Gulf Coast employment over the decade indicates that recovery from the impact of the pipeline boom years between 1974 and 1977 has been slow. Annual average employment declined from it's peak of 26,000 in 1976 to 17,500 in 1977 and 15,000 in 1978. Employment during both 1979 and 1980 appears to have stabilized at 16,200 which is 60 percent below the peak year.

Wage and salary employment in the Gulf Coast region grew at a faster rate over the decade than did statewide employment; 6.6 percent in the Gulf Coast compared to 6.1 percent for the entire state. Employment in all census divisions except Cordova-McCarthy grew more rapidly than the state with the most pronounced annual growth in the Valdez-Chitina-Whittier and Kenai divisions.

Employment growth in the basic industries resulted in growth in the secondary industries. All basic industries in the Gulf Coast Region experienced growth over the decade. Mining, which is predominantly oil and gas extraction, grew less rapidly than other basic industries over the decade. Bursts of accelerated growth were experienced when refining facilities in Kenai expanded and when the terminus of the oil pipeline was built in Valdez.

Employment in construction, the region's most volatile industry, was particularily susceptible to extremly high levels of growth that resulted from pipeline induced activity and the expansion of the urea plant in Kenai in 1977. In 1980, annual average construction employment was 750. The annual average level over the past 5 years was 2,600, peaking at 6,750 in 1976. Growth in construction employment would be considered modest in comparision to other basic industries when extremely high rates of growth during pipeline years are averaged in with periods of slow or no growth.

Manufacturing, another extremely seasonal industry, has more than doubled its employment over the past decade, with most of the increase coming in the seafood processing sector. This came about not only as additional species of fish were exploited (especially in the shellfish category), but also because of generally improved catches. Increases were also made in logging and oil and chemical refining's share of manufacturing.

Government has not grown as rapidly as manufacturing, but has "enjoyed" an annual growth rate of 4.8 percent over the past decade. Employment in the federal sector has actually declined over this period, but growth in the state and particularly local government has more than offset this decline. Community colleges were established and grew, local schools were expanding to accommodate an increasing population, and expanding services were being provided, causing this growth.

As the infrastructures within each census division in the region expanded, they reached a threshold where the demand for secondary trade establishments and services exploded. Trade employment in the Gulf Coast region doubled and service industry employment tripled as these infrastructures matured. While growth in these secondary industries has been a nationwide phenomenon, the national growth rate was far less than that which was experienced in Alaska's Gulf Coast area. The number of trade establishments (covered under Alaska's unemployment insurance program) grew from 247 in 1970, to 408 in 1980 and the number of services outlets grew from 227 to 439 for the same period. Growth in the region's basic industries stimulated most of this increase but expansion in tourism also contributed. As the Gulf Coast's basic sector continues to expand so will these industries. Their growth may not be quite as dramatic, but the trend in expanding trade and services will definitely continue.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA LABOR FORCE IN FEBRUARY

By Brit Harvey

Southeast employment increased by 3.6 percent in February from the January level, bringing overall growth over the previous year to exactly the statewide level of 3.7 percent.

Construction was up 9.9 percent for the month and 18.3 percent for the year. Heavy construction accounted for the growth, as work resumed on the Juneau Gastineau Channel Bridge and began on Auke Bay highway improvements. Additional construction projects which increased employment involved the Haines Highway and Auke Bay Ferry Terminal.

During February 1981, one out of every three jobs in manufacturing was in seafood processing. Last February, it was one out of every four jobs. This increased proportion was the result of a decline of more than 450 manufacturing jobs in lumber and pulp, coupled with an increase of almost 60 jobs in seafood processing. Seafood processing employment underwent a seasonal increase over the month of approximately 250 jobs, many of which were in the Petersburg area.

Logging employment received a boost with the opening of the Thorne Bay camp. Logging was still 16.4 percent below year-ago levels, and the entire pulp and lumber industry was down by more than 450 jobs from a year ago.

Total employment in the service industry increased 2.5 percent (80 jobs) for the month, and 9.2 percent over the year. Otherwise employment changes over the year were small, with a decline of 85 jobs in hotel and motel employment nearly offsetting an increase of 80 jobs in private school employment.

In general, the Southeast economy has generated enough jobs to offset the decrease in logging employment over the last year. Increases over the year, experienced by all other industries, not only offset the loss of 450 jobs in forest product manufacturing but also provided for growth at the overall state rate of 3.7 percent. Maintaining this growth rate may be difficult if President Reagan's hiring freeze actually does result in cuts in federal government employment, which accounts for about 2,260 Southeast jobs in winter and 2,560 in summer. While this figure is only 22 percent of total southeast government jobs, it could have a magnified effect in communities such as Sitka, with Forest Service and Coast Guard employment, and Petersburg, which also has significant Forest Service employment.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/	R/			
	2/81	1/81	2/80	1/81	2/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY....	24750	23850	23950	900	800
CONSTRUCTION..................	850	750	700	100	150
MANUFACTURING.................	2850	2400	3250	450	-400
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS......	850	600	850	250	0
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS......	1750	1550	2200	200	-450
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING......	250	250	200	0	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2350	2300	2150	50	200
TRADE.........................	3500	3450	3350	50	150
WHOLESALE TRADE.............	350	300	350	50	0
RETAIL TRADE................	3150	3150	3000	0	150
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1050	1050	1050	0	0
MINING, SERVICES & MISC........	3300	3200	3000	100	300
GOVERNMENT	10850	10700	10450	150	400
FEDERAL.....................	2250	2300	2250	-50	0
STATE.......................	4800	4700	4650	100	150
LOCAL.......................	3800	3700	3550	100	250

INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

1980 LABOR FORCE
BENCHMARK DATA

In January of each year, the previous year's monthly estimates of employment, unemployment and total civilian labor force are revised. This revision is due to the availability of more complete data which is not available at the time that the monthly estimates are made. Benchmark data is not as timely as monthly estimates, but is more accurate, and therefore should not be compared to previously published monthly estimates.

This benchmark data for employment, unemployment, and total civilian laborforce is available for the past five years, upon request.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

ALASKA

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	80 01	168008	150899	17109	10.2
FEBRUARY	80 02	174153	154735	19418	11.1
MARCH	80 03	178277	158336	19941	11.2
APRIL	80 04	186785	166061	20724	11.1
MAY	80 05	191229	172970	18259	9.5
JUNE	80 06	196038	176100	19938	10.2
JULY	80 07	199188	181259	17929	9.0
AUGUST	80 08	199188	182958	16230	8.1
SEPTEMBER	80 09	192803	177806	14997	7.8
NOVEMBER	80 11	185053	168089	16964	9.2
DECEMBER	80 12	182009	163934	18075	9.9
ANN. AVG.		187000	169000	18000	9.6

BENCHMARK 1980

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

ANCHORAGE ALASKA

				UNEMPLOYMENT	
	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	80 01	75413	69565	5848	7.8
FEBRUARY	80 02	76827	70208	6619	8.6
MARCH	80 03	78121	71591	6530	8.4
APRIL	80 04	80314	73743	6571	8.2
MAY	80 05	81943	75822	6121	7.5
JUNE	80 06	84171	77669	6502	7.7
JULY	80 07	85176	79202	5974	7.0
AUGUST	80 08	85426	79761	5665	6.6
SEPTEMBER	80 09	84546	79125	5421	6.4
OCTOBER	80 10	83424	77792	5632	6.8
NOVEMBER	80 11	81099	75385	5714	7.0
DECEMBER	80 12	80038	74203	5835	7.3
ANN. AVG.		81375	75339	6036	7.4

BENCHMARK 1980

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

ANCHORAGE-MATANUSKA SUSITNA REGION
ALASKA

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	80 01	84193	76951	7242	8.6
FEBRUARY	80 02	85781	77663	8118	9.5
MARCH	80 03	87438	79193	8245	9.4
APRIL	80 04	89769	81573	8196	9.1
MAY	80 05	91423	83873	7550	8.3
JUNE	80 06	93962	85916	8046	8.6
JULY	80 07	95046	87612	7434	7.8
AUGUST	80 08	95250	88230	7020	7.4
SEPTEMBER	80 09	94097	87527	6570	7.0
OCTOBER	80 10	92896	86052	6844	7.4
NOVEMBER	80 11	90393	83389	7004	7.7
DECEMBER	80 12	89182	82082	7100	8.0
ANN. AVG.		90785	83338	7447	8.2

BENCHMARK 1980

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

FAIRBANKS DIVISION ALASKA

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	80 01	18570	16069	2501	13.5
FEBRUARY	80 02	19340	16488	2852	14.7
MARCH	80 03	19450	16668	2782	14.3
APRIL	80 04	20528	17298	3230	15.7
MAY	80 05	20883	18276	2607	12.5
JUNE	80 06	21585	18736	2849	13.2
JULY	80 07	21251	18867	2384	11.2
AUGUST	80 08	21285	19188	2097	9.9
SEPTEMBER	80 09	21390	19491	1899	8.9
OCTOBER	80 10	21024	18974	2050	9.8
NOVEMBER	80 11	20433	18080	2353	11.5
DECEMBER	80 12	20027	17504	2523	12.6
ANN. AVG.		20481	17970	2511	12.3

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

INTERIOR REGION ALASKA

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	80 01	22905	19729	3176	13.9
FEBRUARY	80 02	23857	20243	3614	15.1
MARCH	80 03	24152	20465	3687	15.3
APRIL	80 04	25385	21238	4147	16.3
MAY	80 05	25778	22439	3339	13.0
JUNE	80 06	26659	23003	3656	13.7
JULY	80 07	26307	23165	3142	11.9
AUGUST	80 08	26333	23558	2775	10.5
SEPTEMBER	80 09	26412	23930	2482	9.4
OCTOBER	80 10	25993	23295	2698	10.4
NOVEMBER	80 11	25138	22197	2941	11.7
DECEMBER	80 12	24721	21491	3230	13.1
ANN. AVG.		25304	22063	3241	12.8

BENCHMARK 1980

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

SOUTHEAST REGION ALASKA

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT	
				NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	80 01	25633	22930	2703	10.5
FEBRUARY	80 02	26843	23800	3043	11.3
MARCH	80 03	27781	24789	2992	10.8
APRIL	80 04	30495	27652	2843	9.3
MAY	80 05	31501	28942	2559	8.1
JUNE	80 06	32879	30176	2703	8.2
JULY	80 07	33181	30708	2473	7.5
AUGUST	80 08	33886	31637	2249	6.6
SEPTEMBER	80 09	31395	29227	2168	6.9
OCTOBER	80 10	30209	27230	2979	9.9
NOVEMBER	80 11	28918	25985	2933	10.1
DECEMBER	80 12	28695	25403	3292	11.5
ANN. AVG.		30118	27373	2745	9.1

BENCHMARK 1980

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

GULF COAST REGION ALASKA

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	80 01	19033	16612	2421	12.7
FEBRUARY	80 02	20072	17299	2773	13.8
MARCH	80 03	20485	17649	2836	13.8
APRIL	80 04	22258	18933	3325	14.9
MAY	80 05	22971	20304	2667	11.6
JUNE	80 06	23465	20098	3367	14.3
JULY	80 07	24931	22168	2763	11.1
AUGUST	80 08	24464	22152	2312	9.5
SEPTEMBER	80 09	22250	20044	2206	9.9
OCTOBER	80 10	22081	19804	2277	10.3
NOVEMBER	80 11	21294	18785	2509	11.8
DECEMBER	80 12	20813	18051	2762	13.3
ANN. AVG.		22010	19325	2685	12.2

BENCHMARK 1980

ALASKA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES

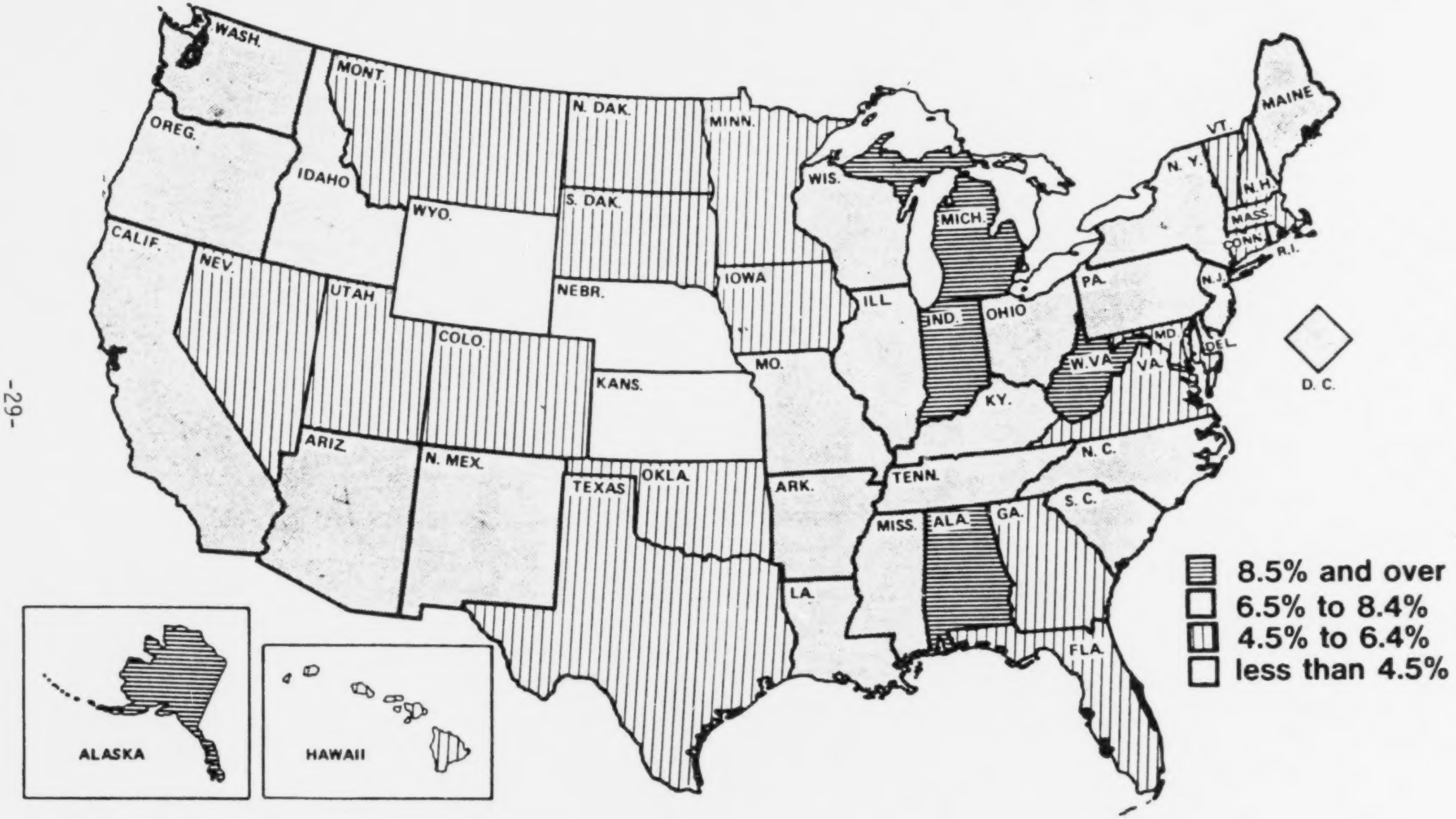
The table below shows 1979 and 1980 annual average civilian labor force data for all states and regions in the country.

In 1977, Alaska had an annual average unemployment rate of 9.4 percent, equal to New Jersey, for the highest rates in the United States. In 1978, Alaska's rate of 11.2 percent was the nation's highest. This situation was not repeated in 1980, as layoffs in the auto and steel industries pushed Michigan's rate to 12.6 percent, far above any other state. Alaska and Indiana experienced 9.6 percent average annual unemployment rates which were still the second highest in the nation.

	Civilian labor force		Employment		Unemployment			
					Number		Percent of labor force	
	1979p	1980p	1979p	1980p	1979p	1980p	1979p	1980p
United States.......	102,908	104,719	96,945	97,270	5,963	7,448	5.8	7.1
Northeast..................	22,970	23,119	21,454	21,673	1,516	1,446	6.6	7.1
New England..............	6,097	6,177	5,765	5,809	332	368	5.4	6.0
Connecticut..............	1,581	1,616	1,500	1,520	81	95	5.1	5.9
Maine....................	488	500	453	461	35	39	7.2	7.7
Massachusetts............	2,891	2,893	2,731	2,731	160	163	5.5	5.6
New Hampshire............	445	461	431	439	14	22	3.1	4.7
Rhode Island.............	450	462	420	429	30	33	6.6	7.2
Vermont..................	240	245	228	230	12	16	5.1	6.4
Middle Atlantic...........	16,872	16,942	15,688	15,664	1,184	1,278	7.0	7.5
New Jersey...............	3,537	3,582	3,293	3,323	245	258	6.9	7.2
New York.................	8,008	7,992	7,437	7,388	571	603	7.1	7.6
Pennsylvania.............	5,296	5,368	4,930	4,950	366	417	6.9	7.8
South......................	32,402	33,118	30,667	30,990	1,734	2,128	5.4	6.4
South Atlantic............	16,110	16,385	15,228	15,344	882	1,041	5.5	6.4
Delaware.................	275	280	253	258	22	22	8.0	7.7
District of Columbia.....	320	317	296	294	24	23	7.5	7.2
Florida..................	3,835	3,925	3,605	3,691	230	234	6.0	6.0
Georgia..................	2,334	2,385	2,215	2,231	119	154	5.1	6.4
Maryland.................	2,092	2,133	1,968	1,996	124	137	5.9	6.4
North Carolina...........	2,692	2,741	2,563	2,561	129	180	4.8	6.6
South Carolina...........	1,306	1,306	1,240	1,216	65	90	5.0	6.9
Virginia.................	2,477	2,530	2,360	2,401	117	129	4.7	5.1
West Virginia............	750	768	700	696	51	72	6.7	9.4
East South Central........	6,171	6,301	5,795	5,805	376	496	6.1	7.9
Alabama..................	1,625	1,642	1,509	1,498	116	144	7.1	8.8
Kentucky.................	1,563	1,621	1,476	1,489	87	131	5.6	8.1
Mississippi..............	986	1,023	929	947	57	76	5.8	7.5
Tennessee................	1,979	2,015	1,866	1,870	115	145	5.8	7.2
West South Central........	10,121	10,432	9,644	9,841	477	590	4.7	5.7
Arkansas.................	954	972	895	898	59	74	6.2	7.6
Louisiana................	1,679	1,723	1,567	1,608	112	115	6.7	6.7
Oklahoma.................	1,278	1,325	1,234	1,261	44	64	3.4	4.8
Texas....................	6,244	6,412	5,981	6,075	263	337	4.2	5.3
North Central..............	28,109	28,333	26,570	26,011	1,540	2,322	5.5	8.2
East North Central........	19,713	19,852	18,511	18,009	1,202	1,843	6.1	9.3
Illinois.................	5,331	5,447	5,038	4,992	293	454	5.5	8.3
Indiana..................	2,610	2,620	2,443	2,368	167	253	6.4	9.6
Michigan.................	4,313	4,298	3,978	3,757	335	541	7.8	12.6
Ohio.....................	5,036	5,086	4,739	4,659	297	426	5.9	8.4
Wisconsin................	2,381	2,401	2,273	2,232	108	169	4.5	7.0
West North Central........	8,396	8,481	8,059	8,002	337	479	4.0	5.6
Iowa.....................	1,432	1,449	1,373	1,366	59	83	4.1	5.7
Kansas...................	1,197	1,198	1,157	1,145	40	53	3.4	4.4
Minnesota................	2,064	2,116	1,978	1,996	86	120	4.2	5.7
Missouri.................	2,292	2,295	2,188	2,134	104	161	4.5	7.0
Nebraska.................	772	777	747	745	25	31	3.2	4.0
North Dakota.............	303	309	292	294	11	15	3.7	4.9
South Dakota.............	337	337	325	322	12	16	3.5	4.7
West.......................	19,428	20,125	18,254	18,757	1,173	1,368	6.0	6.8
Mountain..................	4,872	5,156	4,628	4,834	244	322	5.0	6.2
Arizona..................	1,052	1,126	999	1,051	53	75	5.1	6.7
Colorado.................	1,386	1,474	1,320	1,391	66	82	4.8	5.6
Idaho....................	422	424	398	390	24	33	5.7	7.9
Montana..................	369	374	351	352	19	22	5.1	6.0
Nevada...................	358	376	340	353	18	23	5.1	6.2
New Mexico...............	537	543	502	502	35	40	6.6	7.4
Utah.....................	584	607	559	570	25	38	4.3	6.2
Wyoming..................	224	232	217	223	6	9	2.8	3.9
Pacific...................	14,555	14,969	13,626	13,923	929	1,046	6.4	7.0
Alaska...................	180	187	164	169	17	18	9.2	9.6
California...............	10,968	11,203	10,285	10,443	683	760	6.2	6.8
Hawaii...................	399	400	374	380	25	20	6.3	5.0
Oregon...................	1,217	1,271	1,134	1,166	83	105	6.8	8.2
Washington...............	1,892	1,908	1,764	1,765	128	143	6.8	7.5

p= provisional. Regional and State estimates are subject to revision based on revised estimates of the population from the 1980 Census of Population.

Unemployment Rates by State, 1980 Annual Average


WASH.
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UTAH
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N.J.
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VA.
KY.
D. C.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
TEXAS
OKLA.
ARK.
TENN.
N. C.
S. C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
LA.
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▤ 8.5% and over
▒ 6.5% to 8.4%
▥ 4.5% to 6.4%
☐ less than 4.5%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN JANUARY 1981

By Janet Stram

Hours and earnings reported for January each showed opposite trends when compared to December figures. Average weekly hours were down slightly while average weekly earnings were on the rise (with exceptions noted for earnings in the construction and manufacturing industries where an 11.0 percent and 1.7 percent decline, respectively, resulted). The lower hours can be partially explained by severe January weather conditions, which cast a negative influence on especially weather-sensitive industries.

This pattern of increased earnings and decreased hours was also found when comparing January 1981 data to January a year ago. Production hours for all industries except contract construction and trade were below last January, while there was an increase in earnings in all industries except food-related manufacturing. Contract construction with a 25 percent increase, showed the greatest rise in earnings from January 1980 Earnings in finance, insurance and real estate increased by 18.1 percent; transportation, communication and utilities increased by 15.7 percent; and trade followed close behind with a 10.6 percent increase. This trend of higher wages in most industries has allowed the production worker to keep pace with the continually rising cost-of-living.

The weakest showing of our selected industries was manufacturing, with both hours and earnings taking a dip in January, as well as losing ground to year-ago hours and earnings figures (-9.7 percent and -0.6 percent, respectively).

Since hours and earnings are a function of the level of activity in manufacturing, favorable or unfavorable markets for lumber and seafood products can affect this aspect of the labor market. Hopefully, with the advance of spring a more favorable seasonal pattern will help to increase manufacturing activity.

ALASKA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR
SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/ 2/

	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	p/ 1/81	r/ 12/80	1/80	p/ 1/81	r/ 12/80	1/80	p/ 1/81	r/ 12/80	1/80
MINING	20.39	18.15	19.84	51.6	50.1	51.8	1052.12	909.32	1027.71
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	19.91	22.66	18.58	47.2	46.2	40.5	939.75	1046.89	752.49
MANUFACTURING	11.73	11.60	10.63	35.0	36.0	39.4	410.55	417.60	403.19
Food & Kindred Products	7.86	8.03	7.40	33.6	34.6	36.7	264.10	279.57	271.58
Lumber & Paper Products	15.21	14.47	13.01	35.5	39.5	40.4	539.96	571.57	525.60
TRANSPORTATION, COMM. & UTILITIES	13.55	12.90	12.21	36.9	37.8	35.4	500.00	487.62	432.23
TRADE	9.53	9.06	8.42	34.0	34.8	34.8	324.02	315.29	293.02
Wholesale Trade	11.56	11.37	9.78	38.1	38.0	39.3	440.44	432.06	384.35
Retail Trade	8.80	8.32	7.90	32.7	33.8	33.3	287.76	281.22	263.07
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	--	--	--	--	--	--	303.84	306.67	261.61

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	p/ 2/81	r/ 1/81	2/80	p/ 2/81	r/ 1/81	2/80	p/ 2/81	r/ 1/81	2/80	p/ 2/81	r/ 1/81	2/80
ALASKA STATEWIDE..........	181257	177208	174153	19704	19474	19418	10.9	11.0	11.1	161553	157734	154735
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION....	88528	87032	85781	7463	7617	8118	8.4	8.8	9.5	81065	79415	77663
ANCHORAGE...............	79387	78058	76827	6103	6266	6619	7.7	8.0	8.6	73284	71792	70208
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA.......	9141	8974	8954	1360	1351	1499	14.9	15.1	16.7	7781	7623	7455
GULF COAST REGION ...	20720	20455	20072	3351	3122	2773	16.2	15.3	13.8	17369	17333	17299
CORDOVA.................	1092	1096	1050	146	152	108	13.4	13.9	10.3	946	944	942
KENAI...................	10483	10421	10526	1704	1660	1782	16.3	15.9	16.9	8779	8761	8744
KODIAK..................	4577	4349	4114	793	573	345	17.3	13.2	8.4	3784	3776	3769
SEWARD..................	1474	1518	1387	263	310	181	17.8	20.4	13.0	1211	1208	1206
VALDEZ..................	3094	3071	2995	445	427	357	14.4	13.9	11.9	2649	2644	2638
INTERIOR REGION...........	24846	23893	23857	3455	3267	3614	13.9	13.7	15.1	21391	20626	20243
FAIRBANKS...............	20122	19359	19340	2700	2560	2852	13.4	13.2	14.7	17422	16799	16488
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS.....	2055	1984	1970	280	273	291	13.6	13.8	14.8	1775	1711	1679
UPPER YUKON.............	617	594	576	133	127	118	21.6	21.4	20.5	484	467	458
YUKON-KOYUKUK...........	2052	1956	1971	342	307	353	16.7	15.7	17.9	1710	1649	1618
NORTHERN REGION...........	8487	8113	7916	736	818	839	8.7	10.1	10.6	7751	7295	7077
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE......	2423	2301	2240	140	153	156	5.8	6.6	7.0	2283	2148	2084
KOBUK...................	2472	2380	2338	237	277	297	9.6	11.6	12.7	2235	2103	2041
NOME....................	3592	3432	3338	359	388	386	10.0	11.3	11.6	3233	3044	2952
SOUTHEAST REGION..........	28564	27986	26843	3557	3545	3043	12.5	12.7	11.3	25007	24441	23800
ANGOON..................	494	467	440	104	86	69	21.1	18.4	15.7	390	381	371
HAINES..................	1119	1097	1010	193	192	129	17.2	17.5	12.8	926	905	881
JUNEAU..................	9707	9547	9336	787	828	844	8.1	8.7	9.0	8920	8719	8492
KETCHIKAN...............	5960	5866	5562	842	863	691	14.1	14.7	12.4	5118	5003	4871
OUTER KETCHIKAN.........	999	971	906	170	161	117	17.0	16.6	12.9	829	810	789
PRINCE OF WALES.........	1647	1573	1464	282	239	165	17.1	15.2	11.3	1365	1334	1299
SITKA...................	3904	3828	3702	394	398	362	10.1	10.4	9.8	3510	3430	3340
SKAGWAY.................	1630	1587	1542	216	205	197	13.3	12.9	12.8	1414	1382	1345
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG.....	3104	3050	2881	569	573	469	18.3	18.8	16.3	2535	2477	2412
SOUTHWEST REGION..........	10112	9729	9684	1142	1105	1031	11.3	11.4	10.6	8970	8624	8653
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS........	2281	2161	2187	167	128	148	7.3	5.9	6.8	2114	2033	2039
BETHEL..................	3376	3273	3210	446	456	384	13.2	13.9	12.0	2930	2817	2826
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH.....	415	392	401	53	44	51	12.8	11.2	12.7	362	348	350
BRISTOL BAY.............	1351	1291	1294	143	130	129	10.6	10.1	10.0	1208	1161	1165
KUSKOKWIM...............	1018	985	1000	142	143	155	13.9	14.5	15.5	876	842	845
WADE HAMPTON............	1671	1627	1592	191	204	164	11.4	12.5	10.3	1480	1423	1428

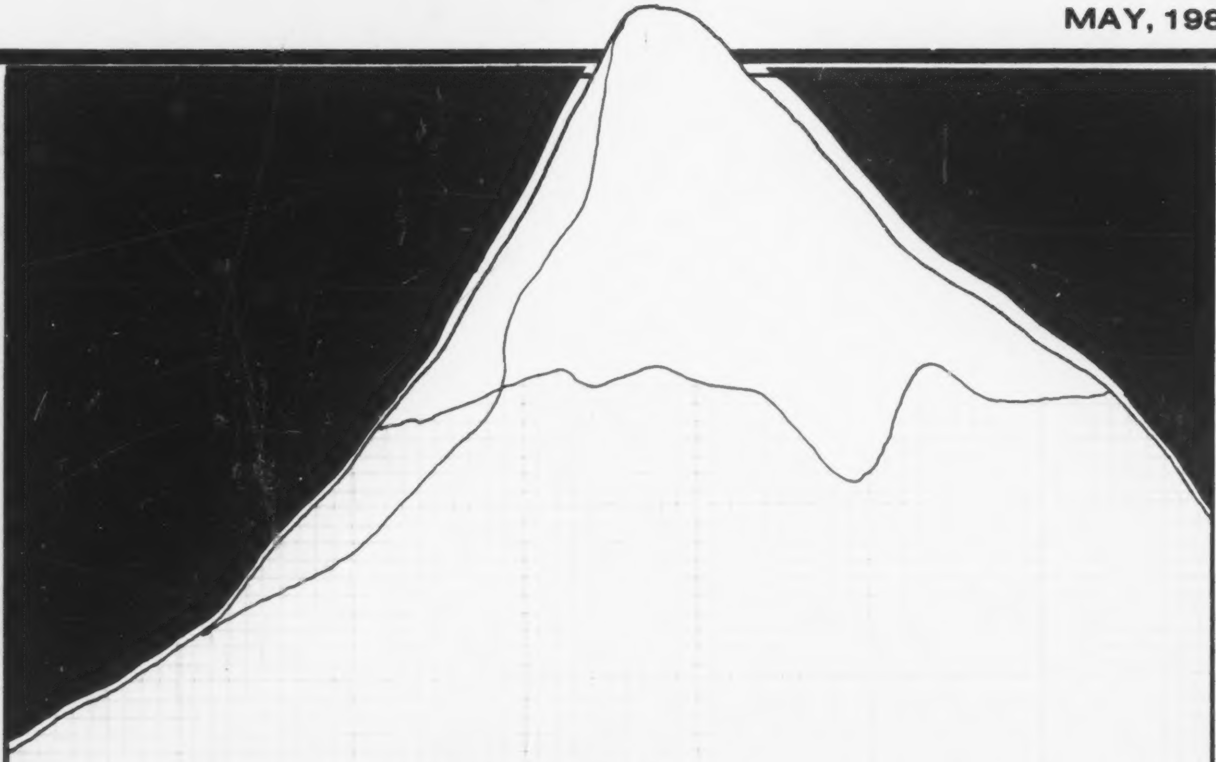
p/=Preliminary r/=Revised 1980 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska'a CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

6/2/81 50320-1 A

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

MAY, 1981



Employment Indices up in Anchorage and Fairbanks.......... 4 - 7

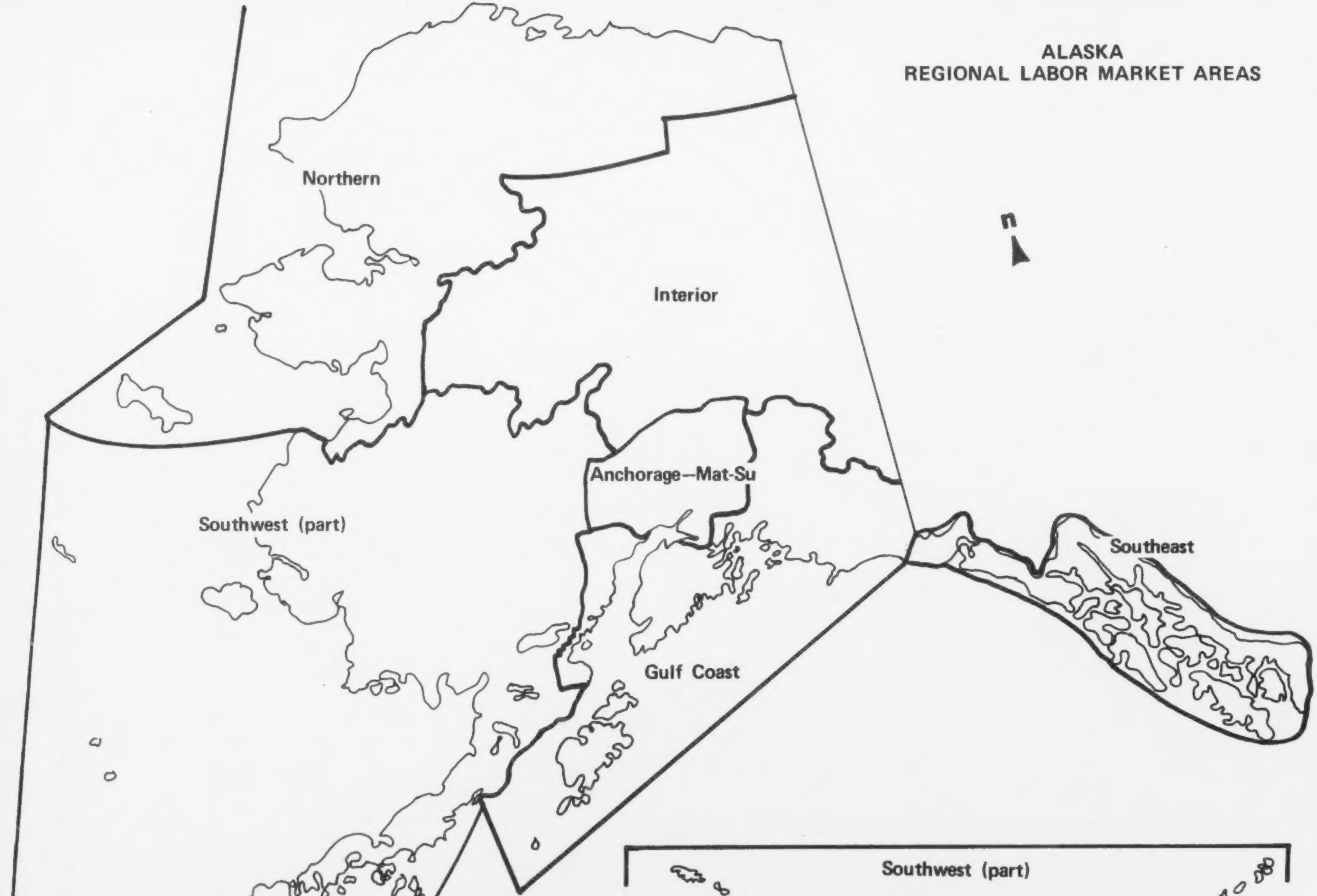
Seafood Processing Employment in Gulf Coast.......... 11

Southeast Employment up Despite Timber Market.......... 13

Personal Income in Alaska 1979.......... 15

STATE OF ALASKA · DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

ALASKA
REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREAS


Northern
Interior
Anchorage--Mat-Su
Southwest (part)
Southeast
Gulf Coast
Southwest (part)
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ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

Jay S. Hammond, Governor
State of Alaska

Edmund N. Orbeck, Commissioner
Department of Labor

John E. Post, Director
Administrative Services

Chuck Caldwell, Chief
Research and Analysis

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Sally Saddler, Editor
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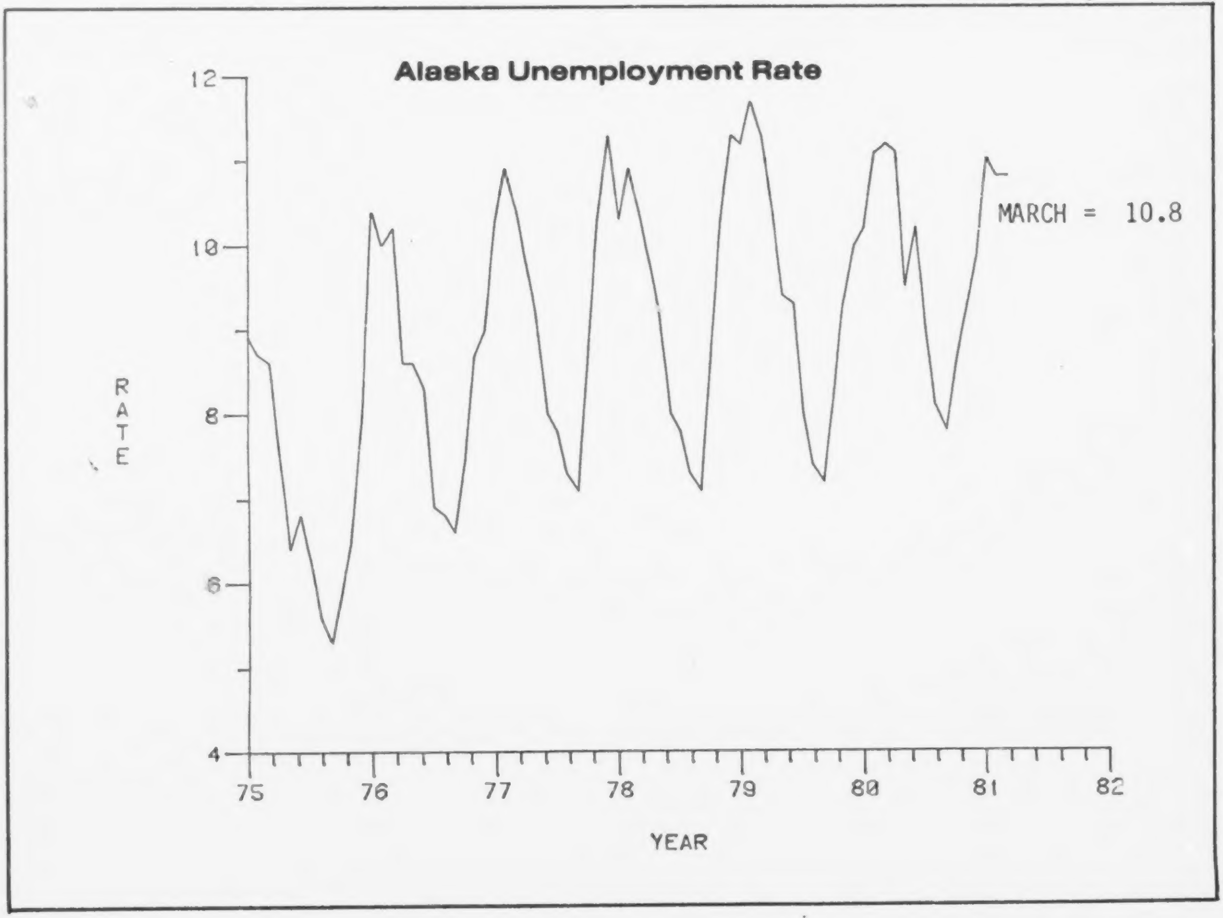
ALASKA LABOR FORCE IN MARCH

by Brit Harvey

Conforming to the normal seasonal pattern, Alaska's economy expanded slightly in March, with 2,100 more people employed than in February. This 1.3 percent increase was a little below average for the late winter season. March nonagricultural employment of 164,900 was 3.4 percent greater than March 1980, as Alaska's moderate economic growth continued.

Trends which have been evident throughout the winter continued in March. Oil extraction grew at more than two and one-half times the overall rate for the month, adding more than 250 employees. Only three-quarters as many oil extraction workers were employed in March 1980. Not only are oil revenues supporting major state expenditures, but direct oil extraction employment is also contributing heavily to the state's economic expansion. Both the short-term and long-term outlooks for the oil industry are for continued expansion. The accelerated off-shore leasing schedule planned by the Interior Department, increased international drill rig and oilfield tubular steel production capacity, and decontrol of prices for domestic production all indicate that oil will continue to expand its role as Alaska's most important basic industry.

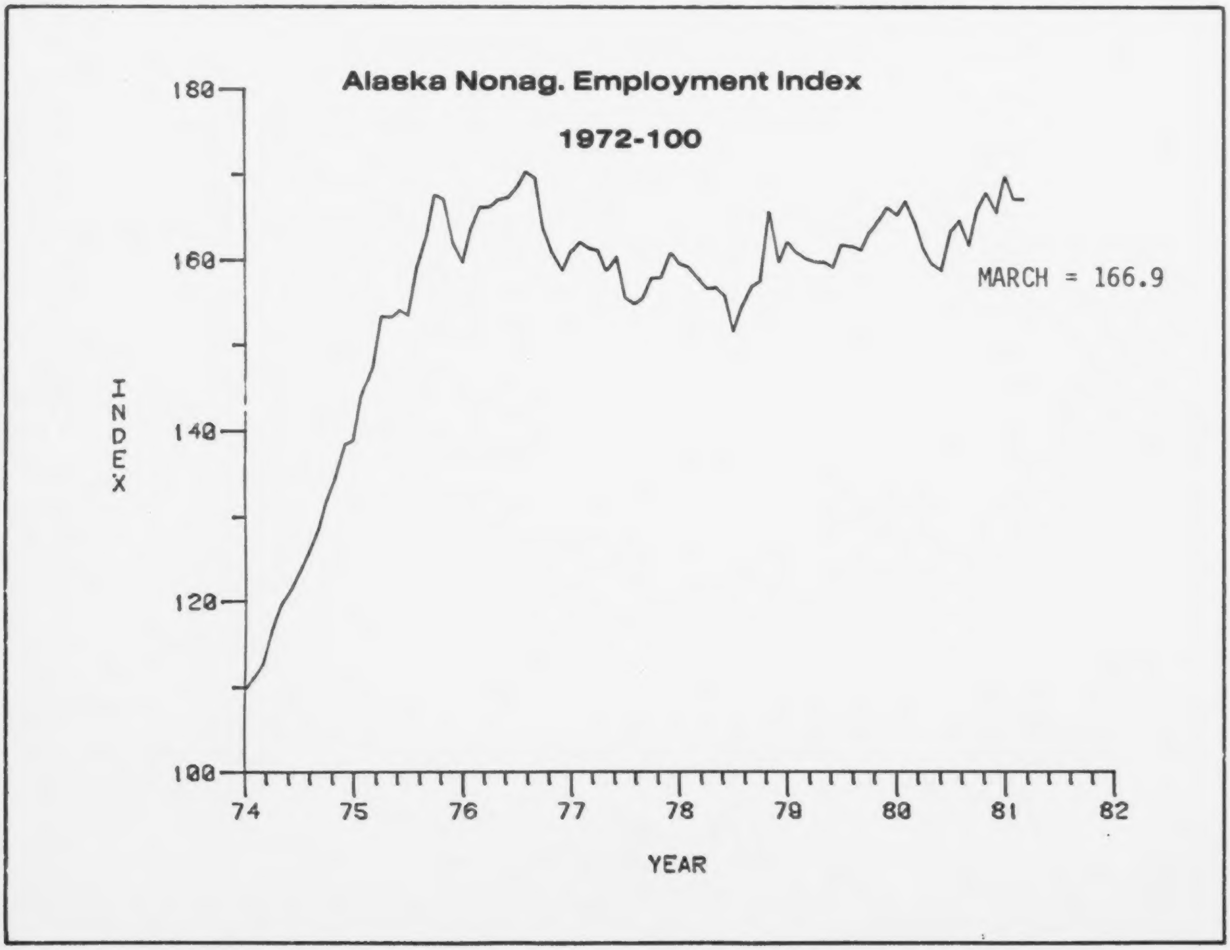
Engineering, architecture and surveying, another field which has shown strong growth recently, expanded employment at about five times the overall rate. Three hundred and fifty more persons were employed this March than last. This growth in design services has not yet resulted in the expected increase in construction



employment, which was down 1.1 percent from February. General construction and special trades accounted for the decrease, with employment in heavy construction up. Real estate data continues to indicate a tightening in the Anchorage office and residential markets and in the Fairbanks residential market. Vacancy rates have decreased, as have listings for houses available for sale. Real estate industry sources expect this "digestion" of the pipeline housing and office glut to result in new demand and increased construction employment. Total units, given building permits, were up by five times in the first quarter of 1980. State subsidized loans help to moderate the depressive effects of nationally high interest rates, contributing to increased demand, high prices, and construction industry profit.

Real estate, another sector expected to benefit from the tightening market and state subsidized loans, showed a 4.4 percent increase in employment for the month. While still employing nearly 150 fewer people than last year, the real estate sector was not as depressed as it was in the preceding few months. In light of existing conditions, further recovery in real estate employment is likely.

The Reagan administration's battle against the federal bureaucracy is apparently achieving its goal of reduced federal employment, if Alaska's figures reflect the national trend. One hundred fewer persons were federally employed in March than in February, a 0.5 percent decrease by the state's largest single employer. State non-educational employment increased over the year at a rate



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ALASKA

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 3/81	R/ 2/81	3/80	2/81	3/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	164900	162800	159300	2100	5600
MINING	7500	7100	6000	400	1500
CONSTRUCTION	8100	8200	7800	-100	300
MANUFACTURING	9400	8700	10800	700	-1400
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	4400	3800	5000	600	-600
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS	2400	2300	3300	100	-900
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING	2600	2600	2500	0	100
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	16600	16400	16400	200	200
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	1800	1700	1900	100	-100
WATER TRANSPORTATION	1000	1100	1200	-100	-200
AIR TRANSPORTATION	5300	5200	5000	100	300
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	8500	8400	8300	100	200
TRADE	28900	28800	26900	100	2000
WHOLESALE TRADE	5500	5400	5200	100	300
RETAIL TRADE	23400	23400	21700	0	1700
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	3900	3900	3800	0	100
FOOD STORES	4300	4300	3400	0	900
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	7800	7600	7300	200	500
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	7400	7600	7200	-200	200
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8000	7900	8100	100	-100
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	29500	29100	28300	400	1200
GOVERNMENT	56900	56600	55000	300	1900
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	17500	17600	16900	-100	600
STATE GOVERNMENT	16500	16000	15500	500	1000
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22900	23000	22600	-100	300

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

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slightly below the rate for total employment, decreasing the percentage of government-employed Alaskans.

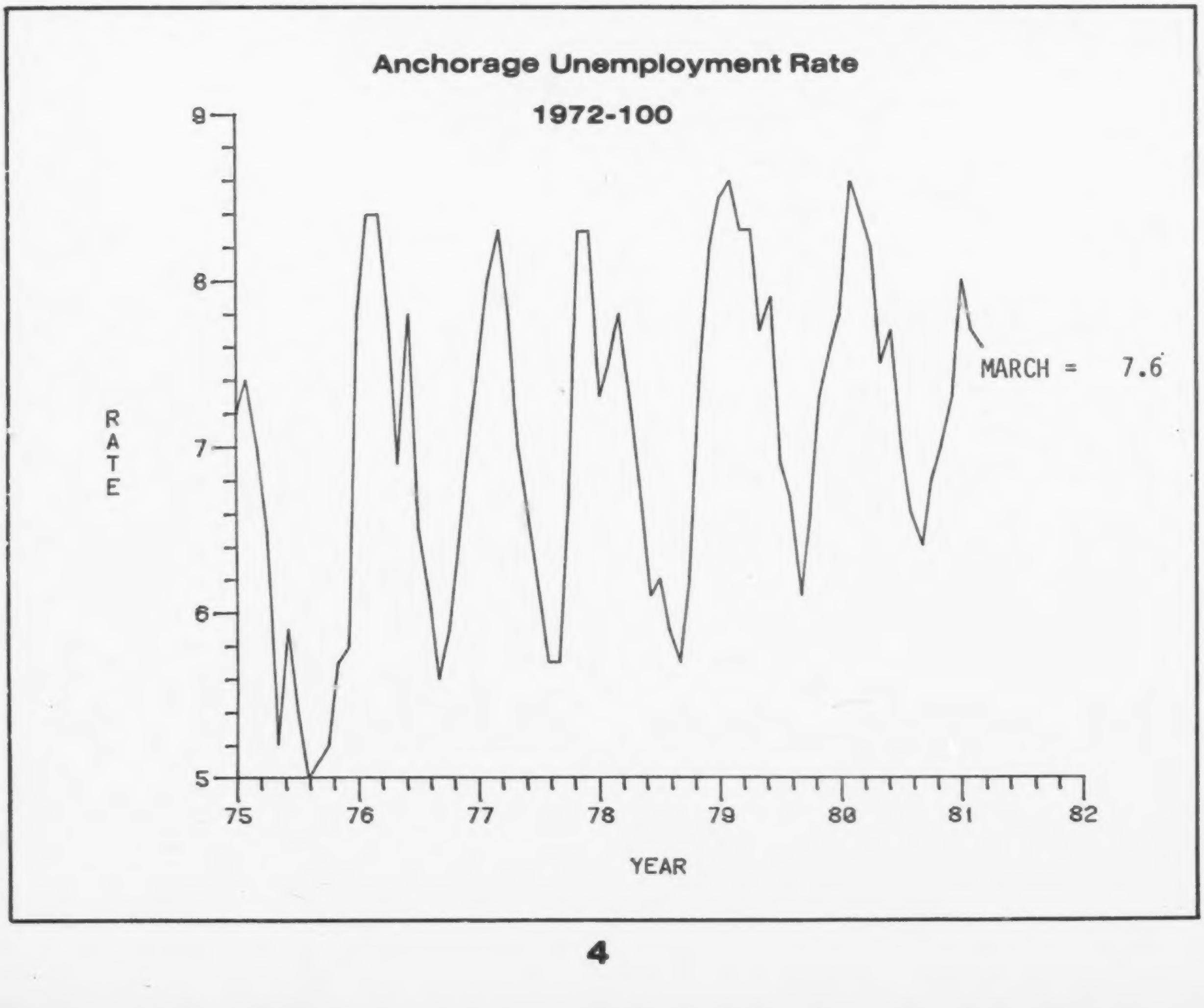
While non-renewable resource extraction is expanding, two of Alaska's renewable resource industries are experiencing major decreases in employment from last year. Lumber and pulp gained more than 150 workers, but still employed only three-quarters of last year's total. Although depressed from 1980, lumber and pulp employment is in line with 1978 and 1979. Seafood processing, which is the main component of manufacturing, also picked up for the month, but was down by about 600 jobs from last year. Low crab catches have necessitated fewer processing employees. Alaska Department of Fish and Game salmon catch predictions for this summer call for a decrease from the 1980 catch (largest since the 1930's) for almost all areas of the state. It is likely then that seafood processing employment will lag below the 1980 level throughout the year.

The other major sectors, (trade; transportation and communication; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous) showed little change in March.

ANCHORAGE/MATSU LABOR FORCE IN MARCH

by Greg Huff

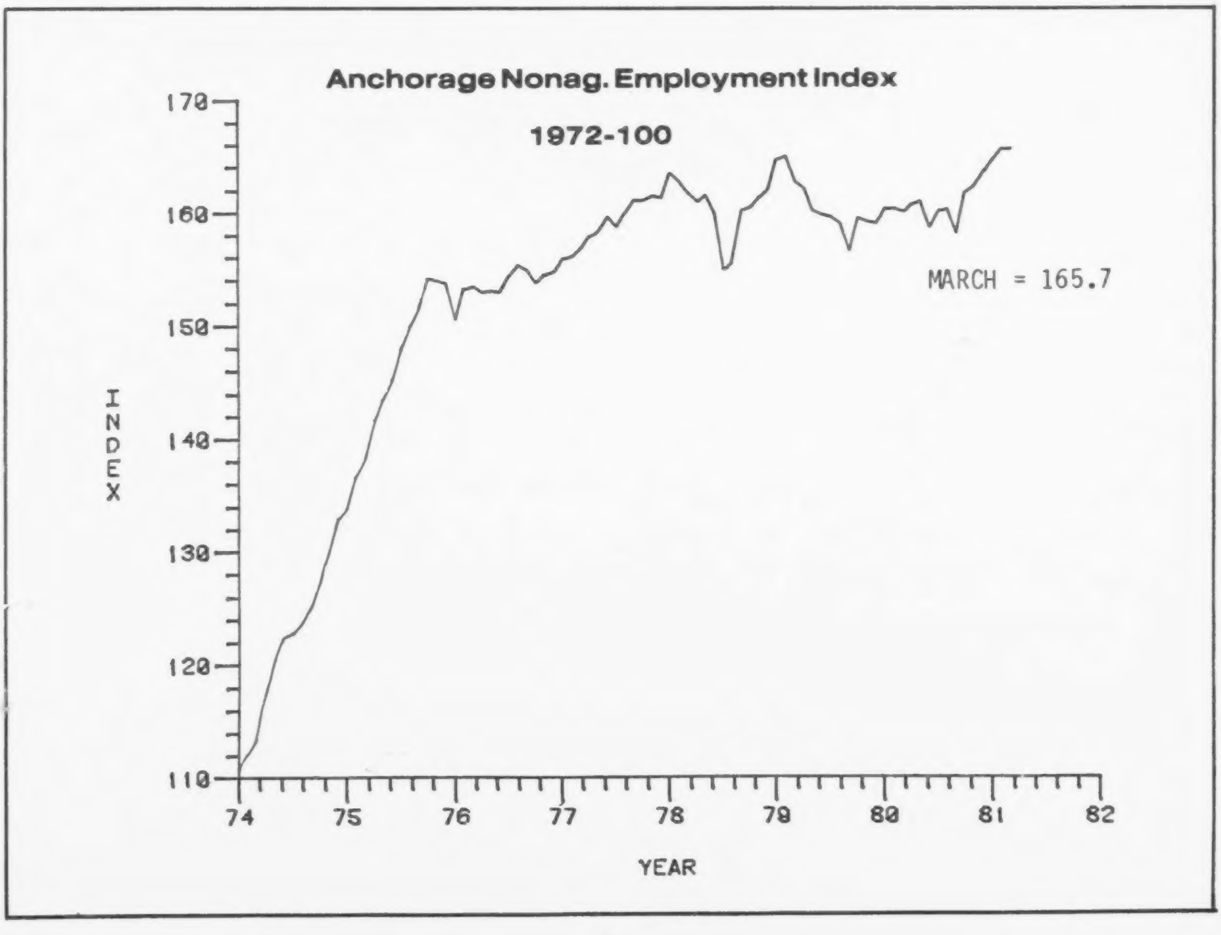
The employment indicators for the Anchorage-Matsu region contined to reflect the increasingly active economy. It appears that nonagricultural employment will peak above any previous year's level and



at year end the annual average could be 4 percent over the 1980 level, compared to a 1.5 percent increase over the previous three years. The slow growth period represented a plateau after the "boom days" of the pipeline era. The Anchorage area did not sustain a decline in employment as did Fairbanks after the conclusion of the pipeline because of Anchorage's more diverse economy. Employment indicators are now reflecting a more active economy.

Total nonagricultural employment in March was 80,150, a 1.5 percent increase over the prior month and a 2.5 increase over the year ago level. The seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment index was up for the seventh consecutive month, at an all time high, while the unemployment rate declined slightly to 8.3 percent from 8.4 percent in February. The March unemployment rate was 1.4 percentage points below the year ago rate. The number of jobless workers in the Anchorage-Matsu region remained stable from the February level and was 9.4 percent below year ago levels. Employment increased by 4.4 percent over year ago levels while the labor force expanded by 4.0 percent.

A large portion of increased employment activity will be felt in the construction industry as a result of several factors. These range from infusion of oil money, to the decline in vacancy rates (from class A office space to apartment rentals) and the corresponding increase in demand for housing and office space, to state subsidized mortgage financing and public construction expenditures which include project 80's. Earlier predictions emphasized the impact of public construction



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE

	P/ 3/81	R/ 2/81	3/80	CHANGES FROM: 2/81	CHANGES FROM: 3/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	76900	76000	75150	900	1750
MINING.........................	2600	2500	2500	100	100
CONSTRUCTION...................	4350	4150	4400	200	-50
MANUFACTURING..................	1500	1450	1450	50	50
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	250	250	250	0	0
OTHER MANUFACTURING...........	1250	1200	1200	50	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	7800	7700	7950	100	-150
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1000	950	1000	50	0
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	250	200	300	50	-50
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	3100	3050	3150	50	-50
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	3450	3500	3500	-50	-50
TRADE..........................	16500	16200	15700	300	800
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	4050	3950	3800	100	250
RETAIL TRADE..................	12450	12250	11900	200	550
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1700	1700	1600	0	100
FOOD STORES.................	1950	1950	1600	0	350
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	4200	4100	4200	100	0
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	4600	4500	4500	100	100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5200	5150	5350	50	-150
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16600	16450	15900	150	700
GOVERNMENT.....................	22350	22400	21900	-50	450
FEDERAL......................	9350	9400	9250	-50	100
STATE........................	5500	5400	5000	100	500
LOCAL........................	7500	7600	7650	-100	-150

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

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expenditures over the next few years. It now appears that private construction expenditures will represent a large share of the activity. Total expenditures for Project 80's will be approximately $75 million with total municipal expenditures for capital improvement (including Project 80's) to be around the $120 million mark. In comparison, total expenditures for major private contruction projects are expected to range from $110 to $120 million. Six major office buildings are planned with completion dates ranging from 1982 through 1984. These projects include undertakings such as Arco's 21-story building ($30 million) and the Resolution Tower at 4th and L streets.

FAIRBANKS/INTERIOR LABOR FORCE IN MARCH

by Neal Fried

Employment indicators in Fairbanks and the Interior Region began to point in a positive direction during March. March is often the month of the year when the economy begins to wake up from its long winter sleep. The positive movement appears to be predominantly seasonal, but some of it could be signaling real growth. Fairbanks' unemployment rate of 12.6 percent for March was almost two points below year-ago levels. Employment has grown and the number of unemployed has declined.

The seasonally adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary index, which registered 5.3 points above the year ago index, also supports indications of real growth in

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 3/81	R/ 2/81	3/80	2/81	3/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	80150	78950	78100	1200	2050
MINING..........................	2800	2600	2500	200	300
CONSTRUCTION....................	4450	4250	4500	200	-50
MANUFACTURING...................	1550	1450	1500	100	50
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	8100	8000	8250	100	-150
TRADE...........................	17200	16850	16300	350	900
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5350	5250	5500	100	-150
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16900	16750	16300	150	600
GOVERNMENT......................	23800	23800	23250	0	550

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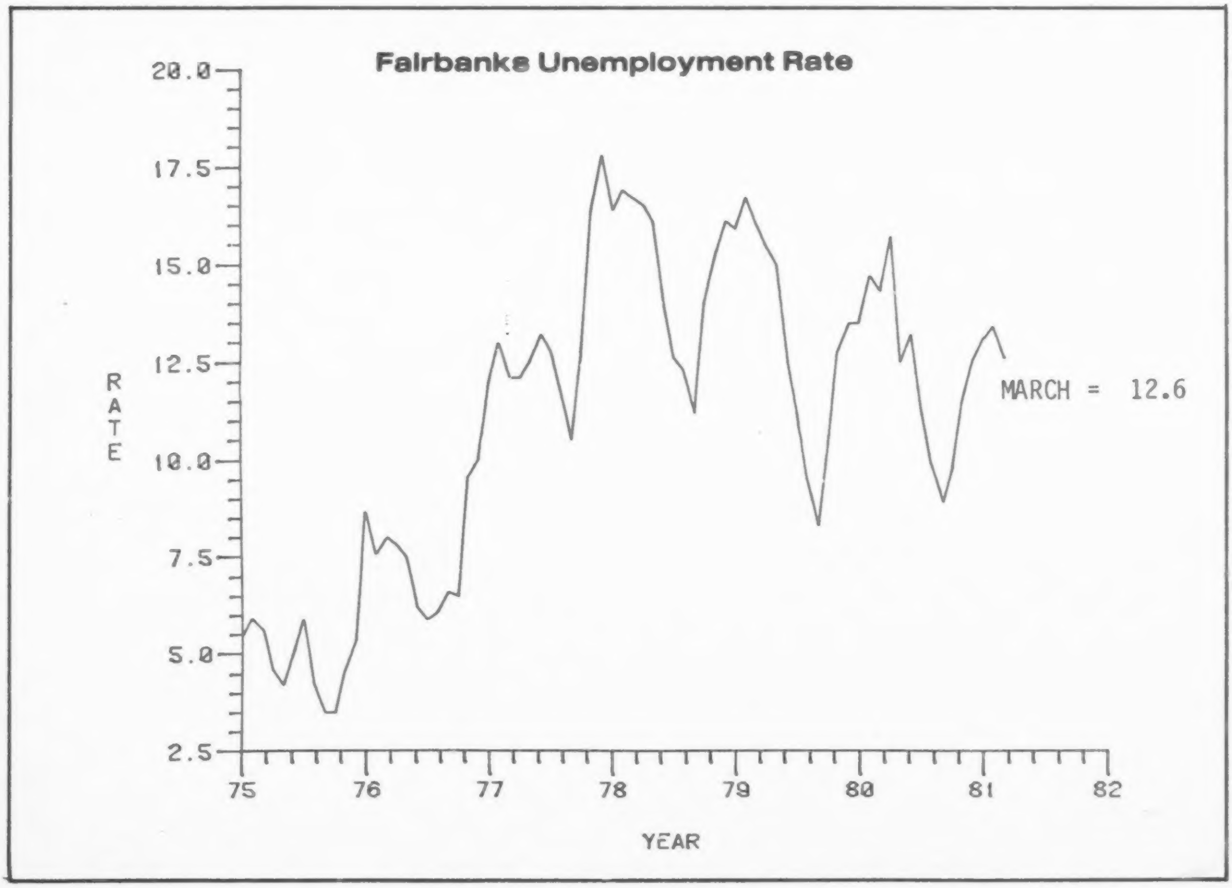
employment in Fairbanks. This was the second month this year during which the index has shown some modest growth. This index, over the past two years, has been relatively stable and these changes could be an indication of a new trend. While it would be premature to attribute a trend to two months of data, continuation of this increase in the index may substantiate real growth in Fairbanks employment later in the season.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment grew by 350 this month and like the other indicators, showed growth over year ago levels. Nearly all of the industries chalked up small increases this month. Over the year gains were somewhat more impressive. Construction, state government and trade employment were responsible for most of the increase. Employment in the service and miscellaneous industries experienced a decline over the year.

Construction employment was expected to increase in 1981, because of the large number of projects funded during the last legislative session and an improved residential housing market. The number of housing permits for the first quarter of this year (81 permits) was double last year's level. State government employment growth has occurred at both the university and various state agencies. Trade employment, which finally stabilized in 1980 after experiencing declines, appears to be rebounding somewhat. There have been very few new retail outlets in the industry over the past year, which means most of the increase is coming from boosting existing personnel levels. Consumer demand has apparently been on the increase. This may be because the future outlook of the economy is perceived by many as bright, along with the fact that an increasing number of Fairbanks residents have been finding work on the North Slope.



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
FAIRBANKS

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 3/81	R/ 2/81	3/80	2/81	3/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	20650	20300	19850	350	800
MINING..........................	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION....................	1300	1250	1000	50	300
MANUFACTURING...................	650	600	700	50	-50
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2500	2450	2450	50	50
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	350	350	350	0	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	600	600	550	0	50
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1550	1500	1550	50	0
TRADE...........................	3650	3600	3500	50	150
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	700	700	700	0	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	2950	2900	2800	50	150
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	350	350	350	0	0
FOOD STORES.................	550	550	550	0	0
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	2050	2000	1900	50	150
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	700	700	700	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	3650	3600	3850	50	-200
GOVERNMENT......................	8200	8100	7650	100	550
FEDERAL......................	2300	2300	2100	0	200
STATE........................	3650	3600	3350	50	300
LOCAL........................	2250	2200	2200	50	50

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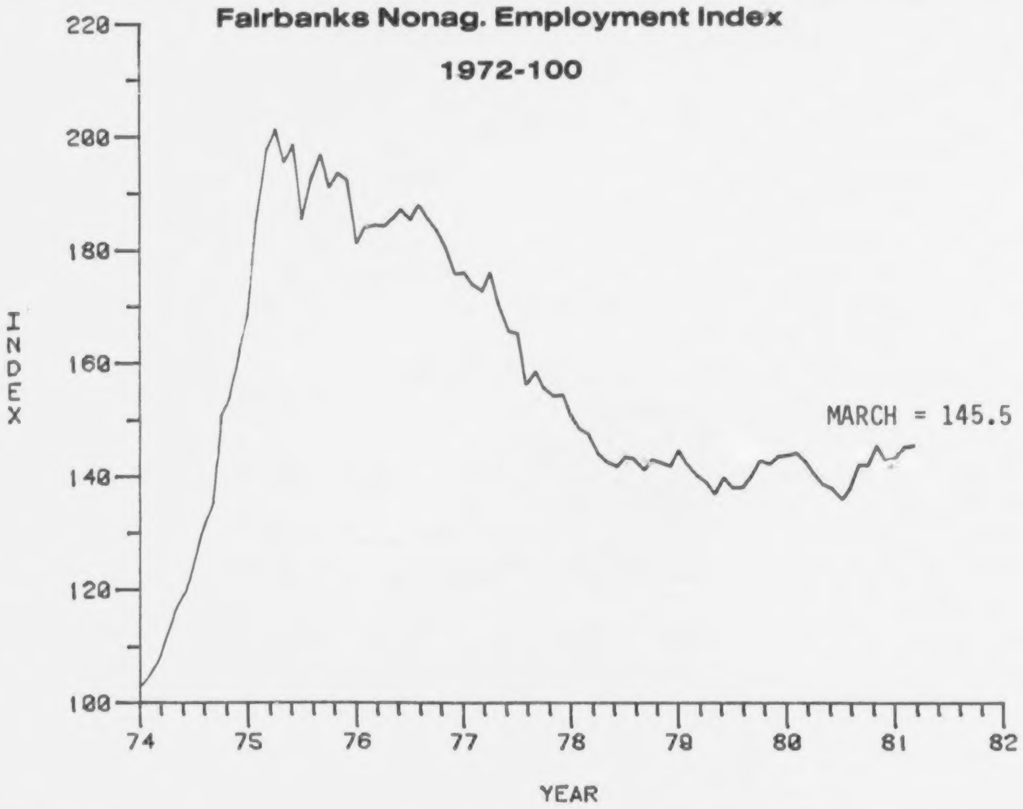

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
INTERIOR

	P/ 3/81	R/ 2/81	3/80	CHANGES FROM: 2/81	3/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	23850	23550	22700	300	1150
MINING..........................	150	150	100	0	50
CONSTRUCTION....................	1350	1250	1000	100	350
MANUFACTURING...................	750	750	700	0	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	3250	3200	3200	50	50
TRADE...........................	3900	3800	3700	100	200
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	750	750	700	0	50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	3950	3950	4150	0	-200
GOVERNMENT......................	9750	9700	9150	50	600

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GULF COAST LABOR FORCE IN MARCH

by Neal Fried

The Gulf Coast economy began to show some new life in March, as employment grew and the unemployment rate fell by one percentage point, to 15.2 percent. Employment grew in all of the region's divisions, and in most cases the number of unemployed fell, with the exception of Kenai and Cordova. The increase in the number of employed in Kenai was not enough to offset the increase in unemployed, causing the Kenai rate to climb to 17.1 percent. In Cordova employment growth increased while the number of the unemployed remained unchanged, bringing the rate down to 13.2 percent. Kodiak registered the biggest monthly improvement in the unemployment rate, largely because many of the unemployed were able to return to work in the seafood processing sector. An over-the-year comparison of employment for the entire region continues to show little improvement, predominantly the result of this year's poor fishing season, but most industries have registered little change over the year.

Employment increases over the month occurred primarily in the manufacturing industry. Most other industries re-

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
GULF COAST

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 3/81	R/ 2/81	3/80	2/81	3/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	14800	14450	14800	350	0
MINING..........................	850	850	750	0	100
CONSTRUCTION....................	500	500	450	0	50
MANUFACTURING...................	2700	2350	3050	350	-350
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	1700	1400	2050	300	-350
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	1000	950	1000	50	0
TRANS. & COMM. UTILITIES........	1550	1600	1600	-50	-50
TRADE...........................	2050	2050	2000	0	50
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	300	300	300	0	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	1750	1750	1700	0	50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	450	450	400	0	50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	2350	2300	2300	50	50
GOVERNMENT......................	4350	4350	4250	0	100
FEDERAL.......................	500	550	550	-50	-50
STATE.......................	1300	1250	1150	50	150
LOCAL.........................	2550	2550	2550	0	0

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mained at last month's level. Seafood processing employment was entirely responsible for this growth, as the tanner crab season got into full swing in March in Kodiak and other Gulf Coast coastal communities. Over the year development was quite different. The harvest was below last year's catch and therefore employment has suffered a similiar fate. Seafood processing this March was 13 percent below year-ago levels and it was the lowest it has been during any March in the past 3 years, where the average employment has been 2,300.

Lumber and pulp processing, another component of manufacturing, moved in the opposite direction this month. The monthly loss was modest, but the over-the-year loss has been approximately 19 percent. This was due to a lack of available timber and the present soft world wide market for timber. Southeast Alaska, which is responsible for 79 percent of Alaska's employment in the lumber and pulp processing industry, (compared to 9 percent in the Gulf Coast) and the entire Pacific Northwest have been suffering from this slowdown. A comparison of Gulf Coast employment this year to last year's, paints a somewhat dismal picture. However, a 5 year comparison of Gulf Coast employment reveals the 1981 level to be the second highest it has been.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

	P/ 3/81	R/ 2/81	3/80	CHANGES FROM: 2/81	3/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY....	25400	24600	24800	800	600
CONSTRUCTION..................	850	750	900	100	-50
MANUFACTURING.................	3050	2850	3800	200	-750
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS......	950	850	900	100	50
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS......	1850	1750	2700	100	-850
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING......	250	250	200	0	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2400	2300	2200	100	200
TRADE.........................	3500	3450	3350	50	150
WHOLESALE TRADE.............	400	350	350	50	50
RETAIL TRADE................	3100	3100	3000	0	100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1100	1100	1050	0	50
MINING, SERVICES & MISC........	3350	3250	3000	100	350
GOVERNMENT....................	11150	10900	10500	250	650
FEDERAL.....................	2300	2250	2250	50	50
STATE.......................	4950	4800	4700	150	250
LOCAL.......................	3900	3850	3550	50	350

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Late in the season, employment in this industry is expected to improve and possibly reach closer to year-ago levels.

SOUTHEAST LABOR FORCE IN MARCH

by Brit Harvey

Total nonagricultural employment in Southeast Alaska increased in March by 2.9 percent over February, which was more than twice the statewide rate of growth. Last year, however, Southeast employment grew even more rapidly in March and the result was that Southeast's employment increase over the year was only 2.4 percent (600 jobs), well below the statewide increase over the year.

The primary explanation for this situation was the failure of world forest products demand to support Southeast logging and pulp industry at the boom level of 1980. This year logging and pulp has followed the pattern of 1978 and 1979, which were years of smaller harvests. While it does not appear that logging and pulp employment will pick up, particularly while Japanese housing starts remain depressed, other sectors of Southeast employment have increased despite statewide declines.

While the rest of Alaska suffers from a statewide decline in crab catch (10.2 million pounds, down almost 50% from last year) and the resulting decrease in seafood processing employment, the Southeast catch for 1981 was down only about 25 percent. Southeast seafood processing employment avoided the statewide decrease and added approximately 100 new employees in March.

Likewise, federal government employment increased slightly in Southeast while decreasing statewide. This situation is probably due to the rehiring of permanent seasonal employees in Southeast where such workers are more common than in the rest of the state. Additionally, the decrease in the COLA for Anchorage and increase for Juneau may have contributed to this trend.

Employment in the Southeast finance, insurance and real estate industry remained stable over the month while statewide, finance related employment experienced a slight increase. Over the year finance employment in Southeast increased 4.8 percent while it dropped a slight 1.2 percent statewide.

In other Southeast sectors, construction increased by 11.6 percent, but was still below last year's level by 5.0 percent. Transportation and communication was up by 3.0 percent for the month and 9.3 percent for the year. Increased employment in air transportation was responsible for almost all of the yearly growth. Trade and services expanded employment in March by 0.5 and 2.1 percent, respectively.

PERSONAL INCOME DATA 1979

	Total Personal Income (in millions of dollars)	Per Capita (Income dollars)	% of National Average	% Change of Total Personal Income from 1978
ALASKA	4531.7	11152	127	5
Census Divisions:				
Aleutian Islands	75.9	10793	123	-2
Anchorage	2171.3	12200	139	3
Angoon	4.5	5491	63	22
Barrow-North Slope	47.8	10018	114	-
Bethel	56.2	5772	66	11
Bristol Bay Borough	15.7	12737	145	21
Bristol Bay	23.7	5973	68	21
Cordova-McCarthy	27.3	11042	126	14
Fairbanks	664.6	12308	141	3
Haines	14.1	7364	84	13
Juneau	267.5	14605	167	8
Kenai-Cook Inlet	206.1	8868	101	5
Ketchikan	146.6	14003	160	10
Kobuk	22.3	4760	54	-6
Kodiak	95.7	9615	110	8
Kuskokwim	11.6	3929	45	-6
Matanuska-Susitna	167.9	8878	101	12
Nome	48.8	7223	82	7
Outer Ketchikan	14.1	8420	96	9
Prince of Wales	24.3	8699	99	9
Seward	36.0	11408	130	16
Sitka	101.3	14064	161	14
Skagway-Yakutat	24.9	8584	98	14
Southeast Fairbanks	39.3	7134	81	17
Upper Yukon	16.4	11091	127	-2
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	64.1	9145	104	16
Wade Hampton	13.3	2737	31	-7
Wrangell-Petersburg	64.1	12263	140	12
Yukon-Koyukuk	66.1	12422	142	9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

1979 PERSONAL INCOME IN ALASKA

Personal income is a measure of all sources of current income of residents within an area. The largest component of total personal income is wages as reported to the Alaska Department of Labor. In fact, over 80 percent of total personal income for Alaska is comprised of wages and salaries.

Personal income is measured after deductions for social security, government retirement and other social insurance programs, but before deductions for income and other personal taxes. Income from dividends, self-employed earnings and businesses are all included in the measure of total personal income. Estimates of proprietors' income are derived from federal tax return data.

Caution should be exerted when attempting to use personal income data as a measure of the standard of living between areas of the state. Non-cash sources of goods and services, which are important in many rural areas of the state, are not reflected by personal income data.

LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	p/ 3/81	r/ 2/81	3/80	p/ 3/81	r/ 2/81	3/80	p/ 3/81	r/ 2/81	3/80	p/ 3/81	r/ 2/81	3/80
ALASKA STATEWIDE..........	185324	181769	178277	20030	19711	19941	10.8	10.8	11.2	165294	162058	158336
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION....	90296	88919	87438	7472	7467	8245	8.3	8.4	9.4	82824	81452	79193
ANCHORAGE...............	81044	79740	78121	6170	6106	6530	7.6	7.7	8.4	74874	73634	71591
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA.......	9252	9179	9317	1302	1361	1715	14.1	14.8	18.4	7950	7818	7602
GULF COAST REGION.........	20761	20692	20485	3155	3352	2836	15.2	16.2	13.8	17606	17340	17649
CORDOVA.................	1105	1090	1061	146	146	100	13.2	13.4	9.4	959	944	961
KENAI...................	10738	10468	10680	1839	1704	1759	17.1	16.3	16.5	8899	8764	8921
KODIAK..................	4301	4572	4247	465	794	402	10.8	17.4	9.5	3836	3778	3845
SEWARD..................	1475	1472	1433	248	263	203	16.8	17.9	14.2	1227	1209	1230
VALDEZ..................	3142	3090	3064	457	445	372	14.5	14.4	12.1	2685	2645	2692
INTERIOR REGION...........	25143	24977	24152	3265	3457	3687	13.0	13.8	15.3	21878	21520	20465
FAIRBANKS...............	20396	20230	19450	2577	2702	2782	12.6	13.4	14.3	17819	17528	16668
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS.....	2078	2065	2034	263	280	336	12.7	13.6	16.5	1815	1785	1698
UPPER YUKON.............	605	620	612	110	133	149	18.2	21.5	24.3	495	487	463
YUKON-KOYUKUK...........	2064	2062	2056	315	342	420	15.3	16.6	20.4	1749	1720	1636
NORTHERN REGION...........	8641	8492	8081	860	736	890	10.0	8.7	11.0	7781	7756	7191
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE......	2463	2424	2266	172	140	148	7.0	5.8	6.5	2291	2284	2118
KOBUK...................	2530	2473	2390	286	237	317	11.3	9.6	13.3	2244	2236	2073
NOME....................	3648	3595	3425	402	359	425	11.0	10.0	12.4	3246	3236	3000
SOUTHEAST REGION..........	29530	28607	27781	3722	3558	2992	12.6	12.4	10.8	25808	25049	24789
ANGOON..................	525	495	456	123	104	69	23.4	21.0	15.1	402	391	387
HAINES..................	1144	1121	1047	188	193	129	16.4	17.2	12.3	956	928	918
JUNEAU..................	10011	9722	9735	804	787	892	8.0	8.1	9.2	9207	8935	8843
KETCHIKAN...............	6108	5969	5555	826	842	481	13.5	14.1	8.7	5282	5127	5074
OUTER KETCHIKAN.........	1037	1000	926	182	170	105	17.6	17.0	11.3	855	830	821
PRINCE OF WALES.........	1677	1649	1546	268	282	193	16.0	17.1	12.5	1409	1367	1353
SITKA...................	4033	3910	3849	411	394	370	10.2	10.1	9.6	3622	3516	3479
SKAGWAY.................	1691	1632	1659	232	216	258	13.7	13.2	15.6	1459	1416	1401
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG.....	3304	3109	3008	688	570	495	20.8	18.3	16.5	2616	2539	2513
SOUTHWEST REGION..........	10953	10082	10340	1556	1141	1291	14.2	11.3	12.5	9397	8941	9049
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS........	2439	2274	2337	224	167	204	9.2	7.3	8.7	2215	2107	2133
BETHEL..................	3657	3366	3418	588	446	463	16.1	13.3	13.5	3069	2920	2955
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH.....	457	414	430	77	53	64	16.8	12.8	14.9	380	361	366
BRISTOL BAY.............	1445	1347	1384	179	143	165	12.4	10.6	11.9	1266	1204	1219
KUSKOKWIM...............	1108	1015	1069	190	142	185	17.1	14.0	17.3	918	873	884
WADE HAMPTON............	1847	1666	1702	298	190	210	16.1	11.4	12.3	1549	1476	1492

p/=Preliminary   r/=Revised   1980 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska'a CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY 1981

by Janet Stram

Compared to January, the only outstanding increase in both hours and earnings was in the lumber industry, where companies were hiring back and gearing up for the seasonal thrust in the production of Alaska wood products. Despite lower levels of empoyment this year, a seasonal pattern was still evident, with a 16.6 percent increase in hours and a 21.6 percent increase in earnings. Hours and earnings were also on the rise for construction workers, with hours up 2.0 percent and earnings up 6.0 percent compared to January.

Mining showed a drop in both hours and earnings from January, but figures were up in both areas compared to the previous month and January, 1980. January appeared to have been an exceptional month for this industry, as has been the pattern in other years.

Hours and earnings in food processing again reflected a difficult situation in the seafood industry, with catches well behind year-ago levels and employment down as a result.

An interesting pattern emerged for all of the major selected industries in the month of February. Over the month, a rise in the number of hours was followed by a rise in earnings, and a drop in production hours resulted in a drop in average weekly earnings. This does not occur very often and could have been an indication that the production workers were those with more seniority being paid higher wages at the onset of seasonal production. A majority of the industries experienced increases in both hours and earnings when compared to January figures.

When comparing February 1981 to February 1980, the greatest upward trend was in the construction industry with a 17.6 percent rise in hours and a 30.3 percent rise in earnings. Other industries experienced the the following increases: wholesale trade up 0.5 percent in hours and 19.9 percent in earnings; transportation, communication and utilities up 9.8 percent in hours and 14.0 percent in earnings; lumber up 2.2 percent in hours and 13.0 percent in earnings; and finance, insurance and real estate with a 12.1 percent increase in earnings. The number of average weekly hours worked in the retail trade industry declined by 4.3 percent while earnings increased

ALASKA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR
SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/ 2/

	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	p/ 2/81	r/ 1/81	2/80	p/ 2/81	r/ 1/81	2/80	p/ 2/81	r/ 1/81	2/80
MINING	20.69	20.39	19.49	48.3	51.6	50.5	999.33	1052.12	984.25
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	20.71	19.93	18.68	48.2	47.3	41.0	998.22	942.69	765.88
MANUFACTURING	11.99	12.13	9.89	33.5	32.5	39.8	401.67	394.23	393.62
Food & Kindred Products	8.02	8.01	7.03	25.5	27.8	38.5	204.51	222.68	270.66
Lumber & Paper Products	14.15	15.17	12.80	42.1	36.1	41.2	595.71	547.64	527.36
TRANSPORTATION,COMM. & UTILITIES	13.48	13.54	12.93	38.2	37.2	34.8	514.94	503.69	449.96
TRADE	9.58	9.54	8.45	33.2	33.2	34.2	318.06	316.73	288.99
Wholesale Trade	11.43	11.39	9.58	38.4	37.3	38.2	438.91	424.85	365.96
Retail Trade	8.84	8.84	8.01	31.5	31.9	32.9	278.46	282.00	263.53
FINANCE,INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	--	--	--	--	--	--	312.87	300.94	279.21

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

5.7 percent. Food manufacturing was the only industry to experience a dip in earnings, a result of declining catches.

The majority of the individual sectors reported wages for production workers up 10 percent or more with the number of production hours up as well over last year. This indicated that during the month of February, the production worker in Alaska maintained an edge over the rising cost of living.

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

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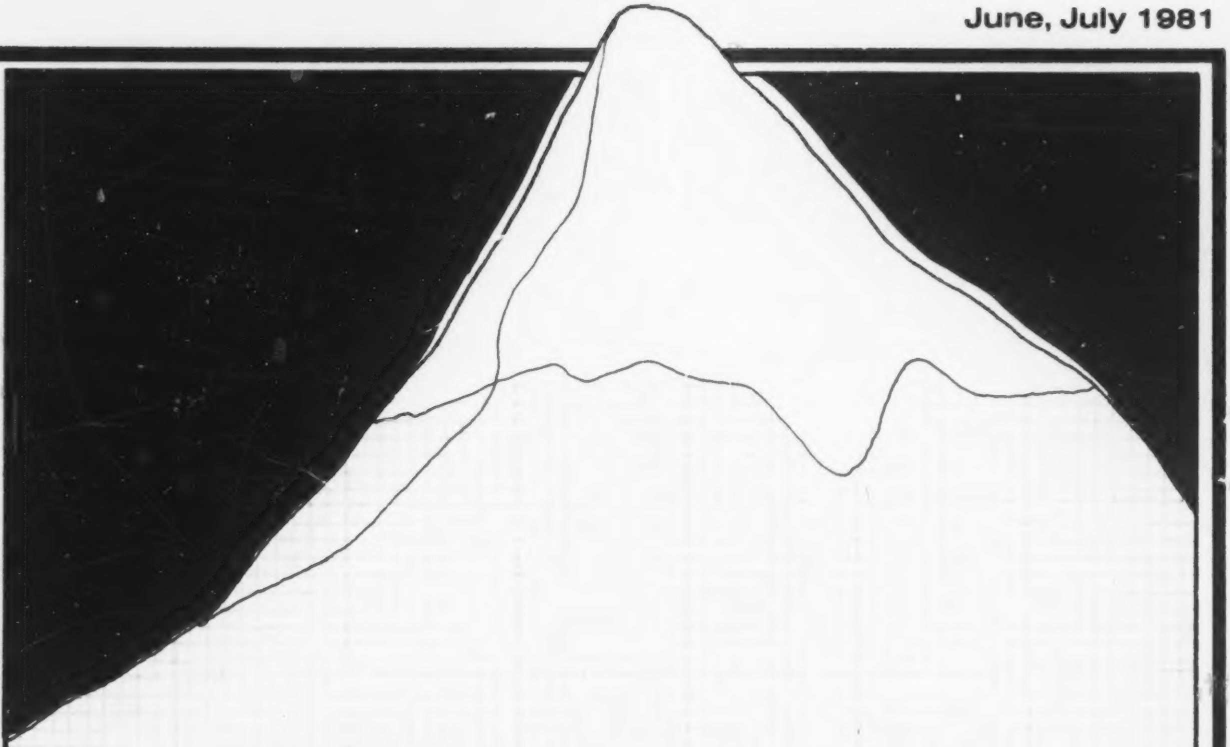

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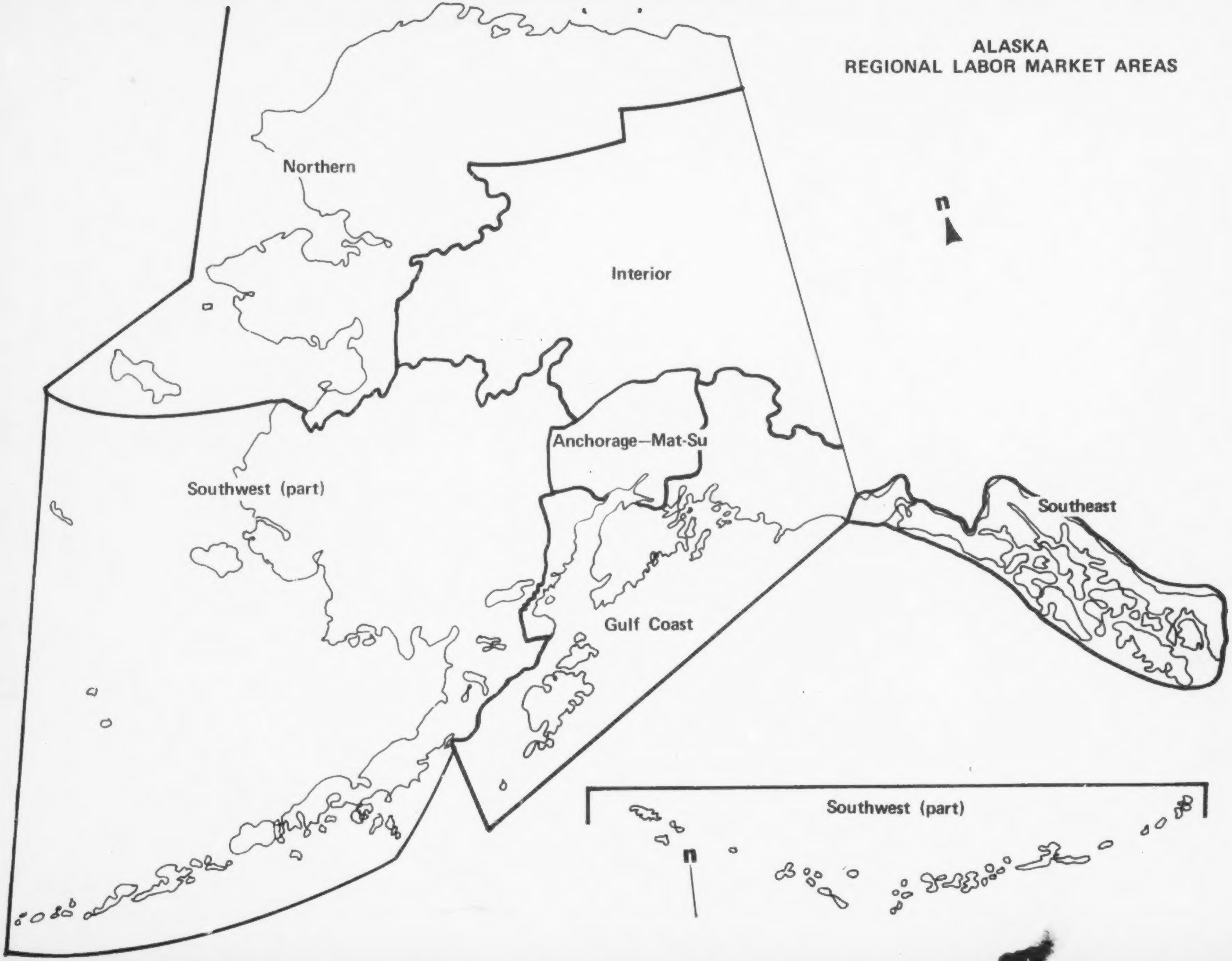
STATE OF ALASKA · DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

ALASKA
REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREAS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Anchorage—Mat-Su
Southwest (part)
Gulf Coast
Southeast
Southwest (part)
n

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

Jay S. Hammond, Governor
State of Alaska

Edmund N. Orbeck, Commissioner
Department of Labor

John E. Post, Director
Administrative Services

Chuck Caldwell, Chief
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PREFACE

Alaska's job market is as characteristically diverse as her geographical regions. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) is charged with the monumental responsibility of providing training and employment opportunities for the economically disadvantaged, the unemployed and underemployed who reside in these regions. Each year the Alaska Department of Labor provides labor market information for CETA prime sponsors to assist planners in CETA program administration. Two units of government deliver services as prime sponsors. The Municipality of Anchorage administers services as a prime sponsor because it is Alaska's only Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), with a population of more than 100,000 persons. The State of Alaska is the other prime sponsor and serves the "balance of the State" through the CETA Division in the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. The state program operates through a central office in Juneau and five regional offices in Fairbanks, Nome, Bethel, Anchorage and Juneau.

During fiscal year 1980, 7,812 persons were served by CETA prime sponsors. Of the 6,722 people who completed their training, 26 percent secured unsubsidized employment. The continued success of this program will depend on the extent of funds available for the upcoming fiscal year and the dedication of prime sponsors in fulfilling their goals.

This issue of the ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS is intended to assist CETA prime sponsors in program administration. Provided is a narrative analysis of major labor market areas, a review of employment by industry between 1974 and 1980, and a series of tables ranging from CETA labor force characteristics to the number of persons eligible for CETA programs, to occupational projections. A complete list of tables is included in the table of contents.

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ANCHORAGE & MATANUSKA-SUSITNA IN PERSPECTIVE

by Greg Huff

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Anchorage-MatSu region is composed of the Greater Anchorage Borough and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The Anchorage Borough is Alaska's only Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The Anchorage SMSA is identical to those borders of the Municipality of Anchorage. Besides the metropolitan area of Anchorage there are the adjoining communities of Eagle River, Chugiak, Eklutna and Girdwood. Within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough are the population centers of Palmer, Wasilla, Houston, Willow, Talkeetna and Hurricane, among others. The majority of economic activity within the Anchorage-MatSu region occurs inside the boundaries of the Anchorage SMSA with the central city area or "the bowl" area delineating the hub of the economic activity.

The principal geographic features in the MatSu Borough are the Susitna and Matanuska Rivers and their tributaries, the lowlands of the Susitna-Matanuska valleys and the Talkeetna mountains. The lowlands of the MatSu region contain the majority of the agricultural activity in the state. The rivers of the area are major breeding grounds for salmon supplying the Cook Inlet with a rich fisheries resource.

Chugach Mountains, the Eagle River, the Upper Cook Inlet, the Knik Arm, and the harbor containing the Port of Anchorage, depict the outstanding geographic characteristics in the Anchorage Borough. The Port of Anchorage is a basic part of Anchorage with goods being shipped into Anchorage and distributed around the state.

POPULATION

The Anchorage-MatSu region's population was primarily aboriginal with a few scattered white men in search of fur, fish and gold prior to 1914. In 1914, when Anchorage was established as a base camp of the Alaska Railroad, the region experienced its first major influx of white people. By the time the railroad had been completed many of the newly arrived residents left Alaska. Slow population growth occurred in the region until World War II. Before that time the only major influx of settlers to the area consisted of the Matanuska colonists who volunteered to a New Deal resettlement scheme. The Matanuska Valley colonists arrived in 1935 to create a farming community in the meadows of the MatSu Valley. The community of Palmer rapidly emerged as the center of the colony. With the establishment of military bases at Anchorage in 1940, the second significant wave of migration came to Anchorage. Anchorage population grew in the next decade from 3,000 to 40,000 people. Populations of the smaller communities did not increase at the same rate, and in fact, many lost population as their citizens moved to Anchorage in search of jobs. Anchorage was on its way to becoming the regional center it is today.

When oil was discovered at Kenai, Anchorage acquired still more status as a regional population and economic center with the major oil companies locating main offices in Anchorage. The Alaska earthquake of 1964 brought another round of in-migration during reconstruction efforts. The discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay in 1968 and the construction of the oil pipeline, induced the latest round of rapid population growth. Over the past decade the Anchorage-MatSu region has grown from 132,894 to 190,783 persons. The region's population represents over 47 percent of Alaska's total population. The Municipality of Anchorage contains the highest concentration of population in Alaska with 173,017 residents, whereas the MatSu Borough is ranked fifth with 17,766 inhabitants. As ranked by growth over the past ten years the Matanuska-Susitna Borough was number one with a population increase of over 172 percent (87 percent from implied net civilian migration, the remaining increase from births). Anchorage's population growth placed fifth, with a more than 36 percent increase, where 43 percent of the increase was a result of net civilian migration and 57 percent happened as a result of natural births.

The dramatic growth in the MatSu Borough was primarily due to spillover effects from Anchorage. Anchorage's economy directly provided over 12 percent of the MatSu workers with employment in 1970. All indicators show that the absolute number of MatSu residents employed in the Anchorage Borough has significantly increased since that time. The surrounding communities of Anchorage also showed dramatic increases in population. The Chugiak-Eagle River population increased 130 percent. The surrounding communities have become the prime areas of population growth because: 1) the limited amount of useable land in the "bowl" area (the Chugach Mountains to the East, water to the West and two military bases have led to the formation of the Anchorage bowl) and 2) people's desires to live in the smaller communities beyond the city limits. An example of the extreme growth in outlying communities occurred in 1970 when the Eagle River-Chugiak area represented 3.9 percent of the total Municipality of Anchorage population. In 1980, approximately 6.6 percent of the population resided in Eagle River-Chugiak.

The racial breakout of Anchorage changed significantly. In 1970, 90.7 percent of the population was white whereas preliminary racial breakouts of the 1980 Census indicate that 85 percent of the population was white and all other races increased their percentage share of total population. The most significant change occurred in the number of Asians and Pacific Islanders (less than one percent of 1970 population to 2.3 percent of 1980 population). Black population increased by almost a percentage point while the native population increased from 3.8 percent to 5.1 percent.

LABOR FORCE

The labor force grew at a phenomenal rate during the 1970's. Over the decade the civilian labor force has increased by 78 percent and employment rose 76 percent. It is interesting to note here that the labor force increase significantly surpassed population growth while the annual average unemployment rates over that same period did not increase. This can be explained by the labor force participation rate. In 1970, the participation rate was 51.4 percent, in 1979, the rate was over 70 percent. The majority of the change in the participation rate was a result of increases in the number of whites and adult women in the labor force.

Unemployment rates for Anchorage have consistently been the lowest in the state because the economy relies less on one industry or project and offers a wider range of employment opportunity. Anchorage also has less drastic seasonal fluctuations then does the rest of the state. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough, on the other hand, has among the highest unemployment rate in the state.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

From the beginning of World War II until the mid-sixties, military expansion and federal employment provided the primary impetus for development in the Anchorage-MatSu region. During the 1950's the petroleum industry began to develop in Alaska. Then came the discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay and the construction of the pipeline, establishing oil as a dominant economic force within Alaska and the Anchorage-MatSu region.

The primary catalyst of nonagricultural employment growth in the 1970's was the construction of the pipeline. Employment between 1974 and 1977 increased by more than 25 percent. In 1978, employment experienced a slight absolute decline. Slight, but renewed employment growth occurred in 1979 and 1980. After three years of the post-pipeline doldrums, it now appears that the sun has risen. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to grow over eight percent in the next two years.

MINING

Mining employment in the Anchorage-MatSu region is comprised of firms connected with oil exploration and development who are headquartered in Anchorage. Their employees are the clerical and professional support staff of the field operations that are located throughout the state. Employment from the mining industry is relatively small, comprising only 3.2 percent of nonagricultural employment. Large changes in the industry will have a relatively small impact upon total employment. Though mining employment is a small share of total employment, it has almost doubled since 1974, reflecting the growing presence of oil companies. Demand upon the local labor market is for office staff, in particular, clerical skills. Positions opening for the more professional staff will probably be filled by people outside Alaska. Continued mining activity around the state assures employment growth in this industry. Activity will be headquartered in Anchorage, though the work itself will be done elsewhere in the state. The extraction of oil and gas and the resulting infusion of money into the economy, not employment in the mining sector, will have the most significant impact on the overall economy and employment picture. Oil has become a main driving force of the economy in the 1970's and will continue into the 1980's.

CONSTRUCTION

Growth in construction employment from 1974 through 1980 primarily resulted from the building of the oil pipeline. There was also a secondary construction boom during the final years of pipeline construction. From 1974 to the completion of the pipeline, construction employment grew over 28 percent (1,700 jobs). Construction employment statewide increased by nearly 30,000 jobs or nearly a fourfold increase. After the completion of the pipeline in 1977, construction activity in Anchorage remained strong with a large number of major local projects underway. Residential construction was at an all-time high. With the conclusion of the secondary construction wave, employment in this industry crashed to levels below that of prepipeline startup. From 1974 to 1977, employment grew by 1,700 jobs and from 1977 to 1980 2,200 jobs were lost. In 1980, construction represented 7.1 percent of total nonagricultural employment compared to 8.4 and 10.0 percent in 1970 and 1974, respectively.

Short-term opportunities for employment in the construction industry should significantly increase over 1979-80 levels because of increased activity in major commercial and residential construction projects. However, project-to-project uncertainty and high seasonality will contribute to fluctuating levels of employment. Employment from peak summer season to the low of the winter season can fluctuate as much as 4,000 to 5,000 jobs. Anticipation of major projects, such as the gas pipeline, can cause large increases in the work force by in-migration, without a corresponding increase in the number of jobs because projects remain in the planning phase.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in the Anchorage-MatSu area is composed of three major sectors: food processing, building products fabrication, and printing and publishing. Food processing is comprised of the seafood processing industry and other food processing industries such as bakeries, dairy goods and feeds. The seafood processing industry in recent years has been a growing sector in Anchorage as a result of large salmon harvests and the shift from canned to fresh frozen fish. Premium value of the fish, air transportation and refrigerated trucks allow the fish to be transported to Anchorage for processing. Continuous growth in this sector will depend upon four factors: one, the market forces that interact to determine the price of the fish; two, utilization of a wider range of fish species, three, new technologies in processing; and four, the development of Alaska's seafood market.

Growth in the building fabrication sector is directly tied to demand for the products from the construction industry. Printing and publishing employment growth depends on increases in area population. Growth in employment in general, for the manufacturing industry will be moderate, maintaining its percentage share (2.2 percent) of total nonagricultural employment.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

Anchorage is the transportation and communication center of the state. The Port of Anchorage, the International Airport, Merrill Field and the headquarters of the Alaska Railroad, along with many shipping and warehousing firms, make Anchorage the transportation center of Alaska. Alascom and other communications-related facilities are headquartered in Anchorage, giving Anchorage status as the hub of communications in the state.

Since 1974, these industrial sectors have shown steady growth. Over 1,200 new jobs were created in 1975 (a 30 percent increase). From 1975 through 1980 growth was slight, with an annual average growth rate of 1.3 percent. Seasonality in this this sector is particularly affected by the transportation subsector which is the the most volatile of the areas. Utilities exerts the most stable influence upon industry employment.

Overall growth for this sector is expected to be positive while maintaining ten percent of the area's total employment. Employment growth in transportation will fluctuate with statewide events. Communications employment should remain stable or may even decrease in the short run as a result of Alascom's decision to move most administrative functions to Portland.

TRADE

Retail and wholesale trade accounted for over 21 percent of Anchorage's total employment in 1980 (17,000 jobs). Trade is the second largest employer in the Anchorage-MatSu area, surpassed only by government. Employment in this industry, particularly retail trade, responded directly and dramatically to pipeline construction and resulting population growth. In 1978 through 1980, employment levels grew minimally, reflecting the post-pipeline blues.

Trade is a relatively stable industry with only modest seasonality for the summer tourist season and again for the Christmas season. Given forecasts for the economic and population expansion, the outlook in trade is bright, but not as dramatic as during the pipeline days.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

This industry grew dramatically from 1974 up to July of 1978, (increasing by 50 percent) when the peak was reached. Employment in this industry declined in 1979 with the real estate sector being particularly hard hit, reflecting the generally sluggish post-pipeline economy. Now that the economic slump appears to be over and the economy has awakened from its hibernation, growth is assured in these industries. Short-term weaknesses in real estate will be due to high interest rates and the unpredictability of state funding for subsidized mortgage rates. The finance and insurance subsector in Anchorage represents the base of such operations statewide and is expected to respond not only to the local economy but also to the overall statewide picture.

SERVICES

Employment in this industry grew by the largest absolute amount from 1974 through 1980, with 6,200 more people being employed. This growth represented 34 percent of the total increase in total Anchorage employment for that period. In 1980, 21.4 percent of total employment was service related, as compared to 15.3 and 17.4 in 1970 and 1974, respectively. The cause of this dramatic shift is a result of two factors. First, both people and businesses have increased utilization of the older established services and are requiring new and specialized services. Secondly, many services previously imported from the Lower 48 (primarily Seattle) are now being supplied in Anchorage.

Anchorage has grown to the point where a diversity of businesses and services can now be supported in Anchorage and exported to locations across the state. Growth in this industry will be directly tied to future population increases in the Anchorage area and population growth and economic development throughout the state.

GOVERNMENT

Government employed over 28 percent of total nonagricultural employment in 1980, a drop from 32 percent in 1974. This represents the most dramatic change in employment of any sector in Anchorage. This can be attributed to the stabilizing level of federal government employment within a rapidly growing civilian work force. Employment in state and local government has, however, grown steadily.

State government has grown 42 percent and local government employment has grown over 27 percent since 1974. As a result of stablized federal employment, and increasing state and local employment, state and local government now comprise over 55 percent of total government employment, as compared to less than 50 percent in 1974. State and local government employment in Anchorage has approximately the same distribution of government employment as the nation as a whole, whereas, federal government employment in Anchorage is four times that of the United States. In the future, federal civilian employment will experience some absolute declines, thus its percentage share of total government employment will continue to decrease but will still remain far above the national distribution of government. In the short-run, increases in state and local government sectors will offset a decline in federal government. During periods of rapid growth, one would expect government employment to grow more slowly relative to other industries. Thus, its percentage share of total nonagricultural employment will continue to decline.

FAIRBANKS/INTERIOR IN PERSPECTIVE

by Neal Fried and Greg Huff

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

The Fairbanks-Interior region is bound by the Brooks Range to the north, the Canadian border to the east, the Alaska Range to the south and to the west, the western reaches of the Koyukuk river drainage. A more detailed set of boundaries can be drawn using census area boundaries. The Fairbanks-Interior region encompasses three census areas; the largest in terms of acreage, is the Yukon-Koyukuk census area. The largest in terms of population, is the Fairbanks North Star Borough census area and the Southeast Fairbanks census area. It should be noted that the boundaries of the Yukon-Koyukuk and Southeast areas have been altered from the 1970 census thus the boundaries of the 1980 census and the boundaries of the 1970 census will not coincide.

The largest community centers in the area are: Fairbanks North Star Borough, Fort Yukon, Cleary, Delta Junction, McGrath, Anderson, Galena, Nenana, Nulato and Tanana. Fairbanks, the economic center of the region, supplies goods and services to these communities and other communities throughout the Interior. Also Fairbanks serves as the supply and transportation hub for oil related activities on the North Slope, as well as other mineral exploration.

The principal geographic features include the Yukon River or "Kwikpak" (ancient name of the Yukon River meaning mighty river) and tributaries; Tanana, Porcupine and Koyukuk Rivers. The mighty rivers provide the lower Yukon and Bering Sea with rich fisheries. Farming is limited to the Tanana Valley from Fairbanks southeastward. The site of a state subsidized farming program, known as the Delta Barley project is located in Delta Junction.

The region's economy is influenced by drastic seasonal weather patterns. With the onset of winter, tne economy goes into hibernation, resulting in large decreases in employment, hence increases in unemployment.

POPULATION

The Yukon River and its tributaries provided travel and food for the Athabascan Indians who inhabitated the area in centuries passed. Riches of gold and fur motivated the first white man to venture into the region. Later, Fairbanks developed as a supply center for such gold mining communties as, Cleary, Ester, Livengood, and Fox. Population influxes after the mining era were caused by construction of the Alaska Railroad from Seward to Fairbanks. This further established Fairbanks as the region's supply distribution center. Population, particularly in the Fairbanks North Star Borough is extremely volatile, fluctuating with the onset and completion of major construction projects. Construction of the Alaska Highway (Alcan), military projects, and the TransAlaska Pipeline resulted in population influxes.

Since the 1970 census, population in the Interior has grown from 57,016 to 67,626 people, an increase of 18.6 percent which is far below the statewide increase of 32.3 percent. Nearly 17 percent of Alaska's population inhabits the Interior Region and 80 percent of these people reside in the Fairbanks North Star Borough. During the construction of the Trans-Alaska pipleline, population in the Fairbanks census area grew rapidly. In 1974 and 1975, population skyrocketed. After the peak of construction, population decreased. This roller-coaster ride settled with a net increase of 8,119 persons, from a population of 45,864 in 1970 to 53,983 in 1980.

The ethnic composition of the region's population has changed from 1970. In 1970, 89 percent of total population in the Fairbanks North Star Borough area was white, compared to 85.4 percent in 1980. Significant increases appeared in the number of American Indians, Eskimo and Aleuts (from 4.6 percent of the total to 6.5 percent). The number of Asians and Pacific Islanders increased more than a percentage point. The number of blacks declined slightly from 5.6 percent of total population to 5.5 percent. In the Yukon-Koyukuk census area, the most significant change appeared in the native population. In 1970, natives represented 45 percent of total population, compared to the 1980 level of over 55 percent. The white population declined from 51.5 percent to 41 percent.

LABOR FORCE

Fairbanks' labor force has, during the short term of seven years, swung wildly. Beginning in 1974, the labor force more than doubled in the next three years, then quickly fell after peaking in 1976. Cause for the wide swings of the labor force pendulum was construction of the oil pipeline. Fairbanks was the center of operations during the construction phase of the project and employment grew abruptly, temporarily creating virtually unlimited employment opportunities. Upon completion of the project, there was a massive exodus of the Fairbanks labor market.

In 1975, the unemployment rate dipped to 4.8 percent, the lowest rate for the decade. The rate began to climb again in 1976, and by 1977, when much of the project had been completed and most of the construction workforce had been laid off, the rate skyrocketed to 13 percent. The rate climbed even higher, as the first layoffs rippled through the economy, causing secondary layoffs in the support sectors. During 1978, the unemployment rate reached an all-time high of 17.6 percent. The number of people looking for jobs outweighed the number of available jobs. Pessimism and gloom prevailed throughout much of the community. The job market was tight, there was little fluidity in the labor market. Individuals who collected unemployment insurance benefits exhausted and were unable to find work. The labor market began to stabilize in 1979, although unemployment remained high. Many left the Fairbanks labor market to seek employment elsewhere, making the competition for the few available jobs less fierce. 1980 was virtually a repeat of 1979 with subtle changes. There was more movement within the Fairbanks labor market as activity on the North Slope picked up and people who were already employed were more inclined to search for a different job.

The labor force is expected to move into a different phase during the next two years. Employment growth is expected to occur due to an increase in North Slope activity, and other construction projects. Any work on the NorthWest Pipeline project would also stimulate employment growth during the next two years.

Despite predicted growth in employment, a labor market imbalance will continue in 1981, with more people seeking work than there are jobs available. This could be compounded by an influx of job seekers in anticipation of the gasline.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

Over the past seven years, employment trends in Fairbanks have gone through three distinct periods: rapid ascent, almost equally rapid descent, and a period of leveling off and stabilization. Construction and subsequent completion of the oil pipeline was responsible for most of these changes.

Rapid growth in nonagricultual employment took place in 1974 and climbed to a peak of 30,000 workers in 1975. This means 10,000 jobs were added in one year, which represented more than half of what total nonagricultural employment was the previous year. This was a short lived effect because employment during the next years dropped by almost 3,000 and continued to do so through 1979. Nonagricultural employment actually plunged 10 percent annually from 1976 through 1979. By 1978, nonagricultural employment began to stabilize at 21,000 workers and has remained at similiar levels through 1980.

Radical swings in employment during the pipeline years were not altogether unexpected and could hardly have been different considering the size of the project, relative to the size of the Fairbanks economy. Despite the fact that Fairbanks had experienced similiar projects which temporarily swelled employment in the past, such as the construction of the military bases, installation of the DEW line and of course, the gold experience, sheer magnitude of pipeline impact caught people off guard.

Between 1974 and 1980, the annual rate of nonagricultural employment was slightly above one percent, compared to the state's growth rate of 4.6 percent. Upon completion of the TransAlaska pipeline, employment remained above the prepipeline level because the economic infrastructure had expanded. Some permanent employment was created by the project as Fairbanks continued to support the North Slope as the transportation hub.

During the previous decade (1960-1970) the annual employment growth rate had been approximately 5 percent, even during years before it was decided the North Slope would be developed. The economy was expanding as a result of growth in the military and government. Looking at nonagricultural employment figures alone, it does not appear that the impact of the pipeline was very impressive in a permanent sense. None of the major North Slope oil or service companies have their headquarters located in Fairbanks and, therefore, it appears in a cosmetic sense that the oil pipeline's presence is not that important. However, nonagricultural employment figures do not give a complete picture. These numbers only account for an individual's place of work, not place of residence. In other words, it does not reflect those individuals who live in Fairbanks, but who work on the North Slope or anywhere else along the oil line outside of Fairbanks. No statistics exist for the number of Fairbanks residents who work on the North Slope. The number is surely significant considering that many of those going to work on the North Slope are dispatched out of union halls in Fairbanks, along with the fact that a number of Fairbanks construction contractors perform work on the Slope.

Because employment has remained at approximately the same levels during the past two years, some may interpret this as stagnation. Considering what the economy has been recovering from, it would be better described as a period of readjustment. Employment in Fairbanks is expected to show some modest gains over the next few years. Stimulation will come from a variety of sources. Increased levels of public construction will result from record allocation of capital project funding during the 1980 Legislative session. North Slope activity will increase rapidly during the next two years. Northwest Gasline Company also plans to boost its staff. Uncertainty of the status of the gasline results in cautious business. People do not want to be caught off guard as they were with the false start up of the Trans-Alaska pipeline in 1969 and 1970. If something more concrete were to occur with this project, such as complete agreement on a financial package, then the impact could be felt within the next two years. Even without this project, increased public construction, North Slope activity, and some accompanying private construction should push Fairbanks into a new period.

MINING

When the last dredge closed down in 1963, the mining industry went into a steep decline and became one of Fairbanks' smallest industries. For a number of years, mining was limited to gravel production, and some exploration and service support to a limited number of small gold mining operations elsewhere in the Interior. With the advent of the TransAlaska pipeline, mining employment grew for a short time, due to an increase in mining gravel needed for the project. Upon completion, of the pipeline this employment largely dissappeared. In 1978, this industry began to make some inroads again in the Interior because of increases in the price of gold. Idle construction equipment faced many contractors. Employment increases resulted from these contractors-turned-miners. There was 19 percent increase in mining employment from 1979 to 1980. A number of large mining firms have also opened up operations in the Interior. For example, Livengood Joint Ventures now operates in Livengood employing approximately 70 workers. Declining gold prices over the past year, could have some dampening affect on the gold mining operations. Because the construction industry appears to be rebounding somewhat, some former construction contractors who mined will now return to their original trade. Only time and future gold prices will determine the full impact.

Coal mining may receive a boost if contracts are signed between Korea and the Usibelli coal mine in Healy. This will not boost mining employment in Fairbanks but would in the Interior region. Mining exploration may increase as a result of the d-2 land settlement but no major development is expected to affect this industry in Fairbanks during the next two years.

CONSTRUCTION

There were times during the past seven years when Fairbanks could have been referred to as a construction camp. Construction employment more than doubled in 1974 and then repeated this feat again in 1975, when it reached its peak of 7,400 workers. Construction's share of total employment went from 16 percent in 1974 to 24 percent in 1975. Most of this was the result of the TransAlaska pipeline. Since 1975, construction employment has declined each year; declining as rapidly as it had grown during some years. The largest decline occurred in 1978 despite the fact that the oil pipeline had been essentially completed for almost a year. Many individuals and businesses were building homes and expanding business with money earned from the project. In 1978, when the free flowing pipeline dollars began to dissappear, construction employment dropped by 50 percent, then gradually declined each year thereafter.

Today, construction employment is approximately seven percent of total nonagricultural employment. During the past three years most construction work resulted from public sector projects. Some private sector exceptions were the construction of the First National Bank Center, Fred Meyers department store and Pump Station 7. During the next two years construction is expected to resume growth.

Public construction will continue to be in the forefront as several projects begin. Last year's record state capital budget will be responsible for much of this growth. A large number of these planned projects will begin during the upcoming season. The City of Fairbanks will be busy with such multi-million dollar projects as the $3.5 million reconstruction of 1st Avenue-Lathrop Road project and a $2 million water loop, in addition to a number of other sizable undertakings. The North Star Borough also expects to have several projects underway. Bonds worth $50 million, were approved by voters to build four new schools in the borough. Highway construction is also expected to come in above last year's level, and the Corps of Engineers expects to spend $8 million more in Fairbanks in fiscal year 1981 than was spent in 1980.

It is difficult to assess the impact private construction projects will have on construction employment. In addition to the possible construction of a $10 million business park, a number of smaller projects are planned. Residential construction, which has been sluggish over the past three years is expected to grow substantially over 1980 level.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing employment constitutes 3.5 percent of Fairbanks' nonagricultural employment compared to 7.9 percent for the state. Manufacturing is often thought of as the engine of an economy and is the largest employer nationwide, employing 24 percent of nonagricultural workers.

Goods manufactured for export are limited in Fairbanks. Manufactured items produced in Fairbanks range from fur, clothing, newspapers and baked goods to refined oil and lumber; produced from one person operations to operations of more than 100 employees. Goods produced for both the local and export market are steel tanks and steel fabrication, and much of these are headed for the North Slope. Locally finished wood products are used locally. One of the latest additions to the Fairbanks manufacturing industry is the North Pole Refinery which produces heating oil and jet fuel. Much of its product is headed for the export market. In 1979, the refinery began supplying international cargo flights (JAL and Korean Airlines, Air France and China Airlines are also now being supplied). The refined oil is considered an export good because it is locally produced and sold to customers who use the product outside of the local market. Fuel used for flights headed to the bush is also considered export fuel. Jet fuel is supplied to the military which "exports" defense to the entire country. Manufacturing employment may increase modestly during the next two years due to the expansion of already existing manufacturers, but no major increases are anticipated.

TRANSPORTATION

Fairbanks is the transportation center for the Interior region and much of the northern portion of the state. Because of this, Fairbanks has a disproportionately large share of transportation employment. Percentage-wise, Fairbanks has twice as much transportation employment as the rest of the nation.

Transportation employment experienced great surges with the construction of the pipeline as Fairbanks provided logistical support to the entire pipeline corridor. All modes of transportation available in Fairbanks were affected; air, rail and road. Similiar to construction employment, it peaked in 1975 and then underwent a period of decline which did not end until 1979. Employment in the industry did not decline as precipitously as did construction employment, however, because of the need to continue to support the North Slope operations. Despite the required support operations a number of trucking outfits closed down or moved to more lucrative markets. In 1979, the transportation industry did receive a shot in the arm when international flights began to land in Fairbanks to refuel and change crews.

Small employment gains are expected in the transportation industry during the next two years. Increased North Slope activity, increased local construction to which the trucking sector is complimentary, possibly an increase in international flights, along with the fact that many of the economy's industries are expected to improve, should contribute to increased transportation employment.

Public utilities and communication sectors depend directly on increases in population, and, as soon as this occurs, this sector will expand to accommodate the increase in demand for these services.

TRADE

Trade, like many of the economy's support industries, responded rapidly to the increase in pipeline activity. Over the past seven years, the number of major shopping centers in Fairbanks more than doubled. There are now five major shopping centers. The number of eating and drinking establishments, also grew, nearly doubling the number of people employed in this sector. Like most industries, employment in trade peaked in 1975 and 1976 at 4,700 workers and began to decline to the present level of 3,850 workers where it stabilized at this level during the past two years.

A number of firms curtailed operations and some closed down because they had overextended and unable to maintain employment levels with the postpipline slowdown. Expansion of employment in trade is expected in the next two years. Sales statistics, which showed declines for most of the past two years, began to accelerate during the last quarter and are expected to make a bigger comeback in 1981. Although an increase in consumer demand should cause an addition of personnel to already existing outlets, no significant growth is anticipated for new emerging firms.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

This industry was the slowest to respond to the boom in Fairbanks in the mid 1970's. Likewise, it was the last to feel the pinch during the slowdown. The Fairbanks economy was stimulated as business bank accounts swelled. Land and residential home sales skyrocketed. Employment peaked in 1978, then a steady decline ensued as savings were drawn out more rapidly than they were replenished. The real estate market nearly halted. Some banks consolidated with their offices in Anchorage and moved their administrative and data processing personnel southward. Despite these declines, employment in this industry during 1980 was 18 percent above the 1974 level. Residential construction and real estate sales are expected to improve this year resulting in minor employment increases over the next two years.

SERVICES

The largest private sector industry in Fairbanks is services. Diverse activities include legal, social, business, art, computer, health-profit and non profit services. The industry has been growing rapidly nationwide as the economy becomes more service oriented and Fairbanks has been no exception to this trend. Service employment has grown approximately 20 percent in seven years as its share of total employment increased 12 percent to 19 percent.

Despite overall growth, employment declined through the postpipeline period and continued to decline in 1980. It may only stabilize during the next year, then begin to reassert itself in coming years. The social services sector over the next year may very well experience more losses because of cuts in CETA programs which provide employment opportunities. The tourist industry, which draws heavily from the service industry is projected to increase statewide, and some of this increase should be felt in the Interior region. Growth in tourism and the other service sectors should even contribute to overall growth in service employment.

GOVERNMENT

Government is Fairbanks' largest industry, employing approximately 37 percent of the nonagricultural workers. Over the past seven years, government employment has increased it share of total employment by two percentage points. However, over the decade, it actually shrunk from 44 percent in 1970. Government employment has grown by 13 percent since 1974, which is less rapid than some industries, but more rapid than the economy as a whole. This is true because government employment continued to grow through most of the post-pipeline years when other industries were experiencing employment losses. As a result government acted as a stabilizing force in the economy during its downturn. It provided a safety net in a sense, not allowing the level of employment to fall much below its present level.

Federal government is the second largest of government's three sectors in Fairbanks. Over the past seven years, the federal sector has experienced a steady decline. Military presence has been falling over the decade. The state has been replacing some of the services the federal government has provided in the past. A small decline is likely during the next two years due to the federal hiring freeze and cutbacks. The addition of personnel at Eielson Air Force Base will likely prevent any large decreases.

Unlike the state as a whole, where state government is the smallest sector, in Fairbanks, it is the largest. This is due to the presence of the University of Alaska(including the community college) which is responsible for 61 percent of state government employment in Fairbanks. Over the past six years, state government employment in Fairbanks has grown steadily at an annual rate of 1.6 percent. This growth is expected to continue as University enrollment increases and other state agencies receive additional funding. Local government has grown the most rapid over the past six years, at an annual rate of seven percent. This has been both, a statewide and national trend as population grew and a larger variety of local services were demanded. More recently, budget tightening has been restraining the trend. With tax relief in sight, and the possible increase in revenue sharing from the state, local government in Fairbanks may again experience some employment increases.

GULF COAST IN PERSPECTIVE

by Neal Fried

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

The Gulf Coast region is not one contiguous area, but consists of three distinct areas: the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the Kodiak Island Borough, and an area east of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, going as far north as Paxson, dipping down south through Mentasta Lake and Nabesna to the Canadian border. This third area is not an organized borough like the other two areas. Its southern border is the Gulf of Alaska. This region includes five census divisions: Kenai-Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Seward, Valdez-Chitina-Whittier, and Cordova-McCarthy. More than 90 percent of Gulf Coast's population is found in coastal communities, with the balance located along the Richardson Highway and the Tok Cutoff.

POPULATION

Over the past decade, the Gulf Coast region's population has been one of the most rapidly growing areas in the state. Its annual growth rate has been 3.5 percent compared to the state's overall growth rate of 2.8 percent. Most of the growth is directly a result of increased economic activity in the region's major industries. Activity includes expansion of already existing petroleum and chemical refining facilities, construction of the oil pipeline, expansion of the fishing industry, growth in state and local government and increased tourism.

Population growth is illustrated by the fact that two of the region's census areas (as defined in 1980), the Kenai Peninsula Borough and Valdez-Cordova, are among the three most rapidly growing census areas in the state. There are seven communities in the Gulf Coast with populations greater than 1,000 persons, and three of these communities are among Alaska's five most rapidly growing cities of this size. Homer, Soldotna and Valdez have grown by 104 percent, 93 percent and 216 percent, respectively, over the past decade. Though most of Gulf Coast has experienced rapid population growth, some areas have not grown quite as rapidly. The Kodiak Island Borough's population, for example, has grown only 5 percent since 1970. One reason for Kodiak's slow population growth is the loss of Navy personnel in the 1970's. This loss of naval personnel was large enough to offset much of the expansion of its largest industry, fishing, which has expanded significantly over the decade, along with other industries such as logging, and state and local government. Also, Kodiak did not receive much stimulation from the construction of the pipeline, as did many Gulf Coast areas. Other communities in the Gulf Coast did not keep up with the population growth of the region. They are, for the most part, small communities whose economies lack much infrastructure, and in most cases were scarcely affected by the construction of the TransAlaska Pipeline.

The ethnic breakdown of the Gulf Coast has changed since the 1970 census. Preliminary 1980 census data indicate the number of Asians and Pacific Islanders has grown proportionately more rapid than did any other ethnic group. Asians and Pacific Islanders constitute 2.7 percent of the population.

During the 1970 census, there was no special category for this group, instead, they were included in the "Other Races" category, which included all ethnic groups other than Black, Alaska Native, and White. This group, which included other smaller groups besides Asians and Pacific Islanders, was 1.6 percent of the population during 1970. Native population declined to 10.7 percent of total population, which is 2 percentage points below 1970. In-migration of a non native population during the decade resulted in this decrease of native population as a percentage of total population. The black population, which is small in the Gulf Coast, fell from 0.9 percent in 1970 to 0.4 in 1980. The white population share of the region's total population was 85 percent, which is approximately the same as it was in 1970.

LABOR FORCE

The Gulf Coast labor force has grown by approximately 16 percent over the past five years compared to ten percent in Anchorage and 21 percent statewide. However, this doesn't paint a completely clear picture, because in 1975 Gulf Coast's labor force, like many other areas of the state, had already swelled as a result of pipeline construction. The construction of the Union Collier plant in Kenai added to this employment boom. The size of the labor force peaked in 1976 at 24,000, then began to decline, hitting a low in 1978. In 1979, the labor force began to grow again, but only moderately. If there hadn't been this tremendous growth in pipeline construction which impacted the Valdez census division and to an extent in Kenai-Cook Inlet, growth in the region would have been steadier; but would not have reached the present level because of the spin-off of permanent jobs created by these projects.

The unemployment picture followed these same patterns by dipping to record low rates in 1975 and 1976, and then beginning to rise to a record high of 13 percent in 1978. Other communities subject to the pipeline experienced similiar patterns of unemployment. In areas such as Kodiak and Cordova, where little impact occurred, there was far less fluctuation in the labor force and unemployment rates. During the past two years, the Gulf Coast labor force has been less than dynamic. Unemployment rates have remained high and no dramatic change is expected over the next year. The Gulf Coast economy depends on the extremely seasonal industries of fishing, logging, construction and tourism. Employment can fluctuate as much as 30 percent in one year.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

Since 1974, nonagricultural employment growth has been rapid in the Gulf Coast. Though large employment declines ensued upon completion of the TransAlaska pipeline, the level of nonagricultural employment has surged; now 54 percent above the 1974 level. This occurred for two reasons. First, much of the region's infrastructure expanded as workers' income was injected into the communities, and secondly, permanent jobs, such as those connected with the maintenance and operations of the oil terminal in Valdez were created. This is only a partial explanation of growth which took place during this period. Prior to 1974, there had been an underlying annual growth rate of 6.5 percent caused by the expansion of construction, manufacturing (fishing, logging and refining), government and tourism in the Gulf Coast. There was an accompanying growth in many of the region's secondary industries. This underlying growth continued in many of the region's communities through the pipeline and post-pipeline construction period, but was overshadowed by the build-up and subsequent employment decline. Only during the past two years did nonagricultural employment begin to stabilize. Very small declines were recorded in 1980, but a very moderate amount of growth is projected to resume in the Gulf Coast area the next two years.

MINING

Mining in the Gulf Coast is located almost entirely on the Kenai Peninsula and is limited to oil and gas extraction and exploration. Employment, for the most part, involves operations to extract oil and gas. The support and administrative staff in the mining industry are located in Anchorage. Mining is the single, most important basic industry for the Kenai region, and therefore, ranks among one of the more important employers in the entire Gulf Coast.

The average employment level since 1974 in this industry has been approximately 840 workers, with years of heavy exploration in Cook Inlet and other oil field activity yielding more employment than years during which the more routine oil field maintenance activity occurred. The volume of oil and gas in these fields is declining and current employment levels will depend upon future discoveries. Employment in mining is not expected to undergo any major change during the next two years. Exploration activity and some maintenance work of already existing facilities will increase, but this may only be enough to offset the drop in present employment resulting from declines in the volume of oil and gas. The long term picture depends upon success in the discovery of new sources of oil and gas in the region.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction, the most volatile industry in Alaska and the Gulf Coast, has expanded and contracted over the past seven years. To compare the 1974 level of employment to the 1980 level would paint a dismal picture. A comparision of peak year employment during 1976 (6,770) to the 1980 level (760 workers) would also spell disaster. Given the nature of the industry and the project which affected the industry, these sorts of comparisions are misleading.

Construction of the oil pipeline and the pipeline terminus in Valdez was the single major cause for this rapid expansion. Decline would have come earlier, but Union Oil's Collier ammonia-urea plant in Kenai required a very large construction work force. During this same period, record levels of residential and building construction to accommodate this rapid growth took place, providing additional stimulus to this sector.

During the next two years, construction is expected to once again undergo some modest employment gains. No one project is expected to be responsible for increased construction employment in Gulf Coast; instead, there will be a collection of projects in the different geographic areas. Funds for the projects will come from various public and private sources, but Alaska's oil wealth will be responsible for much of the overall increase in construction employment.

Highway construction is expected to generate significantly higher employment levels in 1981 in both the Kenai and Valdez regions. Port and harbor facilities will be expanded in Homer, Cordova, Valdez, Kodiak and possibly other communities during the next two years. Other multimillion dollar projects are expected to get underway during the next two years. Construction of a major grain facility in Seward is planned for the latter part of this construction season while Valdez will begin building a civic auditorium this year. Alyeska Pipeline Company plans major renovation and expansion of the terminus facilities this construction season and hatcheries are being planned in at least three separate locations of the region. Hydro-electric projects are planned to begin during the next two years, on Bradly Lake in Homer and Terror Lake in Kodiak. Residential construction in most Gulf Coast communities has been declining during the past two years. No rapid expansion, similar to that which is happening in some of the state's larger communities is expected. Slight overall growth is expected in the region.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is Gulf Coast's largest basic industry, with activity located in all of the region's different geographic areas. Manufacturing employment is divided into four major sectors: seafood processing, refining and manufacturing of petroleum and chemical products, logging and wood products, and the balance of manufacturing which can be defined more as a secondary industry that includes printing, publishing, baking and manufacturing of building materials and miscellaneous items.

Manufacturing is responsible for approximately 23 percent of all nonagricultural employment in the Gulf Coast, compared to 7.9 percent statewide. The region constitutes 40 percent of Alaska's manufacturing employment and is the state's largest exporter of finished products.

Seafood processing employment accounts for 75 percent of Gulf Coast manufacturing employment, and since 1974, it has grown by 47 percent. While the volume of fish harvested does fluctuate widely year to year, the overall employment level has increased. This is because a wider variety of fish are being exploited, the catch level has been improving in general, and an increasing volume of fish are being flown into processors on the Gulf Coast from Bristol Bay where the volume cannot all be handled locally. Sheer volume and changing technologies such as fresh and frozen processing, enable Gulf Coast processors to handle the larger quantities. This year's shellfish catch in the region has been poor and the salmon season is expected to be lower than it was last year. Some areas, such as Cook Inlet are expecting better than average runs, while the Kodiak salmon fishery is expected to suffer from poorer catches. Another good season is expected in Bristol Bay which should offset some of the possible slack for local fish processors. It is difficult to predict what will happen a year from now, but generally improved management practices, knowledge and fish enhancement and fish processing employment is expected to hold its own and perhaps even grow moderately in the near future. Some Gulf Coast processors are experimenting with new bottomfish species, and while its future is considered bright, it will be a number of years before the harvest of this species has any large impact on manufacturing employment.

The refining and manufacturing of petroleum and chemical products has been another major contributor to growth in this industry. Presently, this industry is located entirely within the Kenai-Cook Inlet division. Since 1974, this sector's employment has more than doubled and now has 480 workers. Growth has come almost entirely from expansion of already existing facilities. The largest expansion took place in 1977, when Union Oil doubled the capacity of its ammonia-urea plant. The most recent addition was Tesoro's expansion in an effort to increase output and diversify their products. The industry's growth potential depends upon discovery of oil and gas in Cook Inlet and it's more immediate future depends upon additional supplies of crude oil from the North Slope. If they do receive more North Slope oil, some of the refineries plan to undergo expansion, which could boost this sector of manufacturing employment slightly during the next two years. Other plans, such as the Pacific Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) plant in Kenai and the Alaska Oil Refinery in Valdez would push this employment to new levels, if built. This will have no effect on manufacturing employment during the time frame discussed here.

The lumber producing sector of Gulf Coast manufacturing employment is the second largest in the state behind Southeast Alaska and it has been on the uptrend since 1974. This year, employment experienced some retrenchment because of the softening of the market and lack of available wood. This could turn around somewhat later in the year if more wood is made available. An increase over the peak year of 1980 is unlikely this year. The balance of manufacturing employment, support sector oriented, has grown with the rest of the economy and will continue to grow as the region's basic industries expand.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES

The transportation industry receives its stimulus from virtually all of the other industries. All modes of transportation are important in the Gulf Coast; road, train, water, air and pipelines. Some of the communities are accessible only by a combination of these transportation modes , while others are able to use all modes. The entire industry has grown by 109 percent since 1974, making it one of the fastest growing industries in the region. As the region's economy expanded, a demand for the entire array of this industry's services grew rapidly. Its total share of nonagricultural employment grew from seven percent to ten percent in six years. The single largest addition came with the completion of the oil pipeline and the terminus. Permanent employment resulting from this project is almost entirely classified under transportation. This industry will continue to expand as the economy grows. Expansion of airports and port facilities will provide specific stimulus, in addition to the completion of the Salmon Gulch hydro-electric project in Valdez which is currently underway.

TRADE

Trade employment responded quickly to growth which occurred in the economy. Over the past seven years, the industry grew by 62 percent. During the last year, there was a small decline because of the overall slow down in the region's economy, and the fact that some businesses which expanded during the era of rapid growth, are now readjusting. Growth in this industry will resume as soon as basic industries in the economy move into a growth stance again.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

This industry is the smallest in both the state and Gulf Coast region with approximately three percent of the region's non-agricultual employment. Growth has been stable and upwards since the 1974 and 1975 period and has continued to grow through 1980. Future growth is favorable.

SERVICES

Services is one industry which has received widespread attention because of the phenomenal growth experienced in the state and the nation over the past decade. Gulf Coast has been no exception, with service employment growing 84 percent in the past seven years, 11 percent on an annual basis. Its employment share has grown from 12 percent in 1974 to 15 percent in 1980. This happened because rising incomes have created demand for new services in addition to the expansion of old services. A more local reason for Gulf Coast's growth is due to population growth in the region elsewhere in the state, and Anchorage, in particular.

During the past decade many Gulf Coast communities have grown large enough to demand specific services which smaller communities are unable to support. Anchorage's population growth has also added to this trend because of the increasing demands it places up on some Gulf Coast areas, particularly the Kenai Peninsula, for recreation. Tourism affects many industries, particularly the services industry. Services such as auto, recreation, lodging, and some personal services are heavily used by tourists. Tourism has grown rapidly in the region with some small lulls, due to slowdowns in Anchorage's economy, but the industry is expected to continue to grow along with the Anchorage economy.

GOVERNMENT

Government employment is the largest industry in the Gulf Coast, with 25 percent of total nonagricultural employment. This is less than the state's average of 32 percent. Government's snare of total employment has declined relative to total nonagricultural employment because it has not grown as rapidily as other industries.

Federal government employment is the smallest government sector in the region, in contrast to Anchorage and the rest of the state, where it ranks first and second, respectively. It has also grown the least of all the sectors, and is likely to decline during the next two year due to the federal hiring freeze.

State government has grown only slightly more rapid than federal government and far less rapid than the population. State government employment should increase by a limited extent in the next few years. Local government made the biggest employment gains, increasing by 51 percent, which is close to what total employment has experienced. As the Gulf Coast economy grew, local government responded by providing increased education and general services. Local government however, actually declined in 1980 as some local governments were undergoing some belt tightening.

SOUTHEAST IN PERSPECTIVE

by Scott Hannigan and Brit Harvey

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

Fifty-four thousand people are scattered among the spectacular mountains, fjords and rain forests of Southeastern Alaska. The Southeast region is a narrow strip of land 400 miles long that runs from Yakutat, near the eastern edge of the Gulf of Alaska, to Ketchikan, approximately 660 air miles north of Seattle. To the east lies the Canadian province of British Columbia and to the west, the Pacific Ocean.

POPULATION

The three census divisions of Juneau, Sitka and Ketchikan accounted for approximately 38 percent of the total area population and grew at a combined rate of 30 percent over 1970. Total Southeast population grew by 26 percent over the 1970 population of 42,565.

LABOR FORCE

Since 1974, nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Southeast increased by 23 percent from 22,100 to 27,200. Fully 70 percent of total 1980 nonagricultural employment in Southeast is concentrated in three major industries: government, 40 percent; manufacturing (forestry and seafood products), 17 percent; and trade, 14 percent.

The rate of unemployment in Southeast has fluctuated with employment changes of the very seasonal forestry and fisheries industries. Over the period 1976 to 1980, the number and rate of unemployed has varied from a low of 2,362 and 8.6 percent to a high of 2,801 and 10.4 percent. The stability of the large government sector moderates the extent and variation of unemployment compared to the experience in other areas of the state.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT

The economy in Southeast Alaska is heavily dependent on government employment. In 1980, 40 percent of all nonagricultural workers were employed by government. While government employment tempers the seasonal impact endemic to Alaska's labor force, it also renders the Southeast economy vulnerable to exogenous policy decisions. The current freeze on federal hiring by President Reagan has begun to decrease federal employment statewide, and may be expected to do the same in Southeast throughout 1981 and beyond. The still unresolved, 22 year long dispute over the location of Alaska's capital could drastically reduce Southeast Alaska's economic base. In the event that a move does finally occur, it could be years before the impact is realized by declining employment. Uncertainty surrounding this issue has retarded investment and development in Juneau, Southeast's largest city. Despite these policy issues, the short-term outlook is for expanded government employment, with state and local government employment expansion more than compensating for a decline in federal employment.

MANUFACTURING

Forest products, an historical mainstay of the Southeast Alaska economy, is unlikely to expand beyond its present level. In prior years Alaska's forest products industry has been closely tied to exports to Japan, where demand is currently depressed and long-term improvement not likely. The d-2 settlement guaranteed a 450 MMBF U.S. Forest Service harvest each year for ten years, a level deemed sufficient to maintain current employment. Expansion in employment is therefore likely to occur only through native corporation harvests. Whether large projected harvest levels by native corporations can be maintained over time depends upon available markets.

Another historically important Southeast Alaska industry, fisheries, appears to have a limited potential for expansion. Heavy harvesting of Forest Service lands may have some deleterious effects upon anadromous fish spawning waters, potentially hurting salmon harvests which is Southeast's most important fishery. Rapidly increasing fuel prices, entry limitations to fisheries such as hand trolling, and high prices of fish products in Japan (relative to other protein sources) all militate against much growth in fisheries employment. The much-studied development of a "bottomfish" fishery is unlikely to generate significant employment until the late 1980's.

MINING

Mining employment is an area of likely growth in the long run. Exploratory drilling in the Gulf of Alaska, off Yakutat, failed to produce oil or gas. Other mining developments still hold promise. The Greens Creek area on Admiralty Island and the Quartz Hill area in Misty Fjords were excluded from the developmentally restricture National Monument classification in the settlement of d-2. These areas are planned for major mining development by Noranda (a Canadian resources corporation) and U.S. Borax (a Los Angeles-based mining corporation), respectively. It will be a number of years before the employment potential is developed.

TOURISM

Another industry with expansion potential is tourism. While rising fuel prices are likely to increase the cost of traveling in Alaska, expense has not deterred an increasing number of people from visiting Southeast. In 1980, approximately 190,000 people, more than one-third of Alaska's pleasure visitors, came to Southeast. Nearly a quarter of a million pleasure visitors are expected to pass through Southeast in 1981. The state's promotional campaign is also expected to bring Alaska to the attention of vacationers. While tourism-related employment is likely to increase, it is another highly seasonal industry.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction employment in Southeast is expected to increase as state-funded projects reach the construction stage. Primary capital undertakings will be hydroelectric projects in Ketchikan and Sitka (current), and Petersburg Wrangell and Juneau (future).

In summary, Southeast Alaska employment may be expected to grow modestly in the next few years. Static situations in fishing and logging, and declining federal employment will be offset by growth of moderate proportions in state and local government, construction, tourism, and mining.

ALASKA ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981 (est.)	1982 (est.)
Total Nonag. Employment	166,406	171,802	179,015	186,722
Mining	5,773	6,399	7,155	8,013
Construction	10,092	11,226	13,004	13,205
Manufacturing	12,818	13,347	13,170	13,829
Trans/Comm/Utilities	16,704	16,945	17,580	17,885
Transportation	11,042	11,216	11,798	12,031
Communication	4,257	4,363	4,288	4,300
Utilities	1,405	1,366	1,494	1,554
Trade	29,388	30,406	31,846	33,634
Wholesale	5,511	5,893	6,165	6,552
Retail	23,877	24,513	25,681	27,085
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	8,035	8,098	8,744	9,399
Services	28,345	30,069	31,285	33,552
Civilian Government	54,532	54,849	55,705	56,717
Federal	17,915	17,771	17,812	17,901
State	14,977	15,176	15,884	16,202
Local	21,640	21,902	22,009	22,614

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981 (est.)	1982 (est.)
Total Nonag. Employment	77,568	78,688	82,746	86,050
Mining	1,984	2,481	2,647	2,805
Construction	5,735	5,584	6,632	6,867
Manufacturing	1,735	1,742	1,833	1,942
Trans/Comm/Utilities	7,998	7,920	8,285	8,492
Transportation	5,843	5,715	6,017	6,196
Communication	1,595	1,659	1,669	1,673
Utilities	561	546	599	623
Trade	17,142	16,635	17,476	18,348
Wholesale	4,012	3,972	4,160	4,347
Retail	13,130	12,663	13,316	14,001
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	4,894	5,151	5,378	5,780
Services	15,920	17,026	17,820	18,721
Civilian Government	22,160	22,149	22,675	23,095
Federal	9,758	9,678	9,675	9,625
State	4,746	4,992	5,242	5,428
Local	7,657	7,488	7,758	8,042

BALANCE OF STATE ALASKA ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981 (est.)	1982 (est.)
Total Nonag. Employment	88,838	93,114	96,269	100,572
Mining	3,789	3,918	4,508	5,208
Construction	4,357	5,642	6,372	6,338
Manufacturing	11,083	11,605	11,337	11,887
Trans/Comm/Utilities	8,706	9,025	9,295	9,393
Transportation	5,199	5,501	5,781	5,835
Communication	2,662	2,704	2,619	2,627
Utilities	844	820	895	931
Trade	12,246	13,771	14,370	15,289
Wholesale	1,499	1,921	2,005	2,205
Retail	10,747	11,850	12,365	13,084
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	3,141	2,947	3,366	3,619
Services	12,425	13,043	13,465	14,831
Civilian Government	32,372	32,700	33,030	33,622
Federal	8,157	8,099	8,137	8,276
State	10,231	10,124	10,642	10,774
Local	13,983	14,414	14,251	13,972

Source: Research and Analysis, Alaska Department of Labor: 1979, Statistical Quarterly Report; 1980, ES-202 Report and BLS 790 Report; 1981 and 1982, Estimates. Research & Analysis.

ANNUAL AVERAGE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
PER CENT CHANGE BY INDUSTRY

	Statewide Percent Change			Anchorage Percent Change		
	1979 to 1980	1980 to 1931	1981 to 1982	1979 to 1980	1980 to 1981	1981 to 1982
Total Nonag. Employment	3.2	4.2	4 .3	1.4	5.2	4.0
Mining	10.8	11.8	12.0	25.1	6.7	6.0
Construction	11.2	15.8	1.5	2.6	18.8	3.5
Manufacturing	4.1	-1.3	5.0	0.4	5.2	5.9
Trans/Comm/Utilities	1.4	3.7	1.7	-1.0	4.6	2.5
Transportation	1.6	5.2	2.0	-2.2	5.3	3.0
Communication	2.5	-1.7	3.0	4.0	0.6	0.2
Utilities	-2.8	9.4	4.0	-2.7	9.7	4.0
Trade	3.5	4.7	5.6	-3.0	5.1	5.0
Wholesale	6.9	4.6	6.3	-1.0	4.7	4.5
Retail	2.7	4.8	5.5	-3.6	5.2	5.1
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	0.8	8.0	7.5	5.3	4.4	7.5
Services	6.1	4.0	7.2	6.9	4.7	5.1
Civilian Government	0.6	1.6	1.8	0.0	2.4	1.9
Federal	0.8	0.2	0.5	-0.8	0.0	-0.5
State	1.3	4.7	2.0	5.2	5.0	3.5
Local	1.2	0.5	-5.4	-2.2	3.6	3.7

POPULATION BY CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division	1980 Population	1970 Population	Percent Change 1970-1980	1980 Rank	1970 Rank
Alaska	400,481	302,583	32.4	-	-
Anchorage	173,017	126,385	36.9	1	1
Fairbanks	53,983	45,864	17.7	2	2
Kenai-Cook Inlet	22,184	14,250	55.7	3	3
Juneau	19,528	13,556	44.1	4	4
Matanuska-Susitna	17,766	6,509	172.9	5	9
Ketchikan	11,316	10,041	12.7	6	5
Kodiak	9,939	9,409	5.6	7	6
Bethel	9,698	7,767	24.9	8	8
Sitka	7,889	6,109	29.1	9	10
Aleutian Islands	7,768	8,221	-5.8	10	7
Nome	6,537	5,749	13.7	11	11
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	6,085	3,098	96.4	12	19
Wrangell-Petersburg	6,081	4,913	23.8	13	12
Southeast Fairbanks	5,561	4,179	33.1	14	14
Yukon-Koyukuk	5,323	4,758	11.9	15	13
Kobuk	4,831	4,081	18.4	16	15
Wade Hampton	4,665	3,917	19.1	17	16
Bristol Bay	4,616	3,485	32.5	18	17
Barrow-North Slope	4,199	3,451	21.7	19	18
Seward	3,098	2,336	32.6	20	20
Skagway-Yakutat	2,766	2,157	28.2	21	22
Kuskokwim	2,644	2,306	14.7	22	21
Prince of Wales	2,489	2,106	18.2	23	23
Cordova-McCarthy	2,263	1,857	21.9	24	24
Haines	1,680	1,504	11.7	25	26
Upper Yukon	1,416	1,282	10.5	26	27
Outer Ketchikan	1,333	1,676	-25.7	27	25
Bristol Bay Borough	1,094	1,147	-4.8	28	28
Angoon	712	503	41.6	29	29

Public Assistance Case Loads
by CETA Region by Race
September 1980

	White	Native	Black	Other	Unknown	Total
Region I	390	480	4	16	48	938
OAA	124	174	1	9	14	322
ABL	0	4	0	0	1	5
APD	88	100	1	1	9	199
AFDC	178	202	2	6	24	412
Region II	666	849	96	36	54	1702
OAA	79	289	11	14	18	411
ABL	4	9	0	0	0	13
APD	175	181	21	7	19	403
AFDC	408	370	64	15	18	875
Region III	5	687	0	3	12	707
OAA	0	316	0	2	0	318
ABL	1	8	0	0	0	9
APD	1	95	0	0	0	96
AFDC	3	268	0	1	12	284
Region IV	17	1481	0	0	41	1542
OAA	4	559	0	0	3	566
ABL	0	13	0	0	0	13
APD	3	374	0	0	0	377
AFDC	10	535	0	0	41	586
Region V	2602	1165	403	179	210	4725
OAA	424	226	43	49	59	801
ABL	10	10	2	0	0	22
APD	608	457	59	56	83	1263
AFDC	1604	554	299	90	92	2639
Unknown	2	2	0	0	1	5
OAA	0	0	0	0	0	0
ABL	0	0	0	0	0	0
APD	1	2	0	0	1	4
AFDC	1	0	0	0	0	1
Anchorage	1879	784	398	161	152	3374
OAA	274	100	43	44	46	507
ABL	9	6	2	0	0	17
APD	413	264	56	34	45	812
AFDC	1183	414	297	83	61	2038
State Total	3726	4746	503	250	394	9619
OAA	631	1564	55	74	94	2413
ABL	15	44	2	0	1	62
APD	876	1209	81	64	112	2342
AFDC	2204	1929	365	112	187	4797

Source: Department of Health & Social Services
Division of Assistance Payments

OAA = Old Age Assistance
ABL = Aid to the Blind
APD = Aid to the Permanently Disabled
AFDC = Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

ALASKA
FOOD STAMP RECIPIENTS
During October 1980

	NUMBER OF CASES	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS
TOTAL	12,075	35,451
RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	3,295	9,641
NOT RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	8,780	25,810

NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS BY RACE

RACE	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS
WHITE	16,739
NATIVE	12,945
BLACK	2,555
OTHER	954
UNKNOWN	2,258
TOTAL	35,451

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD RECIPIENTS

TOTAL	26,530
RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	17,750
RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	8,780

NOTE: The Head of Household count is more relevant with respect to targeting groups for training and employment programs than is the total number of individuals. A significant number of individuals are children under 14 years of age.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA
EFFECTIVE DATE APRIL, 1981

Size of Family	Nonfarm	Farm
1	$5,410	$4,610
2	7,130	6,070
3	8,850	7,530
4	10,570	8,990
5	12,290	10,450
6	14,010	11,910

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,720 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,460 for each additional member in a farm family.

LOWER LIVING STANDARD
INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL) EFFECTIVE JUNE 1980[1]

	Poverty Criteria 70% Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)	Poverty Criteria for 85% Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)	Poverty Criteria for 100% Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)
Anchorage SMSA	$13,780	$16,740	$19,690
Balance of Alaska	12,960	15,730	18,510

[1] Revised LLSIL unavailable at the time of publication

LOWER BUDGET FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR
AUTUMN 1980[1]

	ANCHORAGE		UNITED STATES		Cost Index (U.S. Average=100)
	Dollar	Percent	Dollars	Percent	
TOTAL BUDGET	$20,987	100%	$14,044	100%	149
Family Consumption	16,378	78	11,243	80	146
Food	5,268	25	4,321	31	122
Housing	4,926	23	2,608	19	189
Transportation	1,999	10	1,160	8	172
Clothing	1,072	5	907	6	118
Personal Care	433	2	352	3	123
Medical Care	2,087	10	1,298	9	161
Other Consumption	593	3	597	4	99
Other Items	737	4	583	4	126
Social Security/Disability	1,367	7	881	6	155
Personal Income Taxes	2,505	12	1,337	10	187

[1] Source: Autumn 1980 Urban Family Budget
U.S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

ALASKA

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	76 01	147758	132346	15412	10.4
FEBRUARY	76 02	152428	137208	15220	10.0
MARCH	76 03	159661	143445	16216	10.2
APRIL	76 04	163072	149002	14070	8.6
MAY	76 05	171510	156799	14711	8.6
JUNE	76 06	177350	162686	14664	8.3
JULY	76 07	180228	167839	12369	6.9
AUGUST	76 08	183174	170736	12438	6.8
SEPTEMBER	76 09	178923	167141	11782	6.6
OCTOBER	76 10	168933	156322	12611	7.5
NOVEMBER	76 11	163693	149371	14322	8.7
DECEMBER	76 12	157270	143105	14165	9.0
ANN. AVG.		167000	153000	14000	8.4

Benchmark 1980

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	77 01	158004	141724	16280	10.3
FEBRUARY	77 02	163420	145669	17751	10.9
MARCH	77 03	168157	150689	17468	10.4
APRIL	77 04	174392	157312	17080	9.8
MAY	77 05	180607	163998	16609	9.2
JUNE	77 06	183120	168391	14729	8.0
JULY	77 07	182381	168116	14265	7.8
AUGUST	77 08	180738	167630	13108	7.3
SEPTEMBER	77 09	179248	166438	12810	7.1
OCTOBER	77 10	175364	160330	15034	8.6
NOVEMBER	77 11	172026	154365	17661	10.3
DECEMBER	77 12	170542	151339	19203	11.3
ANN. AVG.		174000	158000	16000	9.2

Benchmark 1980

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	78 01	168794	148263	20531	12.2
FEBRUARY	78 02	171119	150988	20131	11.8
MARCH	78 03	176433	154461	21972	12.5
APRIL	78 04	180547	159325	21222	11.8
MAY	78 05	186506	164383	22123	11.9
JUNE	78 06	190536	169623	20913	11.0
JULY	78 07	188071	169160	18911	10.1
AUGUST	78 08	188050	170069	17981	9.6
SEPTEMBER	78 09	184895	167667	17228	9.3
OCTOBER	78 10	182344	163633	18711	10.3
NOVEMBER	78 11	178688	158623	20065	11.2
DECEMBER	78 12	176018	155805	20213	11.5
ANN. AVG.		181000	161000	20000	11.0

Benchmark 1980

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	79 01	168027	149209	18818	11.2
FEBRUARY	79 02	170896	150930	19966	11.7
MARCH	79 03	174316	154658	19658	11.3
APRIL	79 04	177622	159218	18404	10.4
MAY	79 05	184165	166809	17356	9.4
JUNE	79 06	189265	171747	17518	9.3
JULY	79 07	192181	176743	15438	8.0
AUGUST	79 08	191495	177304	14191	7.4
SEPTEMBER	79 09	187267	173743	13524	7.2
OCTOBER	79 10	182444	167566	14878	8.2
NOVEMBER	79 11	178485	161825	16660	9.3
DECEMBER	79 12	175837	158249	17588	10.0
ANN. AVG.		181000	164000	17000	9.4

Benchmark 1980

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	80 01	168008	150899	17109	10.2
FEBRUARY	80 02	174153	154735	19418	11.1
MARCH	80 03	178277	158336	19941	11.2
APRIL	80 04	186785	166061	20724	11.1
MAY	80 05	191229	172970	18259	9.5
JUNE	80 06	196038	176100	19938	10.2
JULY	80 07	199188	181259	17929	9.0
AUGUST	80 08	199188	182958	16230	8.1
SEPTEMBER	80 09	192803	177806	14997	7.8
OCTOBER	80 10	191270	174853	16417	8.6
NOVEMBER	80 11	185053	168089	16964	9.2
DECEMBER	80 12	182009	163934	18075	9.9
ANN. AVG.		187000	169000	18000	9.6

Benchmark 1980

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

ANCHORAGE SMSA

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	76 01	63365	58448	4917	7.8
FEBRUARY	76 02	65092	59650	5442	8.4
MARCH	76 03	66391	60798	5593	8.4
APRIL	76 04	67369	62100	5269	7.8
MAY	76 05	68719	63987	4732	6.9
JUNE	76 06	71796	66185	5611	7.8
JULY	76 07	72275	67571	4704	6.5
AUGUST	76 08	73073	68580	4493	6.1
SEPTEMBER	76 09	72234	68167	4067	5.6
OCTOBER	76 10	70927	66735	4192	5.9
NOVEMBER	76 11	70415	65889	4526	6.4
DECEMBER	76 12	70184	65296	4888	7.0
ANN. AVG.		69321	64451	4870	7.0

Benchmark 1980

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	77 01	70663	65342	5321	7.5
FEBRUARY	77 02	72045	66281	5764	8.0
MARCH	77 03	74071	67955	6116	8.3
APRIL	77 04	75994	70032	5962	7.8
MAY	77 05	79293	73711	5582	7.0
JUNE	77 06	80688	75483	5205	6.5
JULY	77 07	80867	75930	4937	6.1
AUGUST	77 08	82269	77561	4708	5.7
SEPTEMBER	77 09	83144	78379	4765	5.7
OCTOBER	77 10	80945	75545	5400	6.7
NOVEMBER	77 11	80122	73435	6687	8.3
DECEMBER	77 12	78632	72139	6493	8.3
ANN. AVG.		78227	72649	5578	7.1

Benchmark 1980

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	78 01	77110	70450	6660	8.6
FEBRUARY	78 02	77637	71340	6297	8.1
MARCH	78 03	79637	72176	7461	9.4
APRIL	78 04	80534	73400	7134	8.9
MAY	78 05	83215	75819	7396	8.9
JUNE	78 06	83301	76260	7041	8.5
JULY	78 07	82142	75545	6597	8.0
AUGUST	78 08	81758	75387	6371	7.8
SEPTEMBER	78 09	82213	76049	6164	7.5
OCTOBER	78 10	82368	76192	6176	7.5
NOVEMBER	78 11	80237	73746	6491	8.1
DECEMBER	78 12	80192	73468	6724	8.4
ANN. AVG.		80862	74153	6709	8.3

Benchmark 1980

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	79 01	75752	69350	6402	8.5
FEBRUARY	79 02	76658	70031	6627	8.6
MARCH	79 03	76970	70586	6384	8.3
APRIL	79 04	77467	71047	6420	8.3
MAY	79 05	79264	73182	6082	7.7
JUNE	79 06	81546	75118	6428	7.9
JULY	79 07	81748	76071	5677	6.9
AUGUST	79 08	81376	75959	5417	6.7
SEPTEMBER	79 09	81557	76588	4969	6.1
OCTOBER	79 10	80200	74907	5293	6.6
NOVEMBER	79 11	79312	73484	5828	7.3
DECEMBER	79 12	78241	72281	5960	7.6
ANN. AVG.		79176	73217	5957	7.5

Benchmar. 1980

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	80 01	75413	69565	5848	7.8
FEBRUARY	80 02	76827	70208	6619	8.6
MARCH	80 03	78121	71591	6530	8.4
APRIL	80 04	80314	73743	6571	8.2
MAY	80 05	81943	75822	6121	7.5
JUNE	80 06	84171	77669	6502	7.7
JULY	80 07	85176	79202	5974	7.0
AUGUST	80 08	85426	79761	5665	6.6
SEPTEMBER	80 09	84546	79125	5421	6.4
OCTOBER	80 10	83424	77792	5632	6.8
NOVEMBER	80 11	81099	75385	5714	7.0
DECEMBER	80 12	80038	74203	5835	7.3
ANN. AVG.		81375	75339	6036	7.4

Benchmark 1980

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

BALANCE OF ALASKA

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	76 01	84393	73898	10495	12.4
FEBRUARY	76 02	87336	77558	9778	11.2
MARCH	76 03	93270	82647	10623	11.4
APRIL	76 04	95703	86902	8801	9.2
MAY	76 05	102791	92812	9979	9.7
JUNE	76 06	105554	96501	9053	8.6
JULY	76 07	107953	100268	7685	7.1
AUGUST	76 08	110101	102156	7945	7.2
SEPTEMBER	76 09	106689	98974	7715	7.2
OCTOBER	76 10	98006	89587	8419	8.6
NOVEMBER	76 11	93278	83482	9796	10.5
DECEMBER	76 12	87086	77809	9277	10.7
ANN. AVG.		97681	88550	9131	9.3

Benchmark 1980

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	77 01	87341	76382	10959	12.5
FEBRUARY	77 02	91375	79388	11987	13.1
MARCH	77 03	94086	82734	11352	12.1
APRIL	77 04	98398	87280	11118	11.3
MAY	77 05	101314	90287	11027	10.9
JUNE	77 06	102432	92908	9524	9.3
JULY	77 07	101514	92186	9328	9.2
AUGUST	77 08	98469	90069	8400	8.5
SEPTEMBER	77 09	96104	88059	8045	8.4
OCTOBER	77 10	94419	84785	9634	10.2
NOVEMBER	77 11	91904	80930	10974	11.9
DECEMBER	77 12	91910	79200	12710	13.8
ANN. AVG.		95773	85351	10422	10.9

Benchmark 1980

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	78 01	91684	77813	13871	15.1
FEBRUARY	78 02	93482	79648	13834	14.8
MARCH	78 03	96796	82285	14511	15.0
APRIL	78 04	100013	85925	14088	14.1
MAY	78 05	103291	88564	14727	14.3
JUNE	78 06	107235	93363	13872	12.9
JULY	78 07	105929	93615	12314	11.6
AUGUST	78 08	106292	94682	11610	10.9
SEPTEMBER	78 09	102682	91618	11064	10.8
OCTOBER	78 10	99976	87441	12535	12.5
NOVEMBER	78 11	98451	84877	13574	13.8
DECEMBER	78 12	95826	82337	13489	14.1
ANN. AVG.		100138	86847	13291	13.3

Benchmark 1980

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	79 01	92275	79859	12416	13.5
FEBRUARY	79 02	94238	80899	13339	14.2
MARCH	79 03	97346	84072	13274	13.6
APRIL	79 04	100155	88171	11984	12.0
MAY	79 05	104901	93627	11274	10.7
JUNE	79 06	107719	96629	11090	10.3
JULY	79 07	110433	100672	9761	8.8
AUGUST	79 08	110119	101345	8774	8.0
SEPTEMBER	79 09	105710	97155	8555	8.1
OCTOBER	79 10	102244	92659	9585	9.4
NOVEMBER	79 11	99173	88341	10832	10.9
DECEMBER	79 12	97596	85968	11628	11.9
ANN. AVG.		101826	90733	11043	10.8

Benchmark 1980

	YEAR/MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	80 01	92595	81334	11261	12.2
FEBRUARY	80 02	97326	84527	12799	13.2
MARCH	80 03	100156	86745	13411	13.4
APRIL	80 04	106471	92318	14153	13.3
MAY	80 05	109286	97148	12138	11.1
JUNE	80 06	111867	98431	13436	12.0
JULY	80 07	114012	102057	11955	10.5
AUGUST	80 08	113762	103197	10565	9.3
SEPTEMBER	80 09	108257	98681	9576	8.8
OCTOBER	80 10	107846	97061	10785	10.0
NOVEMBER	80 11	103954	92704	11250	10.8
DECEMBER	80 12	101971	89731	12240	12.0
ANN. AVG.		105625	93661	11964	11.3

Benchmark 1980

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALASKA'S INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The following tables, for all UI claimants who filed during calendar year 1979, are available as a result of a special, one time request to the actuarial unit of Research & Analysis.

NUMBER OF U.I. AND U.I. COMBINED CLAIMANTS
(INCLUDES INELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS)
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATION CODE AND AREA

CALENDAR YEAR 1979

AREA	TOTAL	PROF.-TECH.-MANAG.	CLERICAL AND SALES	SERVICE OCCUP.	FARM-FISH-FORESTRY	PROCESS. OCCUP.	MACHINE TRADES	BENCH WORK	STRUCTURAL OCCUP.	MISC. AND UNKNWN
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	204	23	31	27	0	42	3	0	65	13
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	13,379	2,078	3,000	1,771	79	98	548	97	4,077	1,631
ANGOON	99	20	18	12	14	4	3	0	23	5
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE	265	32	18	32	0	0	5	0	168	10
BETHEL	580	117	81	82	1	64	11	0	209	15
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	50	5	6	9	1	5	1	0	18	5
BRISTOL BAY DIVISION	160	17	25	24	7	19	2	0	61	5
CORDOVA-MCCARTHY	168	11	24	33	2	43	5	2	41	7
FAIRBANKS	5,326	651	1,012	632	17	14	285	30	1,937	748
HAINES	164	14	24	21	6	1	11	0	62	25
JUNEAU	1,605	374	400	178	46	29	48	12	385	133
KENAI-COOK INLET	2,715	254	434	304	34	128	131	5	1,148	277
KETCHIKAN	1,285	174	190	173	102	31	59	4	231	321
KOBUK	426	100	39	58	3	4	9	0	177	36
KODIAK	1,017	53	89	71	47	539	22	2	147	47
KUSKOKWIM	229	42	20	31	3	11	5	1	107	9
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA	2,557	233	456	286	20	11	184	18	1,015	334
NOME	484	91	70	70	4	4	8	0	206	31
OUTER KETCHIKAN	182	26	21	19	10	12	9	0	42	43
PRINCE OF WALES	254	29	23	27	29	13	12	0	66	55
SEWARD	371	35	40	61	15	29	9	3	98	81
SITKA	610	52	91	81	24	17	11	2	143	189
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT	274	41	54	58	8	22	6	0	67	18
S.E. FAIRBANKS	358	40	71	72	5	2	5	1	129	33
UPPER YUKON	166	33	15	19	7	0	7	0	66	19
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER	453	62	68	66	3	3	26	1	165	59
WADE-HAMPTON	214	43	17	31	6	15	1	0	98	3
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	595	48	53	70	81	96	13	0	123	111
YUKON-KOYUKUK	442	62	56	54	6	8	15	1	187	53
TOTAL	34,632	4,760	6,446	4,372	580	1,264	1,454	179	11,261	4,316

PERCENT OF U.I. AND U.I. COMBINED CLAIMANTS
(INCLUDES INELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS)
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATION CODE AND AREA

CALENDAR YEAR 1979

AREA	TOTAL	PROF.-TECH.-MANAG.	CLERICAL AND SALES	SERVICE OCCUP.	FARM-FISH-FORESTRY	PROCESS. OCCUP.	MACHINE TRADES	BENCH WORK	STRUCTURAL OCCUP.	MISC. AND UNKNOWN
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	100.0	11.3	15.2	13.2	0.0	20.6	1.5	0.0	31.9	6.4
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	100.0	15.5	22.4	13.2	0.6	0.7	4.1	0.7	30.5	12.2
ANGOON	100.0	20.2	18.2	12.1	14.1	4.0	3.0	0.0	23.2	5.1
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE	100.0	12.1	6.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	63.4	3.8
BETHEL	100.0	20.2	14.0	14.1	0.2	11.0	1.9	0.0	36.0	2.6
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	100.0	10.0	12.0	18.0	2.0	10.0	2.0	0.0	36.0	10.0
BRISTOL BAY DIVISION	100.0	10.6	15.6	15.0	4.4	11.9	1.3	0.0	38.1	3.1
CORDOVA-MCCARTHY	100.0	6.5	14.3	19.6	1.2	25.6	3.0	1.2	24.4	4.2
FAIRBANKS	100.0	12.2	19.0	11.9	0.3	0.3	5.4	0.6	36.4	14.0
HAINES	100.0	8.5	14.6	12.8	3.7	0.6	6.7	0.0	37.8	15.2
JUNEAU	100.0	23.3	24.9	11.1	2.9	1.8	3.0	0.7	24.0	8.3
KENAI-COOK INLET	100.0	9.4	16.0	11.2	1.3	4.7	4.8	0.2	42.3	10.2
KETCHIKAN	100.0	13.5	14.8	13.5	7.9	2.4	4.6	0.3	18.0	25.0
KOBUK	100.0	23.5	9.2	13.6	0.7	0.9	2.1	0.0	41.5	8.5
KODIAK	100.0	5.2	8.8	7.0	4.6	53.0	2.2	0.2	14.5	4.6
KUSKOKWIM	100.0	18.3	8.7	13.5	1.3	4.8	2.2	0.4	46.7	3.9
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA	100.0	9.1	17.8	11.2	0.8	0.4	7.2	0.7	39.7	13.1
NOME	100.0	18.8	14.5	14.5	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.0	42.6	6.4
OUTER KETCHIKAN	100.0	14.3	11.5	10.4	5.5	6.6	4.9	0.0	23.1	23.6
PRINCE OF WALES	100.0	11.4	9.1	10.6	11.4	5.1	4.7	0.0	26.0	21.7
SEWARD	100.0	9.4	10.8	16.4	4.0	7.8	2.4	0.8	26.4	21.8
SITKA	100.0	8.5	14.9	13.3	3.9	2.8	1.8	0.3	23.4	31.0
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT	100.0	15.0	19.7	21.2	2.9	8.0	2.2	0.0	24.5	6.6
S.E. FAIRBANKS	100.0	11.2	19.8	20.1	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.3	36.0	9.2
UPPER YUKON	100.0	19.9	9.0	11.4	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	39.8	11.4
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER	100.0	13.7	15.0	14.6	0.7	0.7	5.7	0.2	36.4	13.0
WADE-HAMPTON	100.0	20.1	7.9	14.5	2.8	7.0	0.5	0.0	45.8	1.4
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	100.0	8.1	8.9	11.8	13.6	16.1	2.2	0.0	20.7	18.7
YUKON-KOYUKUK	100.0	14.0	12.7	12.2	1.4	1.8	3.4	0.2	42.3	12.0
TOTAL	100.0	13.7	18.6	12.6	1.7	3.6	4.2	0.5	32.5	12.5

PERCENT OF U.I. AND U.I. COMBINED CLAIMANTS
(INCLUDES INELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS)
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATION CODE AND AREA

CALENDAR YEAR 1979

AREA	TOTAL	PROF.-TECH.-MANAG.	CLERICAL AND SALES	SERVICE OCCUP.	FARM-FISH-FORESTRY	PROCESS. OCCUP.	MACHINE TRADES	BENCH WORK	STRUCTURAL OCCUP.	MISC. AND UNKNOWN
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	38.6	43.7	46.5	40.5	13.6	7.8	37.7	54.2	36.2	37.8
ANGOON	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.2
BETHEL	1.7	2.5	1.3	1.9	0.2	5.1	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.3
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
BRISTOL BAY DIVISION	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1
CORDOVA-MCCARTHY	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	3.4	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.2
FAIRBANKS	15.4	13.7	15.7	14.5	2.9	1.1	19.6	16.8	17.2	17.3
HAINES	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.6
JUNEAU	4.6	7.9	6.2	4.1	7.9	2.3	3.3	6.7	3.4	3.1
KENAI-COOK INLET	7.8	5.3	6.7	7.0	5.9	10.1	9.0	2.8	10.2	6.4
KETCHIKAN	3.7	3.7	2.9	4.0	17.6	2.5	4.1	2.2	2.1	7.4
KOBUK	1.2	2.1	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.8
KODIAK	2.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	8.1	42.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1
KUSKOKWIM	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.2
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA	7.4	4.9	7.1	6.5	3.4	0.9	12.7	10.1	9.0	7.7
NOME	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.7
OUTER KETCHIKAN	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.0
PRINCE OF WALES	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	5.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.3
SEWARD	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.6	1.7	0.9	1.9
SITKA	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.9	4.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	4.4
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4
S.E. FAIRBANKS	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.8
UPPER YUKON	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.4
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.6	1.5	1.4
WADE-HAMPTON	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.6	14.0	7.6	0.9	0.0	1.1	2.6
YUKON-KOYUKUK	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.7	1.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PERCENT OF U.I. AND U.I. COMBINED CLAIMANTS
(INCLUDES INELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS)
BY AGE GROUP WITHIN AREA

CALENDAR YEAR 1979

AREA	*TOTAL*	*UNDER 20*	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	*UNKNOWN*	*MEDIAN AGE*
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	100.0	6.9	13.2	32.4	14.7	14.7	7.4	0.5	10.3	32.7
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	100.0	3.4	22.8	38.1	17.7	11.4	5.9	0.6	0.1	31.2
ANGOON	100.0	4.0	13.1	37.4	17.2	12.1	7.1	2.0	7.1	31.9
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE	100.0	2.3	12.1	28.7	22.3	15.1	7.5	1.1	10.9	35.7
BETHEL	100.0	1.6	15.9	37.1	24.3	9.5	3.4	0.2	8.1	32.7
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	100.0	2.0	30.0	24.0	16.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	8.0	30.8
BRISTOL BAY DIVISION	100.0	1.3	15.0	36.3	16.9	14.4	6.9	0.6	8.8	33.1
CORDOVA-MCCARTHY	100.0	3.0	16.1	31.5	14.9	13.1	8.9	2.4	10.1	33.2
FAIRBANKS	100.0	2.7	20.0	41.0	18.7	10.6	6.0	0.5	0.4	31.6
HAINES	100.0	1.2	14.6	30.5	17.7	12.2	8.5	3.0	12.2	34.2
JUNEAU	100.0	4.8	23.2	40.5	15.1	9.5	5.1	0.5	1.2	30.3
KENAI-COOK INLET	100.0	4.4	20.5	37.3	17.6	11.4	5.6	0.7	2.4	31.4
KETCHIKAN	100.0	3.2	18.0	35.5	19.4	12.3	6.1	2.1	3.4	32.6
KOBUK	100.0	1.4	12.9	33.6	18.1	15.7	8.0	0.9	9.4	31.2
KODIAK	100.0	2.6	23.3	35.0	18.3	10.7	7.7	1.7	0.8	31.8
KUSKOKWIM	100.0	0.9	16.6	37.6	22.7	9.2	3.9	2.2	7.0	32.7
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA	100.0	3.7	17.8	40.5	19.6	10.8	6.2	0.9	0.6	32.0
NOME	100.0	2.9	15.9	36.8	19.0	12.0	5.4	0.2	7.9	32.4
OUTER KETCHIKAN	100.0	1.1	16.5	35.2	18.1	13.7	6.0	0.5	8.8	33.0
PRINCE OF WALES	100.0	2.4	11.0	34.3	21.7	12.2	8.3	1.6	8.7	34.4
SEWARD	100.0	2.7	24.8	36.9	11.9	10.8	10.2	1.6	1.1	30.9
SITKA	100.0	3.3	21.5	37.4	19.3	11.1	5.2	1.0	1.1	31.6
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT	100.0	2.6	11.7	38.7	18.6	12.8	5.1	0.7	9.9	33.0
S.E. FAIRBANKS	100.0	1.7	20.4	34.4	18.2	7.8	6.1	0.8	10.6	31.6
UPPER YUKON	100.0	1.8	9.6	32.5	25.9	13.9	4.8	0.6	10.8	35.2
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER	100.0	2.0	13.9	33.8	21.2	14.8	5.1	0.4	8.8	33.8
WADE-HAMPTON	100.0	0.0	10.3	41.6	18.2	13.6	6.5	0.5	9.3	33.4
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	100.0	1.7	17.3	33.8	16.8	13.9	7.6	2.2	6.7	33.2
YUKON-KOYUKUK	100.0	1.8	13.8	40.7	17.4	13.6	5.4	1.1	6.1	32.7
TOTAL	100.0	3.2	20.3	38.1	18.2	11.4	6.0	0.8	2.0	31.7

NUMBER OF U.I. AND U.I. COMBINED CLAIMANTS
(INCLUDES INELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS)
BY AGE GROUP AND AREA

CALENDAR YEAR 1979

AREA	*TOTAL*	*UNDER 20*	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	*UNKNOWN*
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	204	14	27	66	30	30	15	1	21
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	13,379	459	3,052	5,092	2,363	1,526	787	86	14
ANGOON	99	4	13	37	17	12	7	2	7
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE	265	6	32	76	59	40	20	3	29
BETHEL	580	9	92	215	141	55	20	1	47
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	50	1	15	12	8	5	5	0	4
BRISTOL BAY DIVISION	160	2	24	58	27	23	11	1	14
CORDOVA-MCCARTHY	168	5	27	53	25	22	15	4	17
FAIRBANKS	5,326	145	1,067	2,183	998	566	317	28	22
HAINES	164	2	24	50	29	20	14	5	20
JUNEAU	1,605	77	372	650	243	153	82	8	20
KENAI-COOK INLET	2,715	120	556	1,014	479	309	153	20	64
KETCHIKAN	1,285	41	231	456	249	158	79	27	44
KOBUK	426	6	55	143	77	67	34	4	40
KODIAK	1,017	26	237	356	186	109	78	17	8
KUSKOKWIM	229	2	38	86	52	21	9	5	16
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA	2,557	94	454	1,035	501	277	159	22	15
NOME	484	14	77	178	92	58	26	1	38
OUTER KETCHIKAN	182	2	30	64	33	25	11	1	16
PRINCE OF WALES	254	6	28	87	55	31	21	4	22
SEWARD	371	10	92	137	44	40	38	6	4
SITKA	610	20	131	228	118	68	32	6	7
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT	274	7	32	106	51	35	14	2	27
S.E. FAIRBANKS	358	6	73	123	65	28	22	3	38
UPPER YUKON	166	3	16	54	43	23	8	1	18
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER	453	9	63	153	96	67	23	2	40
WADE-HAMPTON	214	0	22	89	39	29	14	1	20
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	595	10	103	201	100	83	45	13	40
YUKON-KOYUKUK	442	8	61	180	77	60	24	5	27
TOTAL	34,632	1,108	7,044	13,182	6,297	3,940	2,083	279	699

PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE AND INELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS
(INCLUDES INELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND AREA

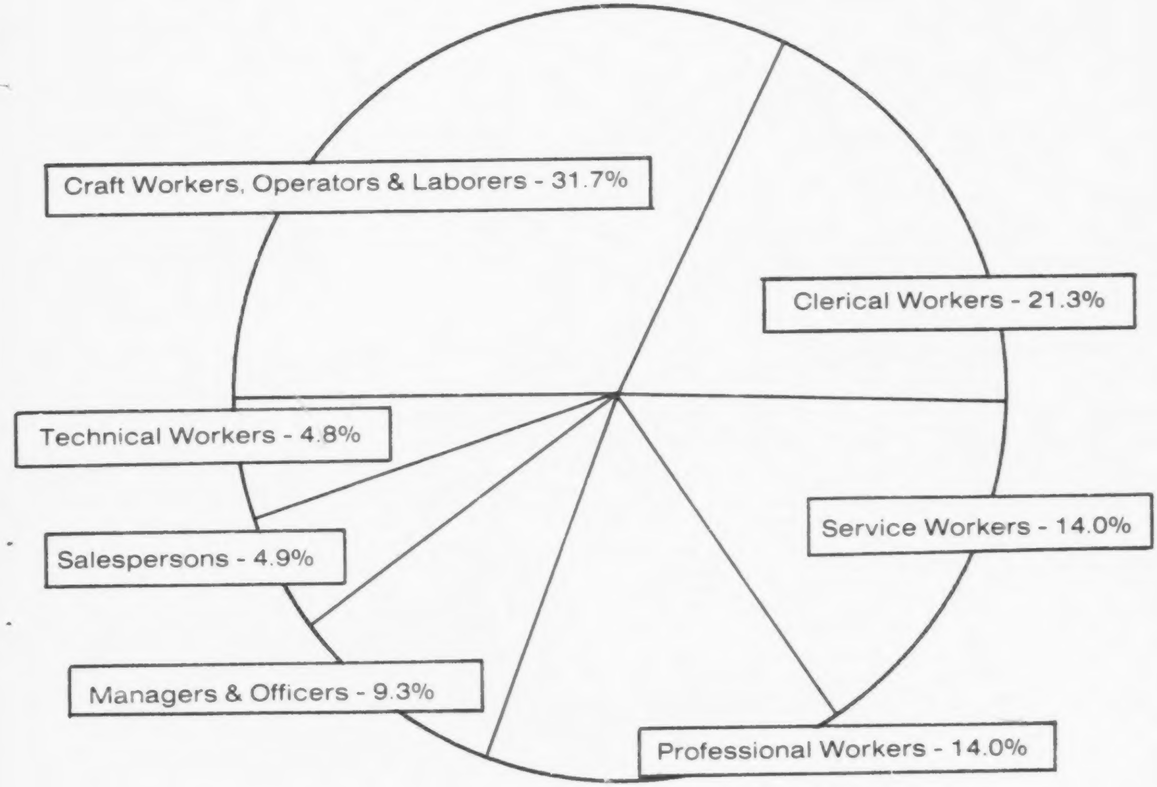
CALENDAR YEAR 1979

	TOTAL	MINING	CONSTR.	FOOD PROC.	WOOD PRODUCTS	OTHER MANUF	TRANSP. COMM. UTIL.	WHOLESALE AND RET. TRADE	FINANCE INS. REAL EST	SERVICES	GOVT.	MISCELL. AND INA
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.2
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	38.6	34.1	39.1	10.6	10.6	46.7	40.0	47.3	43.6	42.4	24.4	42.3
ANGOON	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.2
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.7	5.8	0.1
BETHEL	1.7	0.0	1.2	4.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.8	1.8	3.1	2.1	1.3
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
BRISTOL BAY DIVISION	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3
CORDOVA-MCCARTHY	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2
FAIRBANKS	15.4	6.9	22.6	2.6	2.1	21.5	19.0	14.8	12.7	13.2	15.0	14.6
HAINES	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4
JUNEAU	4.6	1.0	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.0	3.1	4.3	4.8	3.2	17.2	7.0
KENAI-COOK INLET	7.8	33.7	8.0	11.9	5.6	9.3	6.1	8.9	4.5	6.4	4.7	3.8
KETCHIKAN	3.7	0.8	2.0	2.7	35.0	1.8	3.7	3.6	4.0	2.0	2.8	5.5
KOBUK	1.2	2.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.6	1.1	2.4	3.8	0.3
KODIAK	2.9	0.3	1.5	30.7	2.0	1.8	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7
KUSKOKWIM	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.3
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA	7.4	10.7	10.3	1.5	4.2	10.6	8.2	7.5	8.4	6.3	3.2	6.5
NOME	1.4	3.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.4	2.0	1.4
OUTER KETCHIKAN	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.0	0.2
PRINCE OF WALES	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.1	8.6	0.0	0.7	0.3	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.8
SEWARD	1.1	0.8	0.7	3.4	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.0
SITKA	1.8	0.1	1.6	2.3	5.5	0.0	2.5	1.4	0.7	2.1	1.5	1.6
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
S.E. FAIRBANKS	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.4	2.2
UPPER YUKON	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.6
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.1	3.1	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.0	1.3	1.2
WADE-HAMPTON	0.6	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.4
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	1.7	0.4	0.6	7.6	12.2	0.7	1.9	1.0	1.9	0.7	0.9	2.5
YUKON-KOYUKUK	1.3	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE AND INELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS
(INCLUDES INELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND AREA

CALENDAR YEAR 1979

	TOTAL	MINING	CONSTR.	FOOD PROC.	WOOD PRODUCTS	OTHER MANUF	TRANSP. COMM. UTIL.	WHOLESALE AND RET. TRADE	FINANCE INS. REAL EST	SERVICES	GOVT.	MISCELL. AND INA
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	100.0	0.0	2.9	30.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	7.4	7.4	19.6	5.4	22.5
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	100.0	2.7	22.3	1.5	0.7	2.1	8.9	19.5	4.9	22.2	3.6	11.7
ANGOON	100.0	0.0	4.0	5.1	16.2	0.0	3.0	5.1	24.2	9.1	24.2	9.1
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE	100.0	4.2	14 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.0	10.6	18.1	43.0	0.8
BETHEL	100.0	0.0	15.9	12.8	0.2	0.0	6.4	7.4	4.7	37.4	7.2	8.1
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	100.0	0.0	14.0	30.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	6.0	14.0	18.0	4.0	10.0
BRISTOL BAY DIVISION	100.0	2.5	17.5	24.4	1.3	0.0	3.8	7.5	1.9	27.5	6.9	6.9
CORDOVA-MCCARTHY	100.0	0.0	9.5	38.1	1.2	0.6	6.5	17.9	2.4	10.7	7.7	5.4
FAIRBANKS	100.0	1.4	32.5	0.9	0.3	2.5	10.6	15.3	3.6	17.3	5.5	10.2
HAINES	100.0	0.0	31.7	2.4	11.0	0.0	11.0	15.9	6.1	9.8	3.7	8.5
JUNEAU	100.0	0.7	17.4	3.7	1.7	0.7	5.7	14.6	4.5	13.9	21.0	16.1
KENAI-COOK INLET	100.0	13.2	22.5	8.1	1.7	2.1	6.6	18.1	2.5	16.5	3.4	5.3
KETCHIKAN	100.0	0.7	11.8	3.9	22.8	0.9	8.6	15.6	4.7	10.8	4.2	16.0
KOBUK	100.0	6.8	10.6	1.6	0.7	0.0	10.8	7.3	3.8	38.7	17.4	2.3
KODIAK	100.0	0.3	11.5	55.5	1.7	1.1	2.2	7.8	1.5	9.9	2.5	6.2
KUSKOKWIM	100.0	0.4	10.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	10.5	3.5	3.1	57.6	2.2	5.2
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA	100.0	4.5	30.9	1.1	1.4	2.5	9.5	16.1	4.9	17.3	2.5	9.4
NOME	100.0	7.0	16.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	6.2	10.1	2.7	34.3	8.3	11.0
OUTER KETCHIKAN	100.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	18.1	0.5	18.1	3.8	0.5	9.9	43.4	3.8
PRINCE OF WALES	100.0	0.0	7.5	8.3	28.3	0.0	7.9	5.5	15.7	11.8	3.9	11.0
SEWARD	100.0	2.2	14.3	16.7	1.6	1.9	12.9	17.0	1.9	18.1	3.2	10.2
SITKA	100.0	0.2	19.7	6.9	7.5	0.0	12.1	12.8	1.8	24.1	4.9	10.0
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT	100.0	1.1	10.9	15.0	1.1	0.7	3.6	15.7	10.6	23.7	7.3	10.2
S.E. FAIRBANKS	100.0	0.0	22 1	0.6	0.0	0.6	7.5	10.9	1.7	32.1	2.2	22.3
UPPER YUKON	100.0	4.8	13.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	6.0	6.0	4.8	33.1	15.7	14.5
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER	100.0	1.5	22.1	1.8	0.2	4.2	8.8	13.5	1.5	31.1	5.5	9.7
WADE-HAMPTON	100.0	0.5	15.9	19.6	0.0	0.5	1.4	5.1	4.7	38.8	6.5	7.0
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	100.0	0.7	7.6	23.5	17.1	0.7	9.4	9.2	4.9	8.1	3.0	15.8
YUKON-KOYUKUK	100.0	5.0	20.6	2.5	1.4	0.2	12.0	10.4	2.5	26.7	6.6	12.2
TOTAL	100.0	3.1	22.1	5.3	2.4	1.8	8.6	15.9	4.3	20.2	5.6	10.7



**ALASKA STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
1981**

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS STATEWIDE ALASKA

					AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1981 1986		
CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1982 EMPLOYMENT	1986 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
1 =====	OFFICERS AND MANAGERS						
100013	INSPECTORS(EX CONST) PUB ADMIN	283	288	305	9	4	5
100093	CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS--PUB ADM	110	113	122	4	2	2
100113	DIRECTORS--FOOD AND BEVERAGE	58	61	76	6	4	2
100193	MANAGERS--PROPERTY & BUILDINGS	10	11	12	0	0	0
100213	MANAGERS--SALES	11	11	14	1	1	0
100323	MANAGERS--MERCHANDISE	385	407	512	36	25	11
100353	MANAGERS--STORE	1,668	1,759	2,183	151	103	48
100463	MANAGERS--AUTO SERVICE DEPT	49	52	65	4	3	1
100473	MANAGERS--AUTO PARTS DEPT	68	72	89	6	4	2
100483	WHOLESALERS	501	533	684	52	37	15
100493	MANAGERS--RESTAURANT OR BAR	527	556	690	48	33	15
100503	POSTMASTERS & MAIL SUPERINTENDTS	141	142	145	7	1	6
100553	CAPTAINS--WATER VESSEL	83	85	101	6	4	2
100563	PILOTS--SHIP	27	27	32	2	1	1
100573	CHIEF EXECUTIVES OR LEGISLATORS	418	431	479	24	12	12
19000	ALL OTHER MANAGERS	12,739	13,318	16,020	1,017	656	361
	OFFICERS AND MANAGERS SUBTOTAL	17,078	17,866	21,529	1,373	890	483
2 =====	PROFESSIONALS						
210033	CHEMICAL ENGINEERS	36	38	50	3	3	0
210043	CIVIL ENGINEERS	885	912	1,023	43	28	15
210053	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	364	376	450	21	17	4
210063	INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS	226	241	297	23	14	9
210073	MARINE ENGINEERS	12	12	13	0	0	0
210083	MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	382	393	472	25	18	7
210103	MINING ENGINEERS	18	19	21	1	1	0
210113	PETROLEUM ENGINEERS	389	433	653	57	53	4
210123	SAFETY ENGINEERS	50	54	71	6	4	2
210133	TRAFFIC ENGINEERS	11	11	13	0	0	0
21900	ALL OTHER ENGINEERS	168	173	200	10	6	4
221023	FINANCIAL ANALYSTS	13	13	17	4	1	3
221043	STATISTICIANS	112	115	128	8	3	5
222013	CHEMISTS	45	47	54	3	2	1
222023	GEOLOGISTS	455	485	624	38	34	4
222033	ATMOSPHERIC SCIENTISTS	61	62	65	2	1	1
22299	ALL OTHER PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	44	44	51	1	1	0
223013	AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS	45	46	48	3	1	2
223023	BIOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS	537	545	578	17	8	9
223083	FORESTERS	169	170	175	3	1	2
22399	ALL OTHER LIFE SCIENTISTS	38	40	47	2	2	0
230023	ECONOMISTS	51	52	57	1	1	0
230033	MARKET RESEARCH ANALYSTS	13	14	18	4	1	3
230043	PSYCHOLOGISTS	116	124	152	9	7	2
230063	URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNERS	162	166	185	13	5	8
23900	ALL OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	113	117	133	25	4	21
240003	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	270	278	314	11	9	2
240013	SYSTEMS ANALYSTS--BUSINESS	36	39	49	3	3	0
251013	TEACHERS--PRESCHOOL/KINDERGARTEN	436	459	550	34	23	11
251023	TEACHERS--ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	3,107	3,222	3,746	217	128	89
251033	TEACHERS--SECONDARY SCHOOL	2,598	2,695	3,133	166	107	59
251043	TEACHERS--COLLEGE	1,608	1,668	1,939	114	66	48
251053	TEACHERS--VOCATIONAL	166	172	201	15	7	8
251063	TEACHERS--NONVOCATIONAL	536	552	619	28	17	11
251073	VOCATIONAL & EDUC COUNSELORS	438	455	530	32	18	14
251083	GRADUATE ASSISTANTS	17	18	21	2	1	1
251133	INSTRUCTORS--CORRESPON. SCHOOL	16	16	18	0	0	0
25199	ALL OTHER TEACHERS	81	86	108	9	5	4
252053	TELEVISION CAMERA OPERATORS	44	44	52	2	2	0
25299	ALL OTHER PHOTOGRAPHERS	90	95	117	9	5	4
253003	PURCHASING AGENTS &/OR BUYERS	413	430	513	30	20	10
253013	BUYERS--RETAIL &/OR WHOLSL TRADE	202	213	267	25	13	12
254013	ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	1,806	1,903	2,334	169	106	63
254023	ACTORS	22	24	30	2	2	0
254033	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS	27	28	31	1	1	0
254053	ARCHITECTS (EX: LANDSCAPE)	116	123	146	7	6	1

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS
STATEWIDE ALASKA

CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1982 EMPLOYMENT	1986 EMPLOYMENT	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1981 1986		
					TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
254093	ANNOUNCERS--RADIO/TELEVISION	132	132	155	6	5	1
254123	BROADCAST NEWS ANALYSTS	30	30	35	1	1	0
254133	BUDGET ANALYSTS	49	51	61	3	2	1
254183	CASEWORKERS	439	459	532	29	19	10
254193	CHIROPRACTORS	22	24	30	5	2	3
254203	CHOIRMASTERS	12	13	16	1	1	0
254233	CLERGY	75	80	96	7	4	3
254263	COMMERCIAL ARTISTS	68	72	88	5	4	1
254273	COST ESTIMATORS--ENGINEERING	219	223	258	15	8	7
254293	CREDIT ANALYSTS	46	49	63	5	3	2
254313	DANCERS	13	14	17	2	1	1
254333	DENTISTS	111	118	141	7	6	1
254343	DIETITIANS/NUTRITIONISTS	58	62	76	7	4	3
254363	WRITERS &/OR EDITORS	154	163	197	13	9	4
254373	EMBALMERS	12	13	16	1	1	0
254423	INVESTIGATORS--INSURANCE	27	28	36	3	2	1
254433	EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWERS	174	178	197	8	5	3
254453	LAW CLERKS	158	166	195	10	7	3
254463	LAWYERS	685	718	846	44	32	12
254473	LEASE BUYERS	23	26	39	4	3	1
254483	LIBRARIANS--PROFESSIONAL	200	207	238	16	8	8
254543	MUSEUM CURATORS	12	13	16	2	1	1
254563	MUSICIANS--INSTRUMENTAL	105	111	137	7	6	1
254573	NURSES--PROFESSIONAL	1,962	2,075	2,492	176	106	70
254583	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS	15	17	21	1	1	0
254593	OPTOMETRISTS	17	18	22	2	1	1
254623	PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	116	122	146	8	6	2
254653	PERSONNEL & LABOR REL SPECIALIST	476	494	582	30	21	9
254663	PHARMACISTS	149	157	190	20	8	12
254683	PHYSICAL THERAPISTS	58	62	77	6	4	2
254693	PHYSICIANS &/OR SURGEONS	352	371	442	19	18	1
254723	PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALISTS	114	119	141	12	5	7
254753	DIRECTORS--RELIG ACT &/OR REL ED	14	15	19	1	1	0
254763	REPORTERS & CORRESPONDENTS	137	150	197	15	12	3
254773	RIGHT-OF-WAY AGENTS	24	25	29	1	1	0
254853	TITLE EXAMINERS &/OR ABSTRACTORS	50	53	69	6	4	2
254893	DESIGNERS	109	116	145	9	7	2
255013	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORKERS	168	179	220	14	10	4
255033	WELFARE INVESTIGATORS	92	94	102	4	2	2
255043	JUDGES	48	49	53	2	1	1
255053	MAGISTRATES	61	63	68	3	1	2
255073	TAX EXAMINERS/COLLECTORS/REV AGT	154	156	165	7	2	5
255173	ASSESSORS	82	84	95	7	3	4
255223	ALL OTHER THERAPISTS	16	17	20	1	1	0
255273	APPRAISERS--REAL ESTATE	116	123	154	11	8	3
255283	FURRIERS	14	15	19	1	1	0
255313	TRAVEL AGENTS/ACCOM APPRAISERS	199	203	246	15	9	6
255333	CLAIM EXAMINERS--PROPERTY/CASLTY	15	16	21	1	1	0
255343	TAX PREPARERS	29	31	38	3	2	1
255353	GROUP RECREATION WORKERS	267	279	325	17	12	5
255383	SPEECH PATHOLOGISTS/AUDIOLOGISTS	102	106	125	8	5	3
255413	CORRECTIVE THERAPISTS	29	31	38	3	2	1
255423	RESPIRATORY THERAPISTS	32	34	43	3	2	1
255433	CLAIMS TAKERS--UNEMP BENEFITS	68	69	75	3	1	2
255443	AUDIO VISUAL SPECIALISTS	58	60	70	4	2	2
255483	UNDERWRITERS	116	125	164	12	10	2
29000	ALL OTHER PROFESSIONALS	917	953	1,122	52	41	11
	PROFESSIONALS SUBTOTAL	25,544	26,653	31,533	1,876	1,200	676
3 =====	TECHNICIANS						
310003	COMPUTER PROGRAMERS	174	183	221	10	9	1
310013	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS--BUSINESS	41	44	54	3	3	0
310023	COMPUTER PROGRMRS--SCIENTFC/TECH	31	32	39	2	2	0
320033	DRAFTERS	506	536	657	38	30	8
320043	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC TECHNS	1,478	1,504	1,740	66	52	14
320053	OBSERVERS--ELECT/GRAVITY PROSP	30	33	51	5	4	1
320083	SURVEYORS	388	407	483	21	19	2
320093	RADIOGRAPHERS	26	28	34	2	2	0

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					TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
320103	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNS	108	121	187	16	16	0
320123	TRAFFIC TECHNICIANS	11	12	13	0	0	0
320173	BROADCAST TECHNICIANS	59	59	68	3	2	1
320203	CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS	190	208	289	23	20	3
320213	ESTIMATORS & DRAFTERS--UTILITIES	11	11	13	0	0	0
32900	ALL OTHER ENGINEERING TECHNS	778	831	1,105	77	65	12
330013	PHYSICAL SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	129	131	136	3	1	2
330023	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	563	569	591	14	6	8
33900	ALL OTHER SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	167	175	209	11	8	3
340023	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS	552	555	565	12	3	9
340033	DENTAL ASSISTANTS	279	297	362	26	17	9
340103	FLIGHT ENGINEERS	74	75	91	10	3	7
340133	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	426	457	567	44	28	16
340163	PHYSICIANS ASSISTANTS	64	68	85	7	4	3
340193	MUSEUM TECHNICIANS & RESTORERS	12	13	16	1	1	0
340233	AIRPLANE PILOTS	1,056	1,078	1,297	57	48	9
340273	RADIO OPERATORS	71	72	87	7	3	4
340293	TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS-LIBRARY	45	46	51	1	1	0
340343	SURGICAL TECHNICIANS	18	19	24	1	1	0
340353	TAXIDERMISTS	14	15	19	1	1	0
340363	RADIOLOGIC TECHNICIANS	101	108	131	9	6	3
340473	PHARMACY HELPERS	24	26	32	3	2	1
340483	MEDICAL RECORD LIBRARIANS	40	42	48	5	2	3
350003	MEDICAL & DENTAL TECHNOLS/TECHNS	123	125	144	5	4	1
350013	DENTAL HYGIENISTS	103	110	137	13	7	6
350023	MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS	149	158	188	12	8	4
350043	MICROBIOLOGY TECHNOLOGISTS	11	12	15	1	1	0
350103	MEDICAL LAB TECHNICIANS	81	87	109	8	6	2
350113	EKG TECHNICIANS	12	13	15	1	1	0
350133	EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS	11	12	13	0	0	0
350153	BLOOD BANK TECH SPECIALISTS	34	37	46	2	2	0
350163	PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANTS	27	29	37	2	2	0
350183	RADIOLOGIC/NUCLEAR MEDICAL TECHS	41	44	55	4	3	1
35900	ALL OTHER MEDICAL & DENTAL TECHS	79	83	101	5	4	1
39000	ALL OTHER TECHNICIANS	684	704	802	34	24	10
	TECHNICIANS SUBTOTAL	8,821	9,169	10,927	565	421	144
4 =====	SERVICE WORKERS						
410013	CLEANERS--HEAVY	180	193	241	21	12	9
410023	CLEANERS--LIGHT	77	82	103	9	5	4
410033	MAIDS	1,071	1,146	1,427	122	71	51
410043	WINDOW WASHERS	23	25	31	3	2	1
410053	HOUSE CLEANERS	116	124	155	14	8	6
41900	ALL OTHER JANITRS/PORTRS/CLEANRS	4,042	4,238	5,082	395	208	187
420003	GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	820	870	1,057	94	47	47
430013	BAKERS--BREAD & PASTRY	52	54	65	5	3	2
430023	BARTENDERS	1,331	1,409	1,750	119	84	35
430033	WAITERS ASSISTANTS	482	511	630	33	30	3
430043	BUTCHERS &/OR MEAT CUTTERS	283	296	360	22	15	7
430063	HOST/HOSTESSES-REST-LNGE-CFFE SH	123	131	162	12	8	4
430073	KITCHEN HELPERS	1,869	1,981	2,438	163	114	49
430093	WAITERS/WAITRESSES	3,152	3,332	4,115	290	193	97
430103	COUNTER ATTENDANTS	452	476	582	38	26	12
430113	COOKS-SHORT ORDER/SPEC FAST FOOD	586	619	768	58	36	22
430133	COOKS--RESTAURANT	902	955	1,187	90	57	33
430143	FOOD PREP & SERV WKRS--FAST FOOD	1,774	1,871	2,321	156	109	47
430153	PANTRY/SANDWICH &/OR COFFEE MAKR	121	128	160	11	8	3
430163	COOKS--INSTITUTIONAL	962	1,006	1,185	79	45	34
43900	ALL OTHER FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	912	943	1,120	65	42	23
440013	CHILD CARE ATTENDANTS	32	34	43	3	2	1
440023	BARBERS	42	45	56	5	3	2
440033	BELLHOPS/BAG PORTERS/DOORKEEPERS	76	82	102	5	5	0
440063	COSMETOLOGISTS &/OR HAIRSTYLISTS	311	333	414	32	21	11
440103	DETECTIVES	15	17	21	1	1	0
440123	FLIGHT ATTENDANTS	112	114	139	14	5	9
440143	SUPERVISORS--NONWORKING--SERVICE	257	272	342	23	17	6
440193	HOUSEKEEPERS	145	156	194	16	10	6
440253	NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	769	809	959	59	38	21

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440273	PROTECTIVE SIGNAL OPERATORS	15	17	21	1	1	0
440283	PSYCHIATRIC AIDES	130	140	174	13	9	4
440293	RECREATION FACILITY ATTENDANTS	123	131	160	12	7	5
440313	GAME OPS/RIDE OPS/CONCESS WORKRS	22	24	30	3	2	1
440333	STEWARDS--SHIP	93	95	104	6	2	4
440343	USHERS/LOBBY ATTNS/TICKER TAKERS	183	196	245	18	12	6
440403	INSTRUCTORS--REDUCING	19	20	25	2	1	1
440593	FOREST CONSERVATION WORKERS	65	66	71	2	1	1
440603	FISH & GAME WARDENS	30	30	31	1	0	1
440733	STORE DETECTIVES	34	36	45	2	2	0
440753	GUIDES--SIGHTSEEING OR ESTABLISH	24	25	30	2	1	1
440773	CHILD CARE WORKERS	498	533	660	49	32	17
440803	SOCIAL SERVICE AIDES	332	353	426	23	19	4
440813	MEDICAL ASSISTANTS	231	247	308	15	15	0
440843	SECURITY CHECKERS	39	40	49	4	2	2
440853	SCHOOL MONITORS	238	246	286	12	10	2
445013	POLICE/DETECTIVE SUPERVISORS	179	184	203	7	5	2
445023	POLICE DETECTIVES	174	178	193	6	4	2
445033	POLICE PATROL OFFICERS	753	775	857	31	21	10
445043	PARKING ENFORCEMENT OFFICER	11	12	13	0	0	0
445053	CORRECTION OFFICERS &/OR JAILERS	226	231	251	18	5	13
445073	BAILIFFS	12	12	13	0	0	0
445513	FIRE INSPECTORS	22	23	26	1	1	0
445523	FIRE FIGHTERS	373	385	427	14	11	3
445533	FIRE FIGHTING/PREVENT SUPERVISRS	70	72	82	3	2	1
49000	ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	543	571	686	52	29	23
	SERVICE WORKERS SUBTOTAL	25,528	26,894	32,625	2,254	1,419	835
5 =====	CRAFTS,OPERS.,LABOR.						
510023	AIRCRAFT MECHANICS	868	885	1,052	54	37	17
510043	PROTECTIVE SIGNAL INSTALL/REPAIR	21	22	28	1	1	0
510083	AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	1,425	1,493	1,822	95	79	16
510123	AUTO BODY REPAIRERS	99	104	126	8	5	3
510163	BICYCLE REPAIRERS	23	24	30	1	1	0
510173	CAMERA REPAIRERS	17	18	22	1	1	0
510193	DIESEL MECHANICS	651	681	845	56	39	17
510203	ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRERS	27	29	36	2	2	0
510213	ELECTRIC TOOL REPAIRERS	18	19	21	1	1	0
510243	ELECTROMEDICAL EQUIPMT REPAIRERS	12	12	14	0	0	0
510273	ELECTRIC METER INSTALLERS	27	28	32	1	1	0
510343	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT MECHANICS	826	850	981	52	31	21
510363	HYDROELECTRIC MACHINE MECHS	53	55	62	3	2	1
510393	LAUNDRY MACHINE MECHANICS	17	18	21	1	1	0
510403	LOCKSMITHS	22	23	28	1	1	0
510413	MINE MACHINERY MECHANICS	37	42	65	7	6	1
510423	MARINE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	34	35	41	2	1	1
510433	MAINTENANCE MECHANICS	840	874	1,048	64	42	22
510463	OFFICE MACH/CASH REG SERVICERS	207	220	281	17	15	2
510513	RADIO MECHANICS	47	49	60	4	3	1
510523	REFRIG &/OR AIR COND MECHANICS	90	92	102	6	2	4
510553	TV SERVICERS & REPAIRERS (ETC)	14	15	19	1	1	0
510563	COIN MACHINE SERVICERS/REPAIRERS	12	12	15	1	1	0
510573	MOTORBOAT MECHANICS	59	62	77	4	4	0
510583	TREATMENT PLANT MECHANICS	16	16	18	0	0	0
510593	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE REPAIRERS	25	26	32	1	1	0
510663	CAR REPAIRERS	87	87	89	2	0	2
510773	ELECTRONIC MECHANICS	109	110	118	3	2	1
510803	GAS & ELECT APPLIANCE REPAIRERS	53	56	70	3	3	0
51900	ALL OTHER MECHANICS & REPAIRERS	544	556	658	27	23	4
520023	DEVELOPERS & PROJECTION PRINTERS	41	44	54	4	3	1
520053	MULTIPLE PHOTO PRINTER OPERATORS	11	12	15	1	1	0
52900	ALL OTHER DARKROOM WORKERS	5	5	7	0	0	0
530013	MARKERS/CLASSIFIERS--WET WASH	80	82	90	5	2	3
530043	WASHERS/STARCHERS--MACHINE	112	118	140	10	6	4
530063	DRYCLEANING MACHINE OPERATORS	98	105	130	10	6	4
530113	LAUNDRY OPERATORS--SMALL ESTABL	100	107	133	11	7	4
530143	PRESSERS--HAND	17	18	22	1	1	0
530153	PRESSERS--MACHINE	73	78	97	7	5	2

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530163	LAUNDRY PRESSERS--MACHINE	145	154	187	11	8	3
53900	ALL OTHR FABRIC/GARMNT CLEAN/REP	12	15	17	1	1	0
540003	TRUCK DRIVERS	2,661	2,765	3,332	162	134	28
540013	TRUCK DRIVERS--HEAVY	222	227	276	13	11	2
540023	TRUCK DRIVERS--LIGHT	237	242	294	13	11	2
540033	TRACTOR-TRAILER TRUCK DRIVERS	415	424	515	24	20	4
551A24	BOILERMAKERS	38	38	42	4	1	3
551A31	BRICKLAYERS	62	63	72	3	2	1
551A36	BUS DRIVERS	532	553	657	38	25	13
551A38	CABINETMAKERS	40	42	50	3	2	1
551A39	CABLE DRILLERS	15	17	27	2	2	0
551A43	CABLE SPLICERS	85	85	92	4	1	3
551A47	CARPENTERS	2,137	2,188	2,522	142	77	65
551A51	CEMENT MASONS	199	202	232	9	7	2
551A54	CEMENTERS--OIL WELL	63	71	109	10	9	1
551A55	CENTRAL OFFICE REPAIRERS	80	82	93	4	3	1
551A71	TRAIN CONDUCTORS	28	28	29	0	0	0
551A75	CONTROL ROOM OPERATORS--STEAM	28	29	33	2	1	1
551A88	DERRICK OPERS-PETROL/GAS EXTRACT	96	108	167	15	14	1
551A93	MERCHAN DISPLAYERS/WINDOW TRIMRS	17	18	23	2	1	1
551A98	DREDGE OPERATORS	14	15	23	2	2	0
551B04	DRILLERS--MACHINE	15	16	22	1	1	0
551B12	ELECTRICIANS	1,366	1,399	1,630	101	53	48
551B15	AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	20	21	24	1	1	0
551B24	FIRERS--LOCOMOTIVE	36	36	37	1	0	1
551B29	SUPERVISORS--NONWORKING	1,843	1,931	2,396	154	111	43
551B48	GLAZIERS	143	148	175	7	6	1
551B54	RIGGERS	59	60	69	3	2	1
551B59	INSTALLER-REPAIRERS/SECTN MAINT	213	216	249	9	7	2
551B60	INSTALLER-REPAIRERS--TELEPHONE	32	32	33	0	0	0
551B62	INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS	55	58	71	3	3	0
551B66	JEWELERS &/OR SILVERSMITHS	43	47	60	5	3	2
551B69	LATHERS	13	13	15	1	0	1
551B73	LINE INSTALLER-REPAIRERS	697	714	818	32	24	8
551B79	LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	24	24	24	0	0	0
551B84	MACHINISTS	345	359	420	35	15	20
551B86	MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS--GEN UTIL	2,429	2,545	3,067	217	128	89
551B95	MILLWRIGHTS	144	149	181	13	7	6
551C04	OIL BURNER INSTALLERS/SERVICERS	15	16	19	2	1	1
551C11	PAINTERS--AUTOMOTIVE	28	30	38	4	2	2
551C14	PAINTERS--STRUCTURAL STEEL	19	19	22	2	1	1
551C16	PAPERHANGERS	16	16	19	1	1	0
551C28	PLASTERERS	50	51	58	2	2	0
551C30	PLUMBERS &/OR PIPEFITTERS	1,080	1,101	1,254	67	35	32
551C36	PRESS OPERS &/OR PLATE PRINTERS	24	26	34	2	2	0
551C40	MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS	34	37	46	2	2	0
551C42	STATION ENGINEERS--MAIN LINE	327	333	405	22	16	6
551C43	PUMPERS--HEAD	53	59	91	9	8	1
551C53	RIG BUILDERS	13	14	22	2	2	0
551C59	ROTARY DRILL OPERATORS	246	274	416	39	34	5
551C62	DENTAL LAB TECHNICIANS	38	40	50	3	2	1
551C69	SERVICE UNIT OPERATORS--OIL WELL	210	235	363	34	31	3
551C71	SEWAGE PLANT OPERATORS	138	145	173	12	7	5
551C81	SHEET METAL WORKERS	197	202	231	14	7	7
551C82	SHOOTERS OR SHOOTERS-SEISMOGRAPH	30	33	51	4	4	0
551C89	STATION INSTALLERS	11	11	13	0	0	0
551C91	STATIONARY ENGINEERS	255	263	312	16	11	5
551C92	STONE MASONS	15	15	16	0	0	0
551C96	STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKERS	153	155	178	9	5	4
551D01	SUBSTATION OPERATORS	56	58	65	4	2	2
551D03	SWITCHBOARD OPERS--GENERATING	17	18	20	1	1	0
551D05	ALTERATION TAILORS	51	55	68	3	3	0
551D11	TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT MAINTAINERS	19	19	22	1	1	0
551D14	ANIMAL CARETAKERS	30	32	40	3	2	1
551D19	TILE SETTERS	15	15	17	0	0	0
551D47	WELL PULLERS	50	56	87	8	7	1
551D56	OFFSET LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS OPERS	121	134	175	13	11	2
551D58	STRIPPERS	10	11	14	1	1	0
551D59	CAMERA OPERATORS--PRINTING	24	27	34	2	2	0
551D69	OPTICIANS--DISP &/OR OPTIC MECHS	62	66	82	4	4	0
551C86	FURNITURE FINISHERS	16	17	20	1	1	0
551D87	FURNITURE UPHOLSTERERS	23	25	31	3	2	1

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551D95	DISPATCHERS--LOAD	16	17	19	1	1	0
551E36	BAKERS	90	95	115	9	5	4
551F34	BUTCHERS--ALL-AROUND	32	33	37	1	1	0
551G14	CHEMICAL OPERATORS--A	20	20	23	1	1	0
551H72	DIGESTER OPERATORS	12	12	14	0	0	0
551I31	ENGRAVERS--DECORATIVE	22	23	28	1	1	0
551I35	ETCHERS &/OR ENGRAVERS	11	13	17	1	1	0
551J83	HEAD SAWYERS	21	22	27	2	1	1
551K01	HOOK TENDERS	86	91	113	7	5	2
551K81	LOADER ENGINEERS	92	97	120	7	6	1
551K90	LUMBER GRADERS	18	19	24	1	1	0
551L34	WOOD MACHINISTS	32	34	43	2	2	0
551Q07	REFINERY OPERATORS--PETROLEUM	25	28	38	3	3	0
551R51	YARDER ENGINEERS	94	99	123	7	6	1
551S06	CEILING TILE/FLOOR INSTALLERS	35	36	42	1	1	0
551T03	HAND COMPOSITORS	14	16	21	1	1	0
551T50	BOATSWAINS	31	31	36	2	1	1
551T51	ABLE SEAMEN	82	83	93	4	2	2
551T54	SHIP ENGINEERS	122	124	137	5	3	2
551V05	BUS DRIVERS--SCHOOL	528	540	656	35	26	9
59001	ALL OTHER SKILLED CRAFTS WORKERS	530	557	706	47	35	12
552A08	ASBESTOS & INSULATION WORKERS	85	87	103	4	4	0
552A33	BLUEPRINT MACHINE OPERATORS	22	23	29	1	1	0
552A44	CARPET CUTTERS/LAYERS	36	38	46	2	2	0
552A79	COOKS &/OR COOKERS	22	23	25	1	1	0
552A82	CRANE/DERRICK/HOIST OPERATORS	253	259	302	13	10	3
552A83	CRATERS	16	16	16	1	0	1
552A84	CRUDE OIL TREATERS	118	133	205	19	17	2
552B05	DRY WALL APPLICATORS	85	87	99	7	3	4
552B17	EXTERMINATORS	14	15	17	1	1	0
552B18	FENCE ERECTORS	80	81	93	4	3	1
552B19	FILERS/GRINDERS/BUFFERS/CHIPPERS	11	13	17	1	1	0
552B26	FITTERS--PIPELAYING	13	14	18	1	1	0
552B43	GASMAKERS	11	11	14	1	1	0
552B45	NAT GAS TREATING UNIT OPERATORS	12	13	20	2	2	0
552B52	HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	2,963	3,051	3,590	188	125	63
552B57	INDUSTRIAL TRUCK OPERATORS	418	432	498	25	16	9
552B58	INSPECTORS	79	84	110	7	6	1
552B93	MIXERS	18	18	20	0	0	0
552B96	MENDERS	13	14	18	2	1	1
552C02	MUD PLANT OPERATORS	23	26	40	3	3	0
552C05	OIL PUMPERS	46	52	80	8	7	1
552C23	PIPELAYERS	44	45	51	2	1	1
552C52	REINFORCING IRON WORKERS	59	60	69	3	2	1
552C58	ROOFERS	228	231	265	10	7	3
552C60	ROTARY DRILL OPERATOR HELPERS	147	164	254	24	21	3
552C61	ROUSTABOUTS	765	853	1,298	118	107	11
552C76	SEWING MACH OPS-REG EQMT-GARMENT	20	20	23	2	1	1
552C78	SEWING MACH OPS-REG EQMT-NONGAR	20	22	29	3	2	1
552C90	STATIONARY BOILER FIRERS	221	225	247	14	5	9
552D07	TAPERS	73	74	85	5	2	3
552D09	TAXI DRIVERS	121	123	150	12	6	6
552D22	TIRE FABRICATORS/REPAIRERS	43	46	57	4	3	1
552D27	LOGGING TRACTOR OPERATORS	70	74	92	7	4	3
552D43	WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS	84	87	96	4	2	2
552D46	WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS	675	719	926	63	50	13
552D68	TIRE CHANGERS	59	62	77	4	4	0
552D74	STOCK CLERKS--SALES FLOOR	1,017	1,066	1,297	68	56	12
552D75	HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKERS	75	78	88	4	3	1
552D88	SURVEYORS HELPERS	244	261	328	18	17	1
552E22	ASSEMBLERS	17	18	23	2	1	1
552E38	POWER BARKER OPERATORS	26	27	33	1	1	0
552F97	CHAIN OFFBEARERS--LUMBER	30	32	39	2	2	0
552G68	CONTROL PANEL OPERATORS--PETROL	10	11	15	1	1	0
552H19	CUT-OFF SAW OPERATORS--LUMBER	12	13	16	2	1	1
552H82	DOUGHNUT MAKERS/MACHINE OPERATRS	34	36	45	3	2	1
552I18	EDGERS--AUTOMATIC &/OR PONY	12	13	16	2	1	1
552I51	FALLERS &/OR BUCKERS	240	252	313	19	15	4
552K58	LATHE/TURN MACH OPERATORS--METAL	12	14	18	1	1	0
552K84	LOG HANDLING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	93	98	122	8	6	2
552K85	LOG INSPECTORS/GRADERS/SCALERS	45	45	52	2	1	1
552M41	POND WORKERS--LUMBER	37	39	48	3	2	1

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS STATEWIDE ALASKA

CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1982 EMPLOYMENT	1986 EMPLOYMENT	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1981 1986 TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
552N07	RESAWYERS	13	14	17	2	1	1
552N08	RETORT OPERATORS	47	48	53	2	1	1
552N13	RIGGING SLINGERS	83	87	109	6	5	1
552N63	SAW FILERS	16	17	21	1	1	0
552N89	SECOND LOADERS	13	14	17	1	1	0
552P14	SHELLFISH PROCESSING MACH TENDER	188	194	213	8	5	3
552P15	SHELLFISH SHUCKERS	74	77	84	3	2	1
552Q08	REFINERY OPERATOR HELPERS,P	11	13	17	1	1	0
552Q57	TESTERS	92	95	110	5	4	1
552Q88	TRIM SAW OPERATORS	14	15	18	2	1	1
552R67	ASPHALT RAKERS	53	54	62	3	2	1
552S22	CUTTING MACHING OPERATORS--FOOD	15	16	17	0	0	0
552S33	BODYMAKER OPERATORS--TIN CAN	25	26	28	1	1	0
552S35	FISH CLEANERS/BUTCHERS--HAND	1,931	1,989	2,187	79	51	28
552S97	RENTAL CAR DELIVERERS	15	17	21	2	1	1
552T11	PASTEUP WORKERS	49	55	74	6	5	1
552T23	LETTER PRESS OPERATORS	24	26	35	2	2	0
552T32	TRUCK DRIVER HELPERS	146	149	181	9	7	2
552T33	LINE SERVICE ATTENDANTS	689	705	859	45	34	11
552T38	MOBILE HOME SET-UP OPERATORS	25	26	32	2	1	1
552T39	PICTURE FRAMERS	16	17	21	2	1	1
552T48	CHAUFFEURS	46	48	58	4	2	2
552T52	ORDINARY SEAMEN	176	179	209	11	7	4
552T61	GRADERS--FOOD &/OR SKINS	52	53	59	2	1	1
552T63	SORTER OPERATORS--GREEN LUMBER	19	20	25	1	1	0
552T82	BINDERY WORKERS--ASSEMBLY	23	26	35	2	2	0
552U00	ASSEMBLERS	59	62	78	5	4	1
552V06	AMBULANCE DRIVER &/OR ATTENDANT	43	45	52	3	2	1
552V08	MOTORBOAT OPERATORS	21	23	28	1	1	0
59002	ALL OTHER SEMISKILLED WORKERS	1,076	1,130	1,421	83	69	14
553A04	AIR HAMMER OPERATORS	25	26	30	1	1	0
553A16	BAGGAGE HANDLERS	63	63	64	1	0	1
553A61	CLEANERS--VEHICLE	278	290	356	21	16	5
553A87	DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	872	922	1,152	67	56	11
553B49	GROUND WORKERS--UTILITIES	35	37	42	2	1	1
553B87	HELPERS--TRADES	439	461	565	34	25	9
553C06	OILERS	193	199	235	14	8	6
553C08	ORDER FILLERS	197	210	268	16	14	2
553C12	PAINTERS--MAINTENANCE	479	490	560	30	16	14
553C23	PIPELAYERS	72	73	84	3	2	1
553C39	PRODUCTION PACKAGERS.	212	222	264	16	10	6
553C51	REFUSE COLLECTORS	75	78	88	4	3	1
553D14	ANIMAL CARETAKERS	26	27	30	2	1	1
553D22	TIRE FABRICATORS/REPAIRERS	11	12	15	1	1	0
553D64	PIN CHASERS	11	12	15	1	1	0
553D66	BAGGERS	406	428	531	38	25	13
553D67	SERVICE STA ATTENDNTS/LUBRICATRS	767	809	1,001	52	47	5
553G04	CHASERS--LOGGING	130	137	170	10	8	2
553G20	CHIPPERS	20	21	25	1	1	0
553G22	CHOKER SETTERS--LUMBER	217	227	283	16	13	3
553G78	COOLER ROOM WORKERS--MEAT	33	34	38	2	1	1
553H73	DIGESTER OPERATOR HELPERS	18	18	20	0	0	0
553K91	LUMBER STRAIGHTENERS	12	13	16	1	1	0
553M74	PULPERS	11	11	12	0	0	0
553S25	BAILING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	11	0	0	0
553S47	CANNERY WORKERS	4,956	5,104	5,613	208	131	77
553T47	GARDENERS & GROUNDSKEEPERS	255	267	319	17	13	4
553T60	WASHERS AND/OR SEPARATORS	165	170	187	7	4	3
553T62	EQUIPMENT CLEANER--HAND	30	30	33	1	1	0
59003	ALL OTHER UNSKILLED WORKERS	6,493	6,679	7,688	341	239	102
560023	BRICKLAYER HELPERS	55	56	64	3	2	1
560033	CARPENTER HELPERS	335	340	392	17	11	6
560043	CEMENT MASON HELPERS	66	67	77	3	2	1
560053	ELECTRICIAN HELPERS	78	79	91	4	3	1
560063	PAINTER HELPERS	13	13	15	0	0	0
560093	PLASTERER HELPERS	13	13	15	0	0	0
560103	PLUMBER OR PIPEFITTER HELPERS	86	87	100	5	3	2
56900	ALL OTH HELPERS--SKILLED TRADES	65	67	79	4	3	1
57900	ALL OTHR MIXING/BATCHING/BLENDNG	12	13	17	1	1	0
580093	LAMINATORS--PREFORMS	28	31	42	3	3	0
	CRAFTS,OPERS.,LABOR. SUBTOTAL	57,969	60,201	71,786	3,886	2,758	1,128

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS STATEWIDE ALASKA

CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1982 EMPLOYMENT	1986 EMPLOYMENT	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1981 1986		
					TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
6 =====	CLERICAL WORKERS						
611033	BOOKKEEPING/BILLING MACH OPERS	346	366	457	37	22	15
611053	COMPUTER OPERATORS	205	216	264	17	12	5
611073	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	290	303	362	24	14	10
611093	PERIPHERAL EDP EQPT OPERATORS	30	31	40	3	2	1
611123	PROOF MACHINE OPERATORS	104	112	148	14	9	5
611203	DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATORS	28	28	33	3	1	2
611213	COIN MACHINE OPR/CURRENCY SORTER	15	16	21	1	1	0
61199	ALL OTHER OFFICE MACHINE OPERS	56	58	67	3	2	1
612003	STENOGRAPHERS	305	320	384	27	16	11
613013	ACCOUNTING CLERKS	1,745	1,823	2,192	143	89	54
613053	RESERVATION AGENTS	193	197	239	15	9	6
613073	BOOKKEEPERS--HAND	2,310	2,433	2,993	209	137	72
613093	CALL-OUT OPERATORS	22	24	30	3	2	1
613123	CAR RENTAL CLERKS	54	58	72	7	4	3
613133	ADJUSTMENT CLERKS	139	148	191	15	10	5
613143	CASHIERS	2,826	2,982	3,693	253	173	80
613153	CHECKING CLERKS--BANK RECORDS	26	27	36	3	2	1
613163	CLAIM ADJUSTERS	105	112	146	11	8	3
613183	CLAIMS CLERKS	43	46	57	4	3	1
613193	COLLECTORS	238	254	323	28	17	11
613243	COUNTER CLERKS	193	207	257	18	13	5
613253	DESK CLERKS--BOWLING FLOOR	28	30	37	3	2	1
613273	CREDIT REPORTERS	17	18	24	2	1	1
613303	FILE CLERKS	419	447	567	44	30	14
613323	INSURANCE CLERKS	22	24	32	3	2	1
613333	GENERAL CLERKS--OFFICE	5,366	5,596	6,654	382	258	124
613353	DESK CLERKS	340	366	464	44	25	19
613373	INFORMATION CLERKS	31	32	34	2	1	1
613393	LIBRARY ASSISTANTS	481	499	575	45	19	26
613433	MAIL CLERKS	139	143	164	8	5	3
613443	CREDIT AUTHORIZERS	27	28	35	3	2	1
613473	MESSENGERS--BANK	14	15	20	1	1	0
613483	INSURANCE CLERKS--MEDICAL	113	121	151	11	8	3
613493	NEW ACCOUNTS TELLERS	141	152	200	18	12	6
613503	ORDER CLERKS	149	158	200	18	10	8
613513	PAYROLL &/OR TIMEKEEPING CLERKS	463	482	571	38	22	16
613523	PERSONNEL CLERKS	238	245	280	15	8	7
613533	POLICY CHANGE CLERKS	18	19	26	2	2	0
613553	PROCUREMENT CLERKS	74	75	81	3	1	2
613583	RATERS	63	67	89	7	5	2
613603	REAL ESTATE CLERKS	101	103	116	5	3	2
613613	RECEPTIONISTS	795	848	1,058	84	53	31
613653	SAFE DEPOSIT CLERKS	32	34	45	4	3	1
613683	SECRETARIES	4,703	4,944	5,997	454	259	195
613703	SERVICE OBSERVERS	42	42	50	3	2	1
613723	STATEMENT CLERKS	61	65	86	7	5	2
613733	SERVICE CLERKS	31	33	41	3	2	1
613743	STATISTICAL CLERKS	98	102	120	6	4	2
613753	SURVEY WORKERS	12	12	15	1	1	0
613763	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	334	353	426	29	18	11
613773	SWITCHBD OPER-RECEPTIONISTS	346	370	472	39	25	14
613803	MESSENGERS	182	196	250	15	14	1
613823	TELLERS	870	936	1,234	108	73	35
613833	TICKET AGENTS	560	577	701	40	27	13
613843	TITLE SEARCHERS	22	24	32	3	2	1
613863	TRAFFIC CLERKS	14	14	17	1	1	0
613893	TRANSIT CLERKS	11	11	15	1	1	0
613913	TRAVEL CLERKS	15	15	16	0	0	0
613923	TYPISTS	3,252	3,358	3,813	226	112	114

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS
STATEWIDE ALASKA[1]

					AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1981 1986		
CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1982 EMPLOYMENT	1986 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
613963	CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	855	904	1,125	78	54	24
614103	TEACHER AIDES	1,382	1,440	1,691	94	62	32
614163	CIRCULATION CLERKS	23	25	34	3	2	1
614193	TELEPHONE AD TAKERS--NEWSPAPER	29	32	44	5	3	2
614213	CREDIT CLERKS	138	148	196	16	12	4
614223	MORTGAGE CLOSING CLERKS	147	158	208	16	12	4
614233	CLAIM EXAMINR--LIFE/ACCIDNT/HLTH	90	97	128	10	8	2
614243	SORTING CLERKS,BANK	11	11	15	1	1	0
614253	COURT CLERKS	236	241	261	12	5	7
614263	TOWN CLERKS	97	100	112	6	3	3
614273	POSTAL SERVICE CLERKS	272	274	279	10	1	9
614283	DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE OPERATORS	70	70	82	4	2	2
614293	TELEGRAPH OPERATORS	81	81	96	4	3	1
614303	CENTRAL OFFICE OPERATORS	380	382	446	25	13	12
614343	LOAN CLOSERS	83	89	118	9	7	2
614353	CUSTOMER SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES	128	131	151	8	5	3
614363	LICENSE CLERKS	13	14	15	0	0	0
61900	ALL OTHER OFFICE CLERICAL WORKRS	886	917	1,074	58	38	20
620023	METER READERS--UTILITIES	43	45	51	3	2	1
620033	PRODUCTION CLERKS/COORDINATORS	166	172	208	12	8	4
620043	SHIPPING PACKERS	425	443	533	31	22	9
620053	SHIPPING & RECEIVING CLERKS	389	410	520	34	26	8
620073	WEIGHERS--RECORD KEEPING	69	71	80	3	2	1
620083	STOCK CLERKS-STOCKROOM/WAREHOUSE	1,758	1,847	2,281	150	105	45
620123	DISPATCHERS--AIRPLANE	95	97	118	9	5	4
620153	TRANSPORTATION AGENTS	657	670	814	50	31	19
620183	DISPATCHER--VEHICLE SERV OR WORK	227	236	291	18	13	5
620243	MARKING CLERKS	61	65	80	5	4	1
620253	DISPATCHERS--POLICE/FIRE/AMBUL	251	259	288	18	7	11
620323	POSTAL MAIL CARRIERS	589	592	603	31	3	28
620353	RATE CLERKS--FREIGHT	18	19	22	1	1	0
62900	ALL OTHER PLANT CLERICAL WORKERS	366	375	422	19	11	8
	CLERICAL WORKERS SUBTOTAL	38,938	40,730	49,099	3,259	2,036	1,223
7 =====	SALES PEOPLE						
710043	CRATING & MOVING ESTIMATORS	17	17	21	2	1	1
710083	SALES AGENTS/REPS--REAL ESTATE	88	95	125	10	7	3
710093	SALES AGENTS--SECURITIES	32	34	45	3	3	0
710103	TRAFFIC AGENTS	29	29	36	2	1	1
710123	SALES AGENTS/REPS--INSURANCE	264	283	374	29	22	7
710163	BROKER/MARKET OPERS--COMMODITIES	17	18	24	1	1	0
719983	SALES REPS/AGENTS--TECHNICAL	752	797	1,015	63	53	10
719993	SALES REPS/AGENTS--NON-TECHNICAL	1,927	2,038	2,565	154	128	26
71900	ALL OTHER SALES AGENTS & REPS	887	941	1,188	88	60	28
720023	SALES CLERKS	4,838	5,102	6,315	455	295	160
720073	SALES CLERK SUPERVISORS	35	36	45	3	2	1
79000	ALL OTHER SALES WORKERS	16	18	24	2	2	0
	SALES PEOPLE SUBTOTAL	8,902	9,408	11,777	812	575	237
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	GRAND TOTAL	182,780	190,921	229,276	14,025	9,299	4,726

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[1] Estimated Employment by Occupation and Growth and Replacement Need is available for Anchorage and Fairbanks by special request to Research & Analysis.

TOTAL JOB OPENINGS
STATEWIDE AREA
ALASKA 1981 - 1986

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	TOTAL NUMBER
19000	ALL OTHER MANAGERS	1,017
720023	SALES CLERKS	455
613683	SECRETARIES	454
41900	ALL OTHER JANITRS/PORTRS/CLEANRS	395
613333	GENERAL CLERKS--OFFICE	382
59003	ALL OTHER UNSKILLED WORKERS	341
430093	WAITERS/WAITRESSES	290
613143	CASHIERS	253
613923	TYPISTS	226
251023	TEACHERS--ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	217
551B86	MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS--GEN UTIL	217
613073	BOOKKEEPERS--HAND	209
553S47	CANNERY WORKERS	208
552B52	HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	188
254573	NURSES--PROFESSIONAL	176
254013	ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	169
251033	TEACHERS--SECONDARY SCHOOL	166
430073	KITCHEN HELPERS	163
540003	TRUCK DRIVERS	162
430143	FOOD PREP & SERV WKRS--FAST FOOD	156
551B29	SUPERVISORS--NONWORKING	154
719993	SALES REPS/AGENTS--NON-TECHNICAL	154
100353	MANAGERS--STORE	151
620083	STOCK CLERKS-STOCKROOM/WAREHOUSE	150
613013	ACCOUNTING CLERKS	143
551A47	CARPENTERS	142
410033	MAIDS	122
430023	BARTENDERS	119
552C61	ROUSTABOUTS	118
251043	TEACHERS--COLLEGE	114
613823	TELLERS	108
551B12	ELECTRICIANS	101
510083	AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	95
420003	GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	94
614103	TEACHERS AIDE	94
430133	COOKS--RESTAURANT	90
71900	ALL OTHER SALES AGENTS & REPS	88
613613	RECEPTIONISTS	84
59002	ALL OTHER SEMISKILLED WORKERS	83
552S35	FISH CLEANERS/BUTCHERS--HAND	79
430163	COOKS--INSTITUTIONAL	79
613963	CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	78
32900	ALL OTHER ENGINEERING TECHNS	77
552D74	STOCK CLERKS--SALES FLOOR	68
551C30	PLUMBERS &/OR PIPEFITTERS	67
553A87	DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	67
320043	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC TECHNS	66
43900	ALL OTHER FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	65
510433	MAINTENANCE MECHANICS	64
552D46	WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS	63
719983	SALES REPS/AGENTS--TECHNICAL	63
440253	NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	59
430113	COOKS-SHORT ORDER/SPEC FAST FOOD	58
61900	ALL OTHER OFFICE CLERICAL WORKRS	58
210113	PETROLEUM ENGINEERS	57
340233	AIRPLANE PILOTS	57
510193	DIESEL MECHANICS	56
510023	AIRCRAFT MECHANICS	54
510343	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT MECHANICS	52
29000	ALL OTHER PROFESSIONALS	52
49000	ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	52
100483	WHOLESALERS	52
553D67	SERVICE STA ATTENDNTS/LUBRICATRS	52
620153	TRANSPORTATION AGENTS	50
440773	CHILD CARE WORKERS	49
100493	MANAGERS--RESTAURANT OR BAR	48
59001	ALL OTHER SKILLED CRAFTS WORKERS	47
552T33	LINE SERVICE ATTENDANTS	45
613393	LIBRARY ASSISTANTS	45
613303	FILE CLERKS	44
254463	LAWYERS	44
340133	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	44
613353	DESK CLERKS	44
210043	CIVIL ENGINEERS	43
613833	TICKET AGENTS	40
551C59	ROTARY DRILL OPERATORS	39
613773	SWITCHBD OPER-RECEPTIONISTS	39
430103	COUNTER ATTENDANTS	38
222023	GEOLOGISTS	38
613513	PAYROLL &/OR TIMEKEEPING CLERKS	38
553D66	BAGGERS	38
551A36	BUS DRIVERS	38
320033	DRAFTERS	38
611033	BOOKKEEPING/BILLING MACH OPERS	37
100323	MANAGERS--MERCHANDISE	36
551B84	MACHINISTS	35
551V05	BUS DRIVERS--SCHOOL	35
620053	SHIPPING & RECEIVING CLERKS	34
39000	ALL OTHER TECHNICIANS	34
553B87	HELPERS--TRADES	34
251013	TEACHERS--PRESCHOOL/KINDERGARTEN	34
551C69	SERVICE UNIT OPERATORS--OIL WELL	34
430033	WAITERS ASSISTANTS	33
551B73	LINE INSTALLER-REPAIRERS	32
251073	VOCATIONAL & EDUC COUNSELORS	32
440063	COSMETOLOGISTS &/OR HAIRSTYLISTS	32
620323	POSTAL MAIL CARRIERS	31
620043	SHIPPING PACKERS	31
445033	POLICE PATROL OFFICERS	31
253003	PURCHASING AGENTS &/OR BUYERS	30
254653	PERSONNEL & LABOR REL SPECIALIST	30
553C12	PAINTERS--MAINTENANCE	30
613763	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	29
710123	SALES AGENTS/REPS--INSURANCE	29
254133	CASEWORKERS	29
613193	COLLECTORS	28
251063	TEACHERS--NONVOCATIONAL	28
51900	ALL OTHER MECHANICS & REPAIRERS	27
612003	STENOGRAPHERS	27
340033	DENTAL ASSISTANTS	26
614303	CENTRAL OFFICE OPERATORS	25
210083	MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	25
253013	BUYERS--RETAIL &/OR WHOLSL TRADE	25
23900	ALL OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	25
552B57	INDUSTRIAL TRUCK OPERATORS	25
100573	CHIEF EXECUTIVES OR LEGISLATORS	24
611073	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	24
552C60	ROTARY DRILL OPERATOR HELPERS	24
540033	TRACTOR-TRAILER TRUCK DRIVERS	24
320203	CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS	23
440303	SOCIAL SERVICE AIDES	23
440143	SUPERVISORS--NONWORKING--SERVICE	23
210063	INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS	23
551C42	STATION ENGINEERS--MAIN LINE	22
430043	BUTCHERS &/OR MEAT CUTTERS	22
553A61	CLEANERS--VEHICLE	21
210053	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	21
410013	CLEANERS--HEAVY	21
320083	SURVEYORS	21
254663	PHARMACISTS	20
552I51	FALLERS &/OR BUCKERS	19
62900	ALL OTHER PLANT CLERICAL WORKERS	19
254693	PHYSICIANS &/OR SURGEONS	19
552A84	CRUDE OIL TREATERS	19
445053	CORRECTION OFFICERS &/OR JAILERS	18
613503	ORDER CLERKS	18
613493	NEW ACCOUNTS TELLERS	18
440343	USHERS/LOBBY ATTNS/TICKER TAKERS	18
620253	DISPATCHERS--POLICE/FIRE/AMBUL	18
552D88	SURVEYORS HELPERS	18
620183	DISPATCHER--VEHICLE SERV OR WORK	18
613243	COUNTER CLERKS	18

1980 Labor Force Characteristics for Selected Demographic and Targeted Groups

Alaska Persons 16 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	CETA Labor Force					Economically Disadvantaged	B L S		
		Unemployed	Underemployed	In school	Employed	Other		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployed 10+ weeks
Age in Years										
Total 16 yrs & older	257	30	25	20	128	55	53	181	19	8
22 to 44	160	19	17	3	90	31	31	125	13	6
22 to 39	139	17	15	3	77	28	28	107	12	6
Sex										
Male	124	16	12	9	73	13	22	101	11	6
Female	134	15	12	11	54	41	31	80	7	2
Race-Ethnicity										
White	206	21	19	13	113	40	30	155	16	7
White not Hispanic	204	21	19	13	112	40	30	153	16	6
Economic Status										
>100% LLSIL	186	14	11	15	115	31	2	143	11	5
Years of school completed										
12 years	101	11	11	1	52	25	21	74	9	3
Male veterans										
Non-veterans	77	11	7	8	40	11	15	58	8	4
Family Status										
Parent in 2-parent family	86	7	8	-	51	20	17	64	4	2
Other family member	96	12	9	19	37	19	13	60	8	4
Welfare Status										
No welfare	245	19	25	20	127	54	40	176	17	7

Source: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan from March 1980 Current Population Survey

1980 CETA Eligibility Estimates for Selected Demographic and Targeted Groups

Alaska Persons 14 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Eligible for Title								
		IIB,VII	IID	YETP	YCCIP	SYEP	VI	Any Listed	Any Youth	Other Listed
Age in Years										
Total 14 yrs. & older	267	31	14	7	3	13	15	40	16	34
Total 16 yrs. & older	257	29	13	7	3	10	15	38	13	32
22 to 44	160	17	6	-	-	-	8	18	-	18
22 to 39	139	15	6	-	-	-	7	16	-	16
Sex										
Male	128	15	5	3	1	5	6	19	6	17
Female	139	16	8	4	2	8	9	21	10	17
Race-Ethnicity										
White	214	16	5	3	3	6	6	23	8	18
White not Hispanic	211	16	5	3	3	6	6	22	8	17
Economic Status										
>100% LLSIL	193	2	2	-	2	-	2	4	2	2
Years of School Completed										
12 years	101	11	3	2	2	4	3	14	5	11
Male Veterans										
Non-veterans	82	10	4	3	1	5	5	13	6	11
Family Status										
Parent in 2 parent family	86	8	3	1	-	1	4	9	1	8
Other family member	105	10	5	5	3	8	6	16	11	12
Welfare status										
No welfare	254	19	1	5	3	10	2	27	13	21

Source: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan from March 1980 Current Population Survey

1980 Labor Force Characteristics for Selected Demographic and Targeted Groups
Anchorage, Alaska
Persons 16 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	CETA Labor Force					Economically Disadvantaged	B L S		
		Unemployed	Underemployed	In school	Employed	Other		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployed 10+ weeks
Age in years										
Total 16 yrs. & older	111	13	11	9	55	24	23	78	8	4
22 to 44	69	8	7	1	39	13	13	54	6	3
22 to 39	60	7	6	1	33	12	12	46	5	3
Sex										
Male	53	7	5	4	31	6	9	43	5	2
Female	58	6	5	5	23	18	13	35	3	1
Race-Ethnicity										
White	89	9	8	6	49	17	13	67	7	3
White, not Hispanic	88	9	8	6	48	17	13	66	7	2
Economic Status										
>100% LLSIL	80	6	5	6	50	13	1	62	5	2
Years of School Completed										
12 years	44	5	5	0.5	23	11	9	32	4	1
Male veterans										
Non-veteran	33	5	3	3	17	5	6	25	3	2
Family status										
Parent in 2-parent family	37	3	3	-	22	9	7	28	2	1
Other family member	42	5	4	8	16	8	6	26	4	2
Welfare status										
No welfare	106	8	11	9	55	23	17	76	7	3

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, distribution of data by Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan from March 1980 Current Population Survey based upon 1980 Census relationships

1980 CETA Eligibility Estimates for Selected Demographic and Targeted Groups
Anchorage, Alaska
Persons 14 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Eligible for Title								
		IIB,VII	IID	YETP	YCCIP	SYEP	VI	Any Listed	Any Youth	Other Listed
Age in Years										
Total 14 yrs. & older	115	13	6	3	1	6	6	17	7	15
Total 16 yrs. & older	111	12	6	3	1	4	6	16	6	14
22 to 44	69	7	3	-	-	-	3	8	-	8
22 to 39	60	6	3	-	-	-	3	7	-	7
Sex										
Male	55	6	2	1	0.5	2	3	8	3	7
Female	60	7	3	2	1	3	4	9	4	7
Race-Ethnicity										
White	92	7	2	1	1	3	3	10	3	8
White, not Hispanic	91	7	2	1	1	3	3	9	3	7
Economic Status										
>100% LLSIL	83	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	1
Years of School Completed										
12 years	43	5	1	1	1	2	1	6	2	5
Male Veterans										
Non-veteran	35	4	2	1	0.5	2	2	6	3	5
Family Status										
Parent in 2-parent family	31	3	1	0.5	-	0.5	2	4	0.5	3
Other family member	45	4	2	2	1	3	3	7	5	5
Welfare Status										
No welfare	109	8	0.5	2	1	4	1	12	6	9

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, distribution of data by Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan from March 1980 Current Population Survey based upon 1980 Census relationships

1980 Labor Force Characteristics for Selected Demographic and Targeted Groups
Balance of State - Alaska
Persons 16 years and older

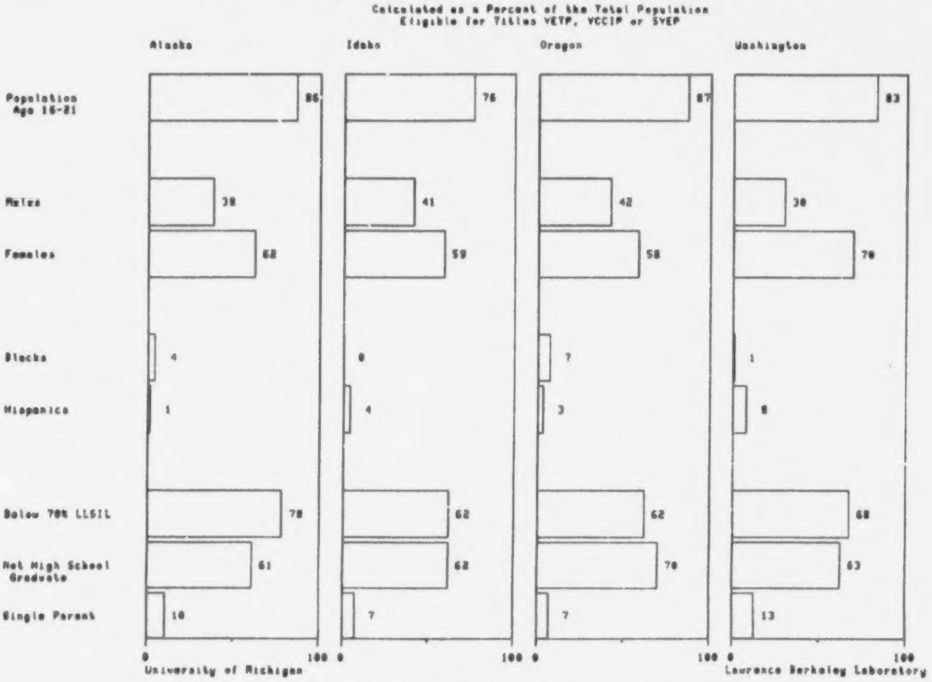
Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	CETA Labor Force					Economically Disadvantaged	BLS		
		Unemployed	Underemployed	In school	Employed	Other		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployed 10+ weeks
Age in Years										
Total 16 yrs. & older	146	17	14	11	73	31	20	103	11	4
22 to 44	91	11	10	2	51	18	18	71	7	3
22 to 39	79	10	11	2	44	16	16	61	7	3
Sex										
Male	71	9	7	5	42	7	13	58	6	4
Female	76	9	7	6	31	23	18	45	4	1
Race-Ethnicity										
White	117	12	11	7	64	23	17	88	9	4
White not Hispanic	116	12	11	7	64	23	17	87	9	4
Economic Status										
>100% LLSIL	106	8	6	9	65	18	1	81	6	3
Years of School Completed										
12 years	57	6	6	0.5	29	14	12	42	5	2
Male Veterans										
Non-veterans	44	6	4	5	23	6	9	33	5	2
Family status										
Parent in 2-parent family	49	4	5	-	29	11	10	36	2	1
Other family member	54	7	5	11	21	11	7	34	4	2
Welfare status										
No welfare	139	11	14	11	72	31	23	100	10	4

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, distribution of data by Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan from March 1980 Current Population Survey based upon 1980 Census relationships

1980 CETA Eligibility Estimates for Selected Demographic and Targeted Groups
Balance of State - Alaska
Persons 14 years or older

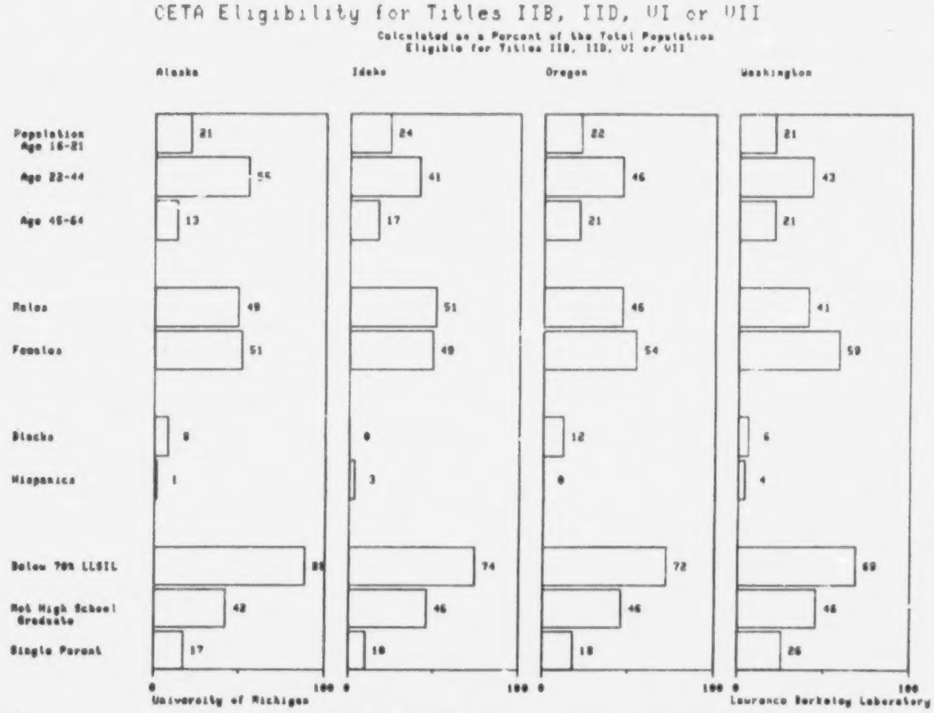
Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Eligible for Title								
		IIB,VII	IID	YETP	YCCIP	SYEP	VI	Any Listed	Any Youth	Other Listed
Age in Years										
Total 14 yrs. & older	152	18	8	4	2	7	9	23	9	19
Total 16 yrs. & older	146	17	7	4	2	6	9	22	7	18
22 to 44	91	10	3	-	-	-	5	10	-	10
22 to 39	79	9	3	-	-	-	4	9	-	9
Sex										
Male	73	9	3	2	0.5	3	3	11	3	10
Female	79	9	5	2	1	5	5	12	6	10
Race-Ethnicity										
White	122	9	3	2	2.5	3	3	13	5	10
White, not Hispanic	120	9	3	2	2	3	3	13	5	10
Economic Status										
>100% LLSIL	110	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	1
Yrs. of School Completed										
12 years	58	6	2	1	1	2	2	8	3	6
Male Veterans										
Non-veteran	47	6	2	2	0.5	3	3	7	3	6
Family Status										
Parent in 2 parent family	49	5	2	0.5	-	0.5	2	5	0.5	5
Other family member	60	6	3	3	2	5	3	9	6	7
Welfare Status										
No welfare	145	11	0.5	3	2	6	1	15	7	12

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, distribution of data by Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan from March 1980 Current Population Survey based upon 1980 Census relationships


CETA Eligibility for Titles YETP, YCCIP or SYEP

Calculated as a Percent of the Total Population
Eligible for Titles YETP, YCCIP or SYEP

Source: 1980 Current Population Survey (Annual Demographic File)


CETA Eligibility for Titles IIB, IID, VI or VII

Calculated as a Percent of the Total Population
Eligible for Titles IIB, IID, VI or VII

Source: 1980 Current Population Survey (Annual Demographic File)

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment
By Industry & CETA Region for 1979
Annual Averages

	MINING	CONST	MFG	TC&U	WHSLE	RETAIL	FIRE	SRVCS	FED	ST & LOCAL	MISC	TOT GOV	TOTAL
Region I	48	955	3756	2246	283	3175	1233	2875	2383	7993	151	10,376	25098
Angoon	0	*	111	0	0	*	*	*	8	98	0	106	247
Haines	0	*	*	76	*	107	14	38	11	176	*	187	473
Juneau	*	332	96	763	120	1367	476	1277	1155	4811	*	5966	10429
Ketchikan	*	284	1041	589	128	814	217	773	265	1174	*	1439	5320
Outer Ketchikan	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	53	261	*	314	512
Prince of Wales	*	*	422	*	*	40	9	23	30	148	*	178	730
Sitka	0	202	960	263	28	381	467	448	594	577	15	1171	3935
Skagway	0	*	240	257	*	129	14	124	68	255	*	323	1105
Wrangell	*	114	735	222	*	305	25	170	199	493	73	692	2347
Region II	2714	2143	757	3814	739	3604	988	4940	3234	7535	40	10769	30508
Barrow	2568	415	0	353	*	269	*	324	248	1250	0	1498	5549
Fairbanks	31	1631	722	2634	713	3111	812	4198	2319	4905	37	7224	21113
S.E. Fairbanks	0	19	*	28	2	64	18	207	335	452	*	787	1131
Upper Kuskokwim	*	*	1	21	1	18	*	13	39	151	0	190	254
Upper Yukon	10	*	0	42	*	14	10	20	35	239	0	274	385
Yukon	*	62	*	736	*	128	19	178	258	538	*	796	2076
Region III	102	83	41	273	0	401	142	670	425	1433	1	1858	3570
Kobuk	*	42	*	127	*	131	14	127	248	671	*	919	1365
Nome	*	41	*	146	*	270	128	543	177	762	*	939	2205
Region IV	2	165	846	450	42	699	197	1704	774	2170	6	2944	7055
Bethel	*	104	91	183	29	350	109	1241	410	935	*	1345	3458
Bristol Bay B.	0	12	195	45	*	*	*	*	84	237	0	321	784
Bristol Bay D.	0	34	470	178	5	71	32	393	107	399	0	506	1689
Lower Kuskokwim	*	1	0	20	1	*	*	*	39	151	0	190	251
Wade Hampton	0	14	90	24	*	105	32	19	134	448	*	582	873
Region V	910	994	5615	1878	395	2883	583	2825	1342	5084	160	6426	22669
Aleutian Is.	*	98	1739	55	*	89	44	180	704	387	*	1091	3317
Cordova	80	9	329	110	*	145	25	128	37	254	*	291	1137
Kenai	795	418	1189	563	291	950	201	892	104	1322	*	1426	6772
Kodiak	0	149	1821	317	21	645	100	568	286	873	51	1159	4831
Mat Su	9	185	40	316	49	696	128	433	97	1101	19	1198	3073
Valdez	2	85	*	470	18	181	70	445	45	840	*	885	2180
Seward	*	50	*	47	*	177	15	179	69	307	10	376	1359
Anchorage	1997	5753	1806	8046	4049	13115	4898	15332	9758	12403	347	22160	77504
Statewide	5773	10093	12821	16707	5508	23877	8041	28346	17916	36618	705	54533	166405

*Nondisclosable Data

ESARS Occupational Summary
STATE TOTAL
September 1980

Occupation Codes	Occupation	Experienced Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
0-1	Professional, Technical & Managerial	9825	2678	1447
001	Architecture	58	18	10
003	Electrical Engineering	228	72	24
005	Civil Engineering	169	122	51
018	Surveying	286	93	48
045	Psychology	358	99	56
075	Registered Nurses	239	71	33
078-9	Medical & Dental	595	133	65
092	Preschool, Primary, Kindergarten Education	391	56	40
099	Education, NEC	442	127	94
119	Law & Jurisprudence	79	31	20
160	Accountants & Auditors	311	99	35
162	Purchasing Management	168	28	11
166	Personnel Administration	215	67	43
169	Administrative Specialization	870	126	74
182	Construction Industry Managers	128	17	9
184	Transp. & Comm. Officials	127	25	2
185	Wholesale & Retail Trade Mgrs.	304	40	22
186	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	172	25	9
187	Service Industry	475	151	79
189	Miscellaneous Managers	272	74	48
195	Social & Welfare	591	292	192
196	Airplane Pilots & Navigators	214	9	3
2	Clerical & Sales	18327	12145	8397
	Clerical	15275	9957	7103
201	Secretaries	1652	799	508
203	Typists	1500	1405	1084
206-9	Stenography, Filing & Related	2816	1745	1313
210	Bookkeeping	995	431	282
211	Cashiers	2154	876	631
216-9	Computer & Acctg. Recording	2616	1246	766
222	Shipping & Receiving	865	406	313
235	Telephone Work	313	183	123
237	Receptionists & Information	772	451	284
	Sales	3052	2188	1294
279	Sales, Commodities	800	443	289
290	Sales, Clerks	1126	427	299
3	Services	11683	10310	7183
30	Domestic Services	935	1690	1401
31	Services Public Oriented	10748	8620	5782
311	Food Services (Waiter/Waitress)	2558	2616	1545
312	Bartenders	635	198	121
313	Cooks, Hotels & Restaurants	1491	1101	761
315	Misc. Cooks, except Domestic	502	223	134
318	Kitchen Workers	800	856	618
323	Maids, etc.	613	719	535
355	Attendants-Hospital & Related Health Services	647	168	128
372	Security Guards & Related	338	311	202
381	Porters & Cleaners	806	639	480
382	Janitors	675	298	250
4	Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry	1797	2430	2332
441	Net, Seine & Trap Fisheries	344	14	14
452	Forest Conservation	593	1119	1092
5	Processing Occupations	1570	4470	4040
529	Processing Food & Related	1228	4270	3877

ESARS Occupational Summary
STATE TOTAL
September 1980
(Continued)

Occupation Codes	Occupation	Experienced Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
6	Machine Trade Occupations	2750	785	506
600	Machinists	159	14	9
620	Mechanics-Motorized Vehicles	1268	416	254
621	Aircraft Mechanics	275	79	56
625	Mechanics-Engine Power Transmissions	304	75	45
7	Bench Work	545	218	148
8	Structural Work	10223	3635	2952
819	Welders, Cutters & Related	476	81	64
824	Lighting Equip. & Bldg. Wiring	338	128	62
828	Electrical & Electronics Prod.	159	19	11
840	Painters-Construction & Main.	233	91	78
859	Excavating, Grading & Paving	935	107	74
860	Carpenters	1867	465	363
862	Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters	349	70	46
869	Misc. Construction	3815	1858	1684
899	Misc. Structural	605	299	241
9	Miscellaneous Occupations	7031	5021	4346
	Motor Freight & Transportation	2990	1250	915
905	Truck Drivers, Heavy	985	89	82
906	Truck Drivers, Light	466	128	89
912	Air Transportation	143	53	38
913	Passenger Transportation	397	228	156
915	Parking Lot & Related	469	478	353
	Packaging & Materials Handling	3358	3502	3234
920	Packaging	220	203	190
921	Hoisting & Conveying	603	239	232
922	Moving & Storing Materials	1197	445	372
929	Packaging & Materials Handling	1338	2615	2440
	Mining	351	102	68
930	Boring, Drilling, Cutting & Related	207	41	25

Source: Alaska Department of Labor
Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 96C, September, 1980.

Occupation Codes from Dictionary Occupational Titles, 4th Edition.

ESARS Occupational Summary
ANCHORAGE
September 1980

Occupation Codes	Occupation	Experienced Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
0-1	Professional, Technical & Managerial	4445	1129	484
001	Architecture	34	11	4
003	Electrical Engineering	113	54	21
005	Civil Engineering	77	92	30
018	Surveying	101	52	20
045	Psychology	120	14	3
075	Registered Nurses	72	20	9
078-9	Medical & Dental	279	36	17
092	Preschool, Primary, Kindergarten Education	115	8	5
099	Education, NEC	152	30	18
119	Law & Jurisprudence	39	12	6
160	Accountants & Auditors	130	57	14
162	Purchasing Management	101	16	4
166	Personnel Administration	123	35	19
169	Administrative Specialization	401	30	17
182	Construction Industry Managers	70	12	6
184	Transp. & Comm. Officials	79	11	1
185	Wholesale & Retail Trade Mgrs.	149	18	10
186	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	79	10	3
187	Service Industry	259	61	32
189	Miscellaneous Managers	177	24	13
195	Social & Welfare	319	135	75
196	Airplane Pilots & Navigators	128	6	2
2	Clerical & Sales	8312	6448	4012
	Clerical	6798	5230	3419
201	Secretaries	523	315	159
203	Typists	608	791	564
206-9	Stenography, Filing & Related	1432	1204	840
210	Bookkeeping	401	162	69
211	Cashiers	1024	418	277
216-9	Computer & Acctg. Recording	1139	678	342
222	Shipping & Receiving	427	168	115
235	Telephone Work	176	112	65
237	Receptionists & Information	354	233	150
	Sales	1515	1218	593
279	Sales, Commodities	359	190	103
290	Sales, Clerks	426	188	109
3	Services	5150	4779	2823
30	Domestic Services	209	688	526
31	Services Public Oriented	4941	4091	2297
311	Food Services (Waiter/Waitress)	1276	1427	678
312	Bartenders	259	78	38
313	Cooks, Hotels & Restaurants	695	518	322
315	Misc. Cooks, except Domestic	226	117	59
318	Kitchen Workers	390	378	220
323	Maids, etc.	282	313	214
355	Attendants-Hospital & Related Health Services	269	42	37
372	Security Guards & Related	166	203	121
381	Porters & Cleaners	490	347	234
382	Janitors	135	57	44
4	Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry	416	771	739
441	Net, Seine & Trap Fisheries	48	3	3
452	Forest Conservation	124	363	359
5	Processing Occupations	322	692	672
529	Processing Food & Related	198	659	654
6	Machine Trade Occupations	1178	445	258
600	Machinists	55	6	5
620	Mechanics-Motorized Vehicles	522	254	140
621	Aircraft Mechanics	152	47	28
625	Mechanics-Engine Power Transmissions	143	46	29

ESARS Occupational Summary
ANCHORAGE
September 1980
(Continued)

Occupation Codes	Occupation	Experienced Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
7	Bench Work	282	111	68
8	Structural Work	3555	1296	903
819	Welders, Cutters & Related	183	35	22
824	Lighting Equip. & Bldg. Wiring	138	86	42
828	Electrical & Electronics Prod.	98	9	5
840	Painters-Construction & Main.	129	60	50
859	Excavating, Grading & Paving	285	49	27
860	Carpenters	524	196	140
862	Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters	142	37	21
869	Misc. Construction	1178	447	370
899	Misc. Structural	239	104	72
9	Miscellaneous Occupations	2715	2970	2532
	Motor Freight & Transportation	1204	700	483
905	Truck Drivers, Heavy	352	41	37
906	Truck Drivers, Light	216	106	69
912	Air Transportation	77	24	16
913	Passenger Transportation	124	22	19
915	Parking Lot & Related	249	327	231
	Packaging & Materials Handling	1180	2135	1960
920	Packaging	125	89	80
921	Hoisting & Conveying	76	8	7
922	Moving & Storing Materials	672	253	194
929	Packaging & Materials Handling	307	1785	1679
	Mining	181	45	17
930	Boring, Drilling, Cutting & Related	107	14	4

Source: Alaska Department of Labor
Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 96C, September, 1980.

Occupation Codes from Dictionary Occupational Titles, 4th Edition.

ESARS Occupational Summary
BALANCE OF STATE
September 1980

Occupation Codes	Occupation	Experienced Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
0-1	Professional, Technical & Managerial	5380	1549	963
001	Architecture	24	7	6
003	Electrical Engineering	115	18	3
005	Civil Engineering	92	30	21
018	Surveying	185	41	28
045	Psychology	238	85	53
075	Registered Nurses	167	51	24
078-9	Medical & Dental	316	97	48
092	Preschool, Primary, Kindergarten Education	276	48	35
099	Education, NEC	290	97	76
119	Law & Jurisprudence	40	19	14
160	Accountants & Auditors	181	42	21
162	Purchasing Management	67	12	7
166	Personnel Administration	92	32	24
169	Administrative Specialization	469	96	57
182	Construction Industry Managers	58	5	3
184	Transp. & Comm. Officials	48	14	1
185	Wholesale & Retail Trade Mgrs.	155	22	12
186	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	93	15	6
187	Service Industry	216	90	47
189	Miscellaneous Managers	95	50	35
195	Social & Welfare	272	157	117
196	Airplane Pilots & Navigators	86	3	1
2	Clerical & Sales	10015	5697	4385
	Clerical	8477	4727	3684
201	Secretaries	1129	484	349
203	Typists	892	614	520
206-9	Stenography, Filing & Related	1384	541	473
210	Bookkeeping	594	269	213
211	Cashiers	1130	458	354
216-9	Computer & Acctg. Recording	1477	568	424
222	Shipping & Receiving	438	238	198
235	Telephone Work	137	71	58
237	Receptionists & Information	418	188	134
	Sales	1537	970	701
279	Sales, Commodities	441	253	186
290	Sales, Clerks	700	239	190
3	Services	6533	5531	4360
30	Domestic Services	726	1002	875
31	Services Public Oriented	5807	4529	3485
311	Food Services (Waiter/Waitress)	1282	1189	867
312	Bartenders	376	120	83
313	Cooks, Hotels & Restaurants	796	583	439
315	Misc. Cooks, except Domestic	276	106	75
318	Kitchen Workers	410	478	398
323	Maids, etc.	331	406	321
355	Attendants-Hospital & Related Health Services	378	126	91
372	Security Guards & Related	172	108	81
381	Porters & Cleaners	316	292	246
382	Janitors	540	241	206
4	Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry	1381	1659	1593
441	Net, Seine & Trap Fisheries	296	11	11
452	Forest Conservation	469	756	733
5	Processing Occupations	1248	3778	3368
529	Processing Food & Related	1030	3611	3223
6	Machine Trade Occupations	1572	340	248
600	Machinists	104	8	4
620	Mechanics-Motorized Vehicles	746	162	114
621	Aircraft Mechanics	123	32	28
625	Mechanics-Engine Power Transmissions	161	29	16

ESARS Occupational Summary
BALANCE OF STATE
September 1980
(Continued)

Occupation Codes	Occupation	Experienced Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
7	Bench Work	263	107	80
8	Structural Work	6668	2339	2049
819	Welders, Cutters & Related	293	46	42
824	Lighting Equip. & Bldg. Wiring	200	42	20
828	Electrical & Electronics Prod.	61	10	6
840	Painters-Construction & Main.	104	31	28
859	Excavating, Grading & Paving	650	58	47
860	Carpenters	1343	269	223
862	Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters	207	33	25
869	Misc. Construction	2637	1411	1314
899	Misc. Structural	366	195	169
9	Miscellaneous Occupations	4316	2051	1814
	Motor Freight & Transportation	1786	550	432
905	Truck Drivers, Heavy	633	48	45
906	Truck Drivers, Light	250	22	20
912	Air Transportation	66	29	22
913	Passenger Transportation	273	206	137
915	Parking Lot & Related	220	151	122
	Packaging & Materials Handling	2178	1367	1274
920	Packaging	95	114	110
921	Hoisting & Conveying	527	231	225
922	Moving & Storing Materials	525	192	178
929	Packaging & Materials Handling	1031	830	761
	Mining	170	57	51
930	Boring, Drilling, Cutting & Related	100	27	21

Source: Alaska Department of Labor
Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 96C, September, 1980.

Occupation Codes from Dictionary Occupational Titles, 4th Edition.

September 1980
Active Applicants by Occupational Category

Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
STATE	(Total Entries)	73,518	63,751	9,767	42,005	31,520
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	10,489	9,825	664	2,678	1,447
2	Clerical & Sales	21,555	18,327	3228	12,145	8,397
3	Services	13,995	11,683	2,312	10,310	7,183
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	2,361	1,797	564	2,430	2,332
5	Processing	1,902	1,570	332	4,470	4,040
6	Machine Trades	3,038	2,750	288	785	506
7	Bench Work	591	545	46	218	148
8	Structural Work	11,121	10,223	898	3,635	2,952
9	Miscellaneous	8,466	7,031	1,435	5,021	4,346
REGION I (AREA 1)		14,951	13,298	1,653	8,617	6,501
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	1,987	1,841	146	612	332
2	Clerical & Sales	4,091	3,482	609	2,323	1,720
3	Services	2,779	2,426	353	2,150	1,546
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	866	718	148	720	683
5	Processing	366	327	39	1,122	769
6	Machine Trades	497	450	47	85	60
7	Bench Work	55	55	0	42	33
8	Structural Work	1,957	1,816	141	544	452
9	Miscellaneous	2,353	2,183	170	1,019	906
JUNEAU (District 11)		5,936	5,123	813	3,703	2,774
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	1,142	1,038	104	329	182
2	Clerical & Sales	2,193	1,827	366	1,530	1,154
3	Services	1,164	971	193	1,175	871
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	145	108	37	152	144
5	Processing	67	61	6	26	16
6	Machine Trades	161	138	23	24	12
7	Bench Work	10	10	0	16	13
8	Structural Work	754	696	58	311	271
9	Miscellaneous	300	274	26	140	111
SITKA (District 12)		2,101	1,593	508	863	702
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	205	186	19	34	15
2	Clerical & Sales	448	314	134	196	132
3	Services	401	305	96	236	186
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	216	120	96	161	152
5	Processing	73	48	25	19	18
6	Machine Trades	68	52	16	18	14
7	Bench Work	9	9	0	2	1
8	Structural Work	409	254	55	32	26
9	Miscellaneous	372	305	67	165	158
KETCHIKAN (District 13)		4,676	4,513	163	2,540	2,085
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	410	395	15	204	104
2	Clerical & Sales	937	886	51	477	332
3	Services	798	770	28	612	419
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	296	291	5	263	249
5	Processing	102	99	3	221	315
6	Machine Trades	191	190	1	36	27
7	Bench Work	17	17	0	16	11
8	Structural Work	571	563	8	125	89
9	Miscellaneous	1,354	1,302	52	586	539

Active Applicants by Occupational Category
(Continued)

Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
PETERSBURG (Local Office 1400)		940	922	18	1,405	936
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	100	98	2	43	31
2	Clerical & Sales	152	151	1	120	102
3	Services	130	124	6	127	70
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	145	142	3	144	138
5	Processing	93	93	0	756	420
6	Machine Trades	29	29	0	7	7
7	Bench Work	6	6	0	4	4
8	Structural Work	136	134	2	76	66
9	Miscellaneous	149	145	4	128	98
REGION II (District 42 & Local Office 4300)		14,709	12,260	2,449	5,201	4,244
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	2,244	2,044	200	363	233
2	Clerical & Sales	4,769	3,868	901	1,766	1,332
3	Services	2,588	2,086	502	1,284	1,062
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	270	133	137	368	360
5	Processing	122	103	19	154	146
6	Machine Trades	716	600	116	145	111
7	Bench Work	133	123	10	30	20
8	Structural Work	2,356	2,054	302	696	646
9	Miscellaneous	1,511	1,249	262	395	334
FAIRBANKS (District 42)		14,164	11,754	2,410	4,908	4,064
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	2,194	1,996	198	335	218
2	Clerical & Sales	4,638	3,750	888	1,668	1,268
3	Services	2,511	2,015	496	1,205	1,018
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	263	127	136	360	352
5	Processing	116	98	18	150	143
6	Machine Trades	697	583	114	142	110
7	Bench Work	128	118	10	30	20
8	Structural Work	2,151	1,856	295	648	619
9	Miscellaneous	1,466	1,211	255	370	316
BARROW (Local Office 4300)		545	506	39	293	180
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	50	48	2	28	15
2	Clerical & Sales	131	118	13	98	64
3	Services	77	71	6	79	44
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	7	6	1	8	8
5	Processing	6	5	1	4	3
6	Machine Trades	19	17	2	3	1
7	Bench Work	5	5	0	0	0
8	Structural Work	205	198	7	48	27
9	Miscellaneous	45	38	7	25	18
REGION III (Local Office 4400,4600)		1,906	1,722	184	853	578
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	233	225	8	117	46
2	Clerical & Sales	386	354	32	210	129
3	Services	453	371	82	191	121
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	46	41	5	54	49
5	Processing	35	34	1	6	7
6	Machine Trades	53	46	7	8	6
7	Bench Work	16	14	2	1	1
8	Structural Work	513	479	34	202	158
9	Miscellaneous	171	158	13	64	61

Active Applicants by Occupational Category
(Continued)

Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
	NOME (Local Office 4400)	1,416	1,266	150	643	429
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	162	156	6	97	38
2	Clerical & Sales	278	257	21	169	105
3	Services	349	273	76	163	104
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	29	28	1	12	10
5	Processing	23	22	1	6	6
6	Machine Trades	47	41	6	5	4
7	Bench Work	14	13	1	1	1
8	Structural Work	389	362	27	136	108
9	Miscellaneous	125	114	11	54	53
	KOTZEBUE (Local Office 4600)	490	456	34	210	149
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	71	69	2	20	8
2	Clerical & Sales	108	97	11	41	24
3	Services	104	98	6	28	17
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	17	13	4	42	39
5	Processing	12	12	0	0	1
6	Machine Trades	6	5	1	3	2
7	Bench Work	2	1	1	0	0
8	Structural Work	124	117	7	66	50
9	Miscellaneous	46	44	2	10	8
	REGION IV (Local Office 2700, 2800)	1,238	1,138	100	1,310	1,311
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	136	132	4	121	120
2	Clerical & Sales	213	193	20	304	304
3	Services	205	186	19	198	198
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	119	113	6	48	48
5	Processing	120	110	10	281	281
6	Machine Trades	38	36	2	10	10
7	Bench Work	3	3	0	0	0
8	Structural Work	240	225	15	188	190
9	Miscellaneous	164	140	24	160	160
	BETHEL (Local Office 2700)	965	889	76	913	913
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	101	99	2	108	106
2	Clerical & Sales	168	153	15	250	250
3	Services	155	142	13	169	169
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	86	83	3	41	41
5	Processing	98	88	10	50	50
6	Machine Trades	23	23	0	1	1
7	Bench Work	3	3	0	0	0
8	Structural Work	187	174	13	168	170
9	Miscellaneous	144	124	20	126	126
	DILLINGHAM (Local Office 2800)	273	249	24	397	398
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	35	33	2	13	14
2	Clerical & Sales	45	40	5	54	54
3	Services	50	44	6	29	29
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	33	30	3	7	7
5	Processing	22	22	0	231	231
6	Machine Trades	15	13	2	9	9
7	Bench Work	0	0	0	0	0
8	Structural Work	53	51	2	20	20
9	Miscellaneous	20	16	4	34	34

Active Applicants by Occupational Category
(Continued)

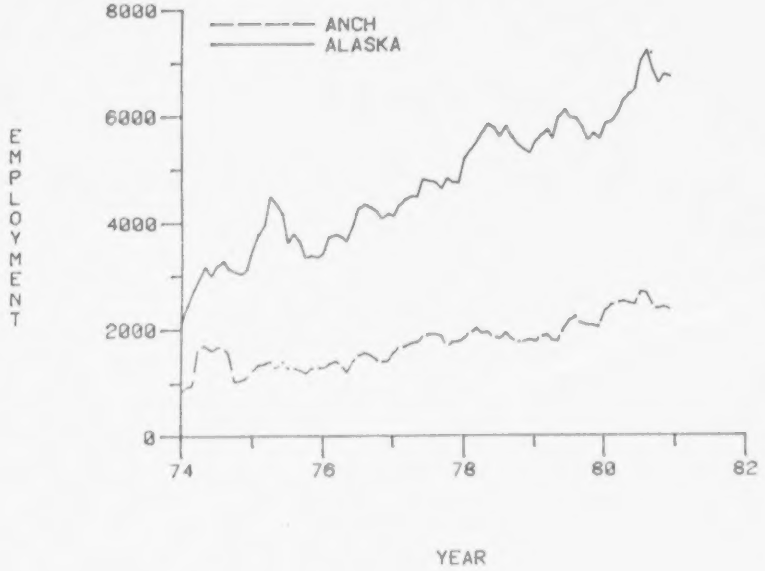
Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
REGION V (Local Office 2500, 2600, 3300, 3400, 3500)		12,811	11,793	1,018	4,651	4,042
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	1,596	1,519	77	281	198
2	Clerical & Sales	3,089	2,869	220	913	750
3	Services	2,180	1,995	185	1,190	997
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	480	400	80	172	159
5	Processing	891	722	169	1,171	1,192
6	Machine Trades	653	594	59	76	50
7	Bench Work	97	89	8	18	15
8	Structural Work	2,690	2,540	150	483	389
9	Miscellaneous	1,135	1,065	70	347	292
MAT-SU (Local Office 2500)		5,451	5,039	412	1,123	923
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	827	783	44	111	82
2	Clerical & Sales	1,367	1,259	108	262	192
3	Services	856	770	86	294	236
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	164	130	34	76	71
5	Processing	62	49	13	128	127
6	Machine Trades	316	295	21	15	12
7	Bench Work	53	47	6	2	2
8	Structural Work	1,326	1,253	73	187	167
9	Miscellaneous	480	453	27	48	34
GLENNALLEN (Local Office 2600)		880	798	82	435	421
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	120	116	4	28	28
2	Clerical & Sales	219	200	19	96	94
3	Services	136	123	13	145	136
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	42	31	11	29	29
5	Processing	18	15	3	30	30
6	Machine Trades	52	43	9	6	6
7	Bench Work	8	6	2	3	3
8	Structural Work	183	166	17	55	53
9	Miscellaneous	102	98	4	43	42
SEWARD (Local Office 3500)		945	879	66	923	880
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	93	85	8	37	29
2	Clerical & Sales	185	167	18	78	68
3	Services	220	211	9	240	229
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	70	63	7	19	18
5	Processing	70	67	3	422	420
6	Machine Trades	43	36	7	8	6
7	Bench Work	6	6	0	5	5
8	Structural Work	157	151	6	76	71
9	Miscellaneous	101	93	8	38	34
KENAI (Local Office 3300)		3,554	3,135	419	1,285	1,034
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	355	334	21	60	30
2	Clerical & Sales	847	781	66	260	221
3	Services	673	603	70	370	279
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	83	62	21	36	32
5	Processing	325	182	143	338	332
6	Machine Trades	192	171	21	36	21
7	Bench Work	23	23	0	6	3
8	Structural Work	797	745	52	128	74
9	Miscellaneous	259	234	25	51	42

Active Applicants by Occupational Category
(Continued)

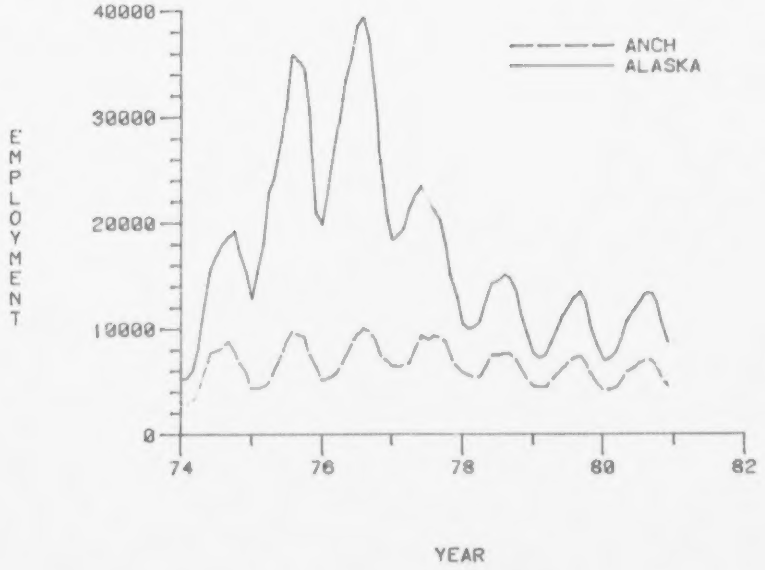
Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
	KODIAK (Local Office 3400)	1,981	1,942	39	885	734
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	201	201	0	45	29
2	Clerical & Sales	471	462	9	217	175
3	Services	295	288	7	141	117
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	121	114	7	12	9
5	Processing	416	409	7	253	233
6	Machine Trades	50	49	1	11	5
7	Bench Work	7	7	0	2	2
8	Structural Work	227	225	2	37	24
9	Miscellaneous	193	187	6	167	140
	ANCHORAGE (District 24)	23,907	22,242	1,665	14,750	9,498
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	4,391	4,210	181	1,068	432
2	Clerical & Sales	7,532	6,808	724	5,523	3,360
3	Services	4,138	3,794	344	3,608	2,091
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	289	248	41	105	94
5	Processing	298	267	31	675	656
6	Machine Trades	1,139	1,101	38	420	235
7	Bench Work	248	236	12	99	57
8	Structural Work	3,441	3,305	136	1,157	791
9	Miscellaneous	2,431	2,273	158	2,095	1,782

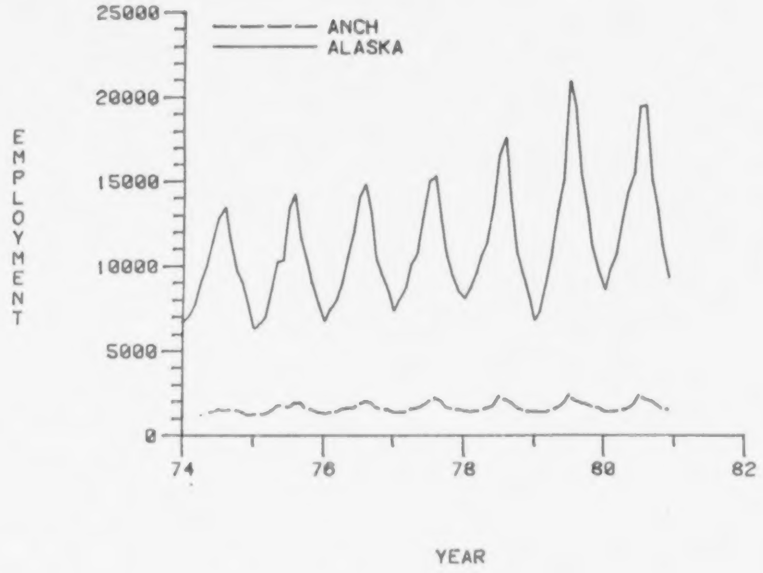
Source: Alaska Department of Labor
Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 96

MINING EMPLOYMENT

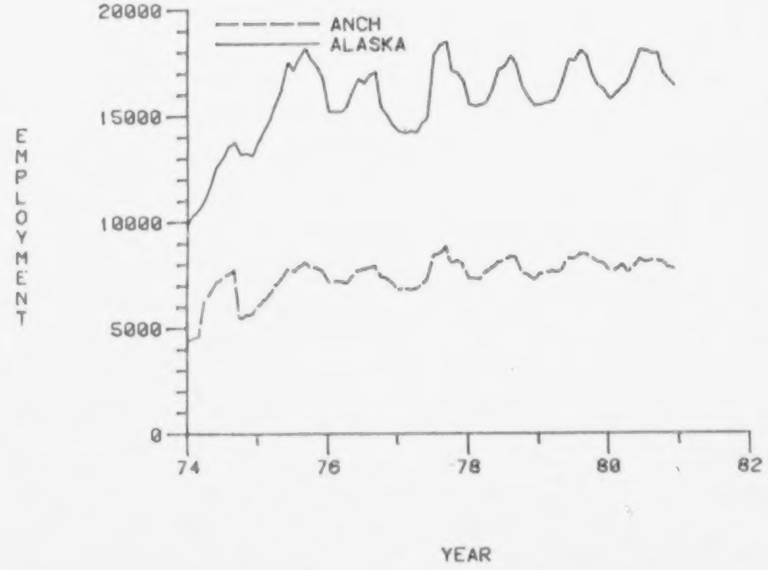


CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT



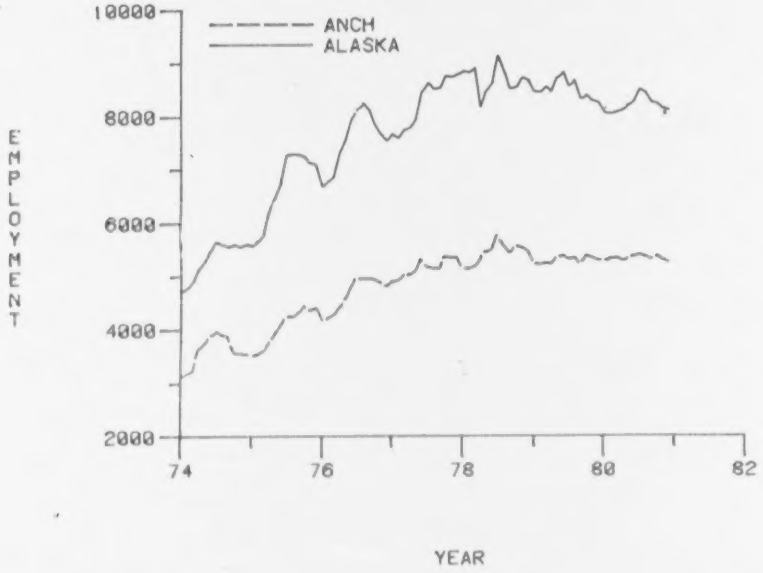


MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

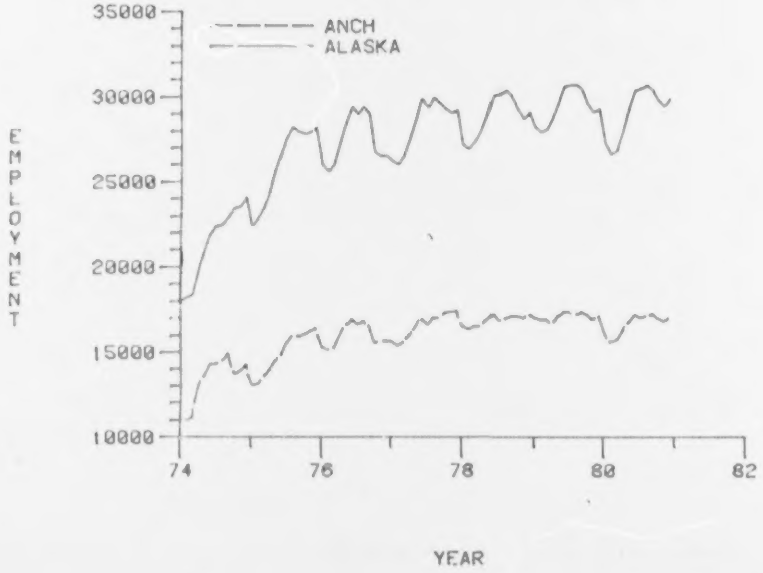


TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION EMPLOYMENT

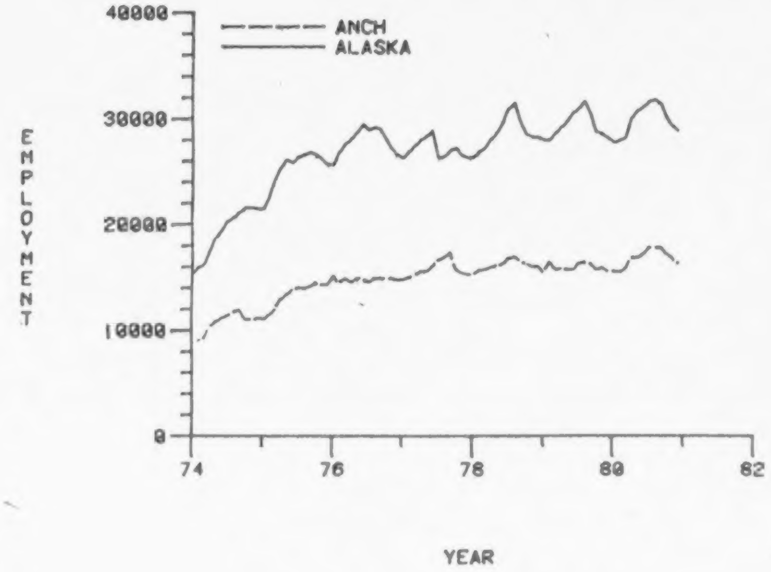
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE EMPLOYMENT



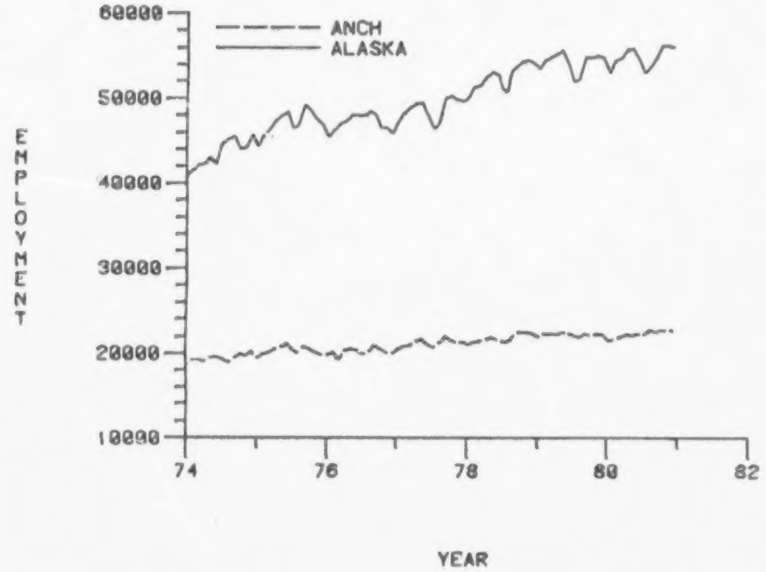
TRADE EMPLOYMENT



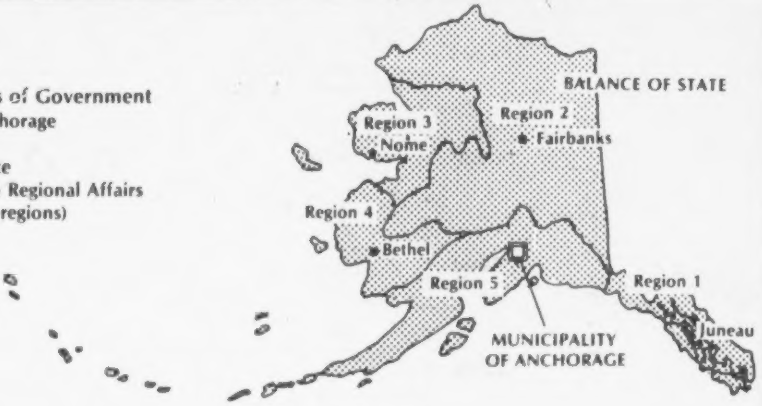
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS EMPLOYMENT



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT



Title I Prime Sponsors--Units of Government
Municipality of Anchorage
and
Balance of State
Alaska Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs
CETA Division (5 regions)



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ALASKA

	P/ 5/81	R/ 4/81	5/80	CHANGES FROM: 4/81	5/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	175200	171000	172900	4200	2300
MINING..........................	7800	8000	6400	-200	1400
CONSTRUCTION....................	11100	9500	10700	1600	400
MANUFACTURING...................	12300	11700	14400	600	-2100
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	5600	5600	7700	0	-2100
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	3800	3400	4000	400	-200
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	2900	2700	2700	200	200
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	17600	17000	17200	600	400
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1800	1900	1900	-100	-100
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	1500	1200	1400	300	100
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	5600	5400	5300	200	300
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	8700	8500	8600	200	100
TRADE...........................	30400	29300	29200	1100	1200
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	6000	5700	5500	300	500
RETAIL TRADE..................	24400	23600	23700	800	700
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4100	4100	4000	0	100
FOOD STORES.................	4200	4000	3800	200	400
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	8300	7900	8100	400	200
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	7800	7600	7800	200	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	8400	8200	8200	200	200
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	30700	30100	30800	600	-100
GOVERNMENT......................	56900	57200	56000	-300	900
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT............	17300	17300	18300	0	-1000
STATE GOVERNMENT..............	16300	16600	14800	-300	1500
LOCAL GOVERNMENT..............	23300	23300	22900	0	400

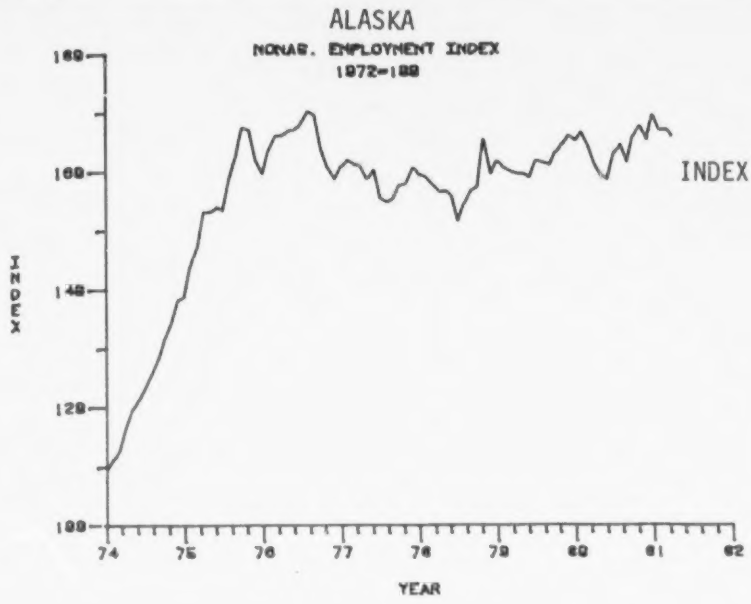
PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1930.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.



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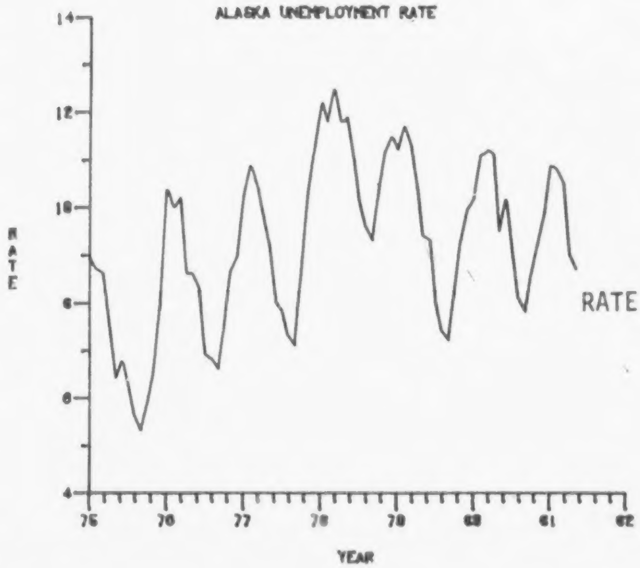


RATE =8.7

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	5/81	4/81	5/80	4/81	5/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	81950	79650	78950	2300	3000
MINING..........................	3150	2950	2500	200	650
CONSTRUCTION....................	6000	5100	5900	900	100
MANUFACTURING...................	1850	1700	1650	150	200
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	300	300	300	0	0
OTHER MANUFACTURING...........	1550	1400	1350	150	200
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	8400	8300	7850	100	550
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1050	1100	1050	-50	0
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	450	400	350	50	100
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	3350	3350	2900	0	450
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	3550	3450	3550	100	0
TRADE...........................	17300	16700	16750	600	550
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	4200	4150	4000	50	200
RETAIL TRADE..................	13100	12550	12750	550	350
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1750	1750	1650	0	100
FOOD STORES.................	1900	1900	1700	0	200
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	4450	4250	4500	200	-50
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	5000	4650	4900	350	100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5750	5550	5350	200	400
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	17050	16800	16900	250	150
GOVERNMENT......................	22450	22550	22050	-100	400
FEDERAL.......................	9400	9350	9700	50	-300
STATE.........................	5350	5500	4650	-150	700
LOCAL.........................	7700	7700	7700	0	0

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	5/81	4/81	5/80	4/81	5/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	85800	83150	82350	2650	3450
MINING..........................	3300	3050	2550	250	750
CONSTRUCTION....................	6250	5300	6050	950	200
MANUFACTURING...................	1950	1750	1650	200	300
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	8650	8700	8200	150	650
TRADE...........................	18150	17450	17450	700	700
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5850	5700	5450	150	400
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	17550	17250	17300	300	250
GOVERNMENT......................	23900	23950	23700	-50	200

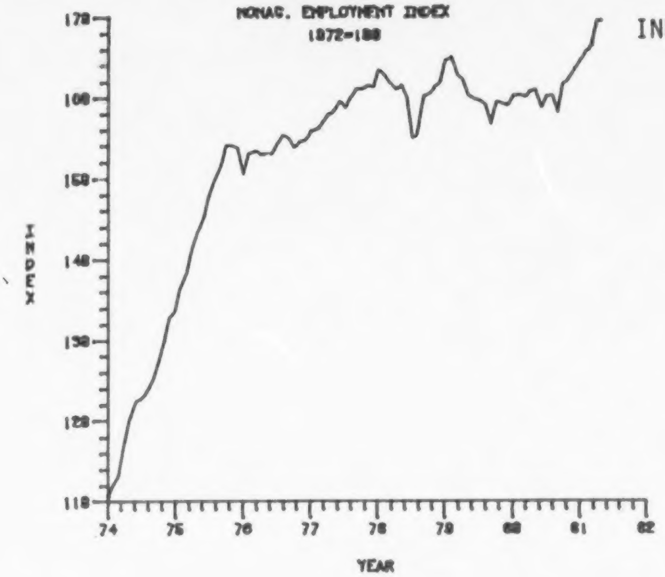
GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

ANCHORAGE



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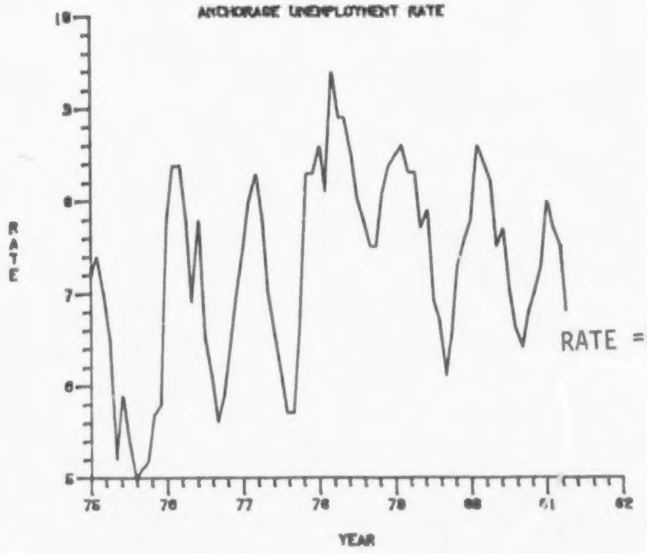

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NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
FAIRBANKS

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	5/81	4/81	5/80	4/81	5/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	21900	21000	21400	900	500
MINING..........................	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION....................	1500	1050	1500	450	0
MANUFACTURING...................	650	650	750	0	-100
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2750	2650	2700	100	50
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	400	400	400	0	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	700	650	700	50	0
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1650	1600	1600	50	50
TRADE...........................	4050	3200	3850	250	200
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	700	650	650	50	50
RETAIL TRADE..................	3350	3150	3200	200	150
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	400	350	350	50	50
FOOD STORES.................	600	550	550	50	50
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	2350	2250	2300	100	50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	750	750	700	0	50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4100	3850	4150	250	-50
GOVERNMENT......................	8050	8200	7700	-150	350
FEDERAL.......................	2300	2250	2400	50	-100
STATE.........................	3450	3700	3050	-250	400
LOCAL.........................	2300	2250	2250	50	50

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
INTERIOR

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	5/81	4/81	5/80	4/81	5/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	25350	24350	24800	1000	550
MINING..........................	200	150	200	50	0
CONSTRUCTION....................	1550	1150	1600	400	-50
MANUFACTURING...................	800	800	750	0	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	3600	3400	3550	200	50
TRADE...........................	4300	4100	4150	200	150
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	800	800	750	0	50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4350	4150	4450	200	-100
GOVERNMENT......................	9750	9800	9350	-50	400

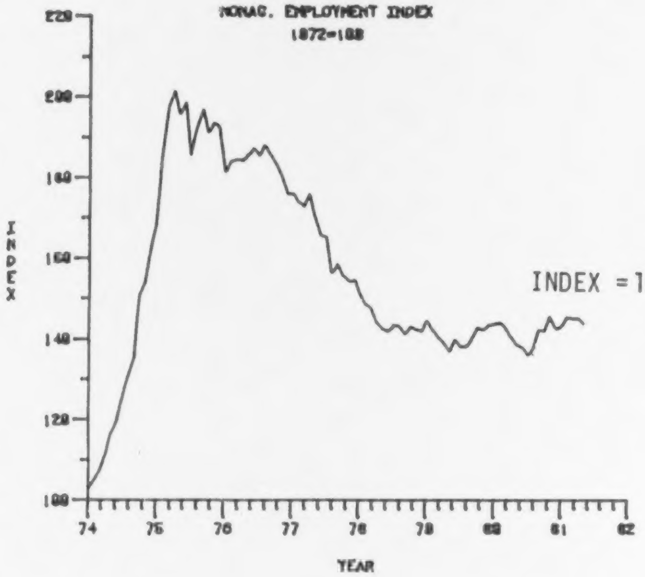
GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

FAIRBANKS



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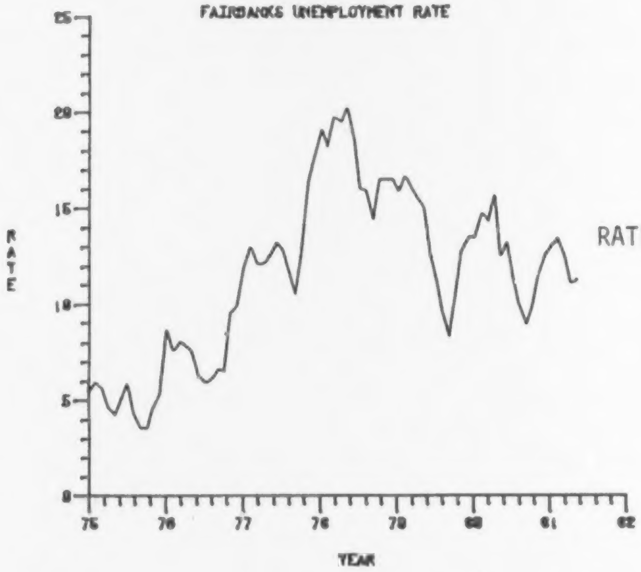

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NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
GULF COAST

	P/ 5/81	R/ 4/81	5/30	CHANGES FROM: 4/81	5/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	16600	15600	16900	1000	-300
MINING..........................	1100	850	850	250	250
CONSTRUCTION....................	900	650	800	250	100
MANUFACTURING...................	3250	3000	4100	250	-850
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	2350	2100	3100	250	-750
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	900	900	1000	0	-100
TRANS. & COMM. UTILITIES........	1600	1600	1600	0	0
TRADE...........................	2350	2250	2400	100	-50
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	400	400	400	0	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	1950	1850	2000	100	-50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	450	400	400	50	50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	2500	2450	2450	50	50
GOVERNMENT......................	4450	4400	4300	50	150
FEDERAL.......................	500	500	550	0	-50
STATE.......................	1350	1350	1200	0	150
LOCAL.........................	2600	2550	2550	50	50

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

	P/ 5/81	R/ 4/81	5/80	CHANGES FROM: 4/81	5/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY....	27250	26950	28700	300	-1450
CONSTRUCTION....................	1050	950	1250	100	-200
MANUFACTURING...................	4450	4450	5850	0	-1400
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS......	1000	1300	2250	-300	-1250
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS......	3200	2900	3400	300	-200
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING......	250	250	200	0	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2450	2400	2600	50	-150
TRADE...........................	3750	3600	3550	150	200
WHOLESALE TRADE..............	350	350	300	0	50
RETAIL TRADE.................	3400	3250	3250	150	150
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1100	1100	1100	0	0
MINING, SERVICES & MISC........	3450	3400	3350	50	100
GOVERNMENT......................	11000	11050	11000	-50	0
FEDERAL......................	2200	2250	2800	-50	-600
STATE........................	4950	4950	4650	0	300
LOCAL........................	3850	3050	3550	0	300

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	p/ 5/81	r/ 4/81	5/80	p/ 5/81	r/ 4/81	5/80	p/ 5/81	r/ 4/81	5/80	p/ 5/81	r/ 4/81	5/80
ALASKA STATEWIDE..........	192250	188389	191229	16648	17006	18259	8.7	9.0	9.5	175602	171383	172970
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION....	94050	92102	91423	6463	6785	7550	6.9	7.4	8.3	87582	85317	83873
ANCHORAGE...............	84574	82771	81943	5399	5643	6121	6.4	6.8	7.5	79175	77128	75822
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA.......	9476	9331	9480	1069	1142	1429	11.3	12.2	15.1	8407	8189	8051
GULF COAST REGION ...	22349	21300	22971	2417	2522	2667	10.8	11.8	11.6	19932	18778	20304
CORDOVA.................	1192	1117	1229	106	94	123	8.9	8.4	10.0	1086	1023	1106
KENAI...................	11421	10980	11805	1346	1489	1542	11.8	13.6	13.1	10075	9491	10263
KODIAK..................	4757	4469	4883	415	378	459	8.7	8.5	9.4	4342	4091	4424
SEWARD..................	1604	1485	1613	214	176	197	13.3	11.9	12.2	1390	1309	1416
VALDEZ..................	3375	3249	3441	336	385	346	10.0	11.8	10.1	3039	2864	3095
INTERIOR REGION..........	25854	25008	25776	2971	2863	3339	11.5	11.4	13.0	22883	22145	22439
FAIRBANKS...............	21012	20279	20383	2374	2242	2607	11.3	11.1	12.5	18638	18037	18276
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS.....	2107	2069	2119	209	232	258	9.9	11.2	12.2	1898	1837	1861
UPPER YUKON.............	604	585	635	86	84	127	14.2	14.4	20.0	518	501	508
YUKON-KOYUKUK...........	2131	2075	2141	302	305	347	14.2	14.7	16.2	1829	1770	1794
NORTHERN REGION...........	8982	9092	8306	840	819	881	9.4	9.0	10.6	8142	8273	7425
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE......	2599	2614	2352	201	178	165	7.7	6.8	7.0	2398	2436	2187
KOBUK...................	2663	2688	2470	315	303	329	11.8	11.3	13.3	2348	2385	2141
NOME....................	3720	3790	3484	324	338	387	8.7	8.9	11.1	3396	3452	3097
SOUTHEAST REGION..........	30276	30103	31501	2877	2916	2559	9.5	9.7	8.1	27399	27192	28942
ANGOON..................	543	520	519	116	95	68	21.4	18.3	13.1	427	424	451
HAINES..................	1129	1135	1202	114	128	130	10.1	11.3	10.8	1015	1007	1072
JUNEAU..................	10514	10383	11103	739	682	779	7.0	6.6	7.0	9775	9701	10324
KETCHIKAN...............	6275	6287	6429	667	721	505	10.6	11.5	7.9	5608	5566	5924
OUTER KETCHIKAN.........	1063	1045	1063	155	144	104	14.6	13.8	9.8	908	901	959
PRINCE OF WALES.........	1639	1689	1718	144	205	138	8.8	12.1	8.0	1495	1484	1580
SITKA...................	4174	4136	4376	329	320	314	7.9	7.7	7.2	3845	3816	4062
SKAGWAY.................	1733	1726	1824	184	189	188	10.6	11.0	10.3	1549	1537	1636
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG.....	3206	3187	3267	429	431	333	13.4	13.5	10.2	2777	2756	2934
SOUTHWEST REGION..........	10739	10779	11250	1075	1101	1263	10.0	10.2	11.2	9664	9678	9987
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS........	2443	2452	2559	165	171	205	6.8	7.0	8.0	2278	2281	2354
BETHEL..................	3614	3589	3742	458	428	480	12.7	11.9	12.8	3156	3161	3262
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH.....	419	436	452	29	45	48	6.9	10.3	10.6	390	391	404
BRISTOL BAY.............	1416	1430	1483	114	127	138	8.1	8.9	9.3	1302	1303	1345
KUSKOKWIM...............	1076	1077	1154	132	132	179	12.3	12.3	15.5	944	945	975
WADE HAMPTON............	1771	1795	1860	177	193	213	10.0	11.0	11.5	1594	1597	1647

p/=Preliminary   r/=Revised   1980 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska'a CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

ALASKA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR
SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/ 2/

	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	p/ 4/81	r/ 3/81	4/80	p/ 4/81	r/ 3/81	4/80	p/ 4/81	r/ 3/81	4/80
MINING............................	20.75	20.53	19.52	51.3	49.5	51.1	1064.48	1016.24	997.47
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION............	20.83	20.46	18.49	48.4	46.7	40.5	1010.59	955.48	748.85
MANUFACTURING....................	10.31	11.15	10.75	40.2	39.0	40.8	414.46	434.85	438.60
Food & Kindred Products	8.29	7.73	8.48	41.2	37.9	40.4	341.55	292.97	342.59
Lumber & Paper Products........	10.66	14.07	13.22	39.1	40.3	42.7	416.81	567.02	564.49
TRANSPORTATION,COMM. & UTILITIES.	13.90	13.45	12.80	39.1	38.1	34.2	543.49	512.45	437.76
TRADE............................	9.54	9.55	8.58	34.1	34.2	33.5	325.31	326.61	287.43
Wholesale Trade................	11.72	11.51	10.03	37.4	37.6	37.7	438.33	432.78	378.13
Retail Trade...................	8.67	8.78	8.00	32.9	33.0	32.1	285.24	289.74	256.80
FINANCE,INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE..	--	--	--	--	--	--	313.59	319.18	285.54

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ALASKA

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 4/81	R/ 3/81	4/80	3/81	4/8
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	169900	165500	166600	4400	3300
MINING..........................	7900	7500	6300	400	1600
CONSTRUCTION....................	9000	8400	9000	600	0
MANUFACTURING...................	11100	9900	12800	1200	-1700
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	5300	4500	6600	800	-1300
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	3200	2800	3700	400	-500
LL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	2600	2600	2500	0	100
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	16900	16800	16600	100	300
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1900	1800	1900	100	0
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	1200	1200	1300	0	-100
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	5300	5300	5000	0	300
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	8500	8500	8400	0	100
TRADE...........................	29300	28400	27900	900	1400
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	5700	5500	5400	200	300
RETAIL TRADE..................	23600	22900	22500	700	1100
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4000	3900	3900	100	100
FOOD STORES.................	4000	4000	3600	0	400
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	8000	7700	7600	300	400
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	7600	7300	7400	300	200
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	8300	8100	8100	200	200
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	30300	29400	30100	900	200
GOVERNMENT......................	57100	57000	55800	100	1300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT............	17300	17400	18100	-100	-800
STATE GOVERNMENT..............	16600	16500	15200	100	1400
LOCAL GOVERNMENT..............	23200	23100	22500	100	700

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

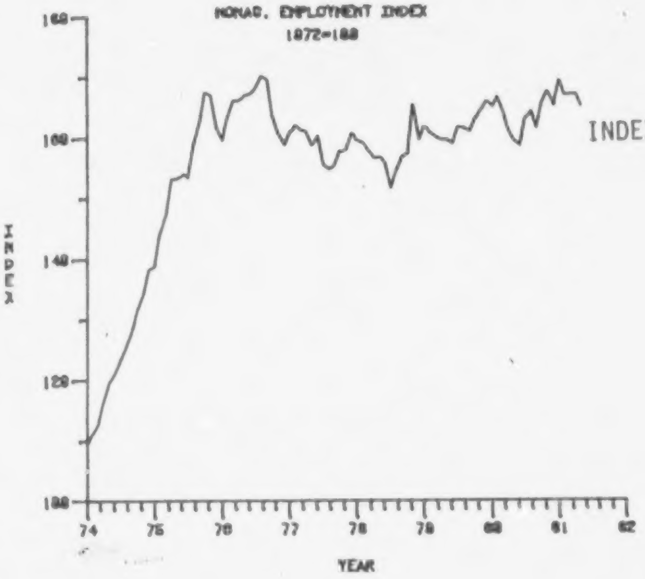
GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

ALASKA



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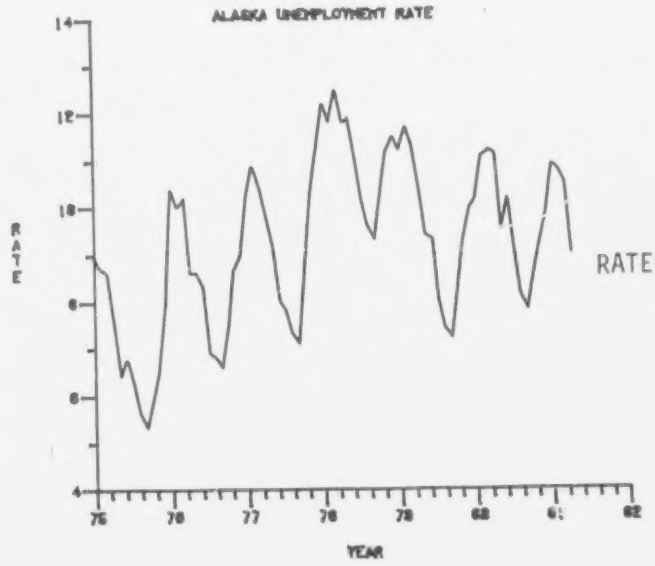

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NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	4/81	3/81	4/80	3/81	4/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	79250	77300	77300	1950	1950
MINING...........................	2750	2700	2500	50	250
CONSTRUCTION.....................	5050	4500	5050	550	0
MANUFACTURING....................	1700	1550	1550	150	150
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS........	300	250	300	50	0
OTHER MANUFACTURING............	1400	1300	1250	100	150
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	8150	7950	7600	200	550
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1100	1000	1000	100	100
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	350	300	350	50	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	3250	3150	2750	100	500
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	3450	3500	3500	-50	-50
TRADE............................	16750	16550	16250	200	500
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	4100	4050	4000	50	100
RETAIL TRADE..................	12650	12500	12250	150	400
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1750	1750	1650	0	100
FOOD STORES.................	1900	1950	1650	-50	250
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	4300	4200	4300	100	0
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	4700	4600	4650	100	50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5500	5300	5300	200	200
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	16700	16400	16850	300	-150
GOVERNMENT.......................	22650	22350	22200	300	450
FEDERAL.......................	9350	9350	9600	0	-250
STATE.........................	5600	5500	4950	100	650
LOCAL.........................	7700	7500	7650	200	50

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	4/81	3/81	4/80	3/81	4/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	82650	80500	80400	2150	2250
MINING...........................	2900	2800	2550	100	350
CONSTRUCTION.....................	5200	4600	5200	600	0
MANUFACTURING....................	1750	1550	1550	200	200
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	8550	8300	7950	250	600
TRADE............................	17500	17200	16900	300	600
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5650	5450	5450	200	200
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	17050	16750	17250	300	-200
GOVERNMENT.......................	24050	23850	23550	200	500

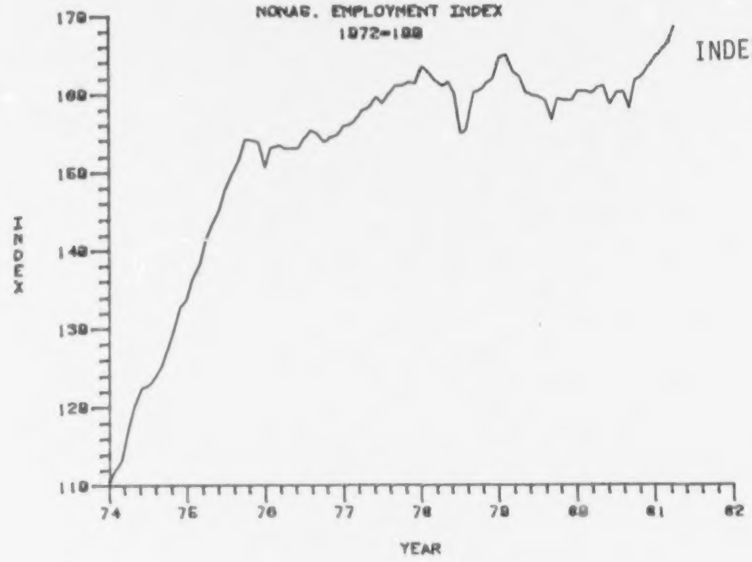
GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

ANCHORAGE



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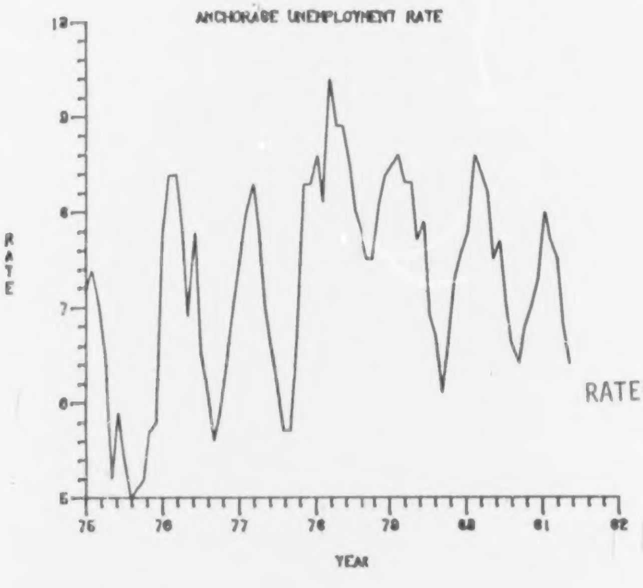

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NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
FAIRBANKS

	P/ 4/81	R/ 3/81	4/80	CHANGES FROM: 3/81	4/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	21050	20450	20500	600	550
MINING..........................	50	0	50	50	0
CONSTRUCTION....................	1050	1100	1100	-50	-50
MANUFACTURING...................	650	650	700	0	-50
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2650	2500	2550	150	100
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	400	350	350	50	50
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	650	600	650	50	0
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1600	1550	1550	50	50
TRADE...........................	3800	3600	3700	200	100
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	650	650	600	0	50
RETAIL TRADE..................	3150	2950	3100	200	50
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	350	350	350	0	0
FOOD STORES.................	550	550	500	0	50
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	2250	2050	2250	200	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	750	700	750	50	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	3900	3750	4100	150	-200
GOVERNMENT......................	8200	8150	7550	50	650
FEDERAL.......................	2250	2300	2200	-50	50
STATE.........................	3700	3600	3150	100	550
LOCAL.........................	2250	2250	2200	0	50

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
INTERIOR

	P/ 4/81	R/ 3/81	4/80	CHANGES FROM: 3/81	4/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	24350	23600	23550	750	800
MINING..........................	150	150	150	0	0
CONSTRUCTION....................	1150	1150	1150	0	0
MANUFACTURING...................	750	750	700	0	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	3450	3250	3300	200	150
TRADE...........................	4100	3800	3950	300	150
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	800	750	750	50	50
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4150	4050	4400	100	-250
GOVERNMENT......................	9800	9700	9150	100	650

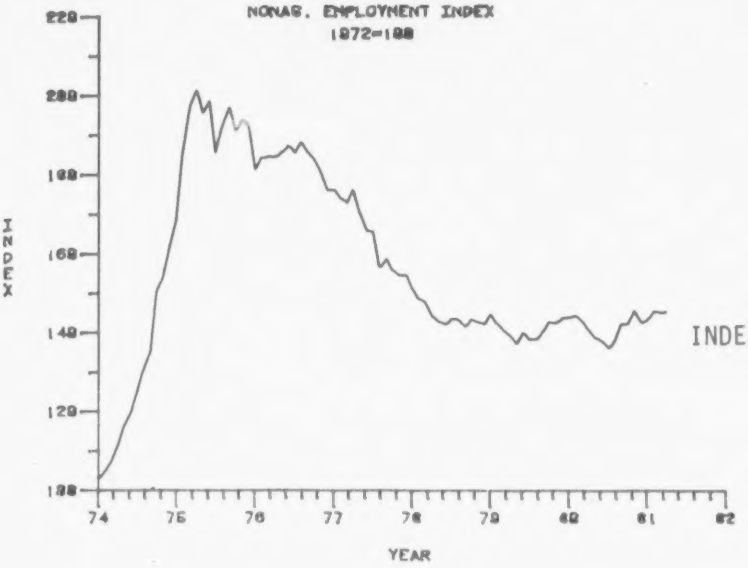
GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

FAIRBANKS



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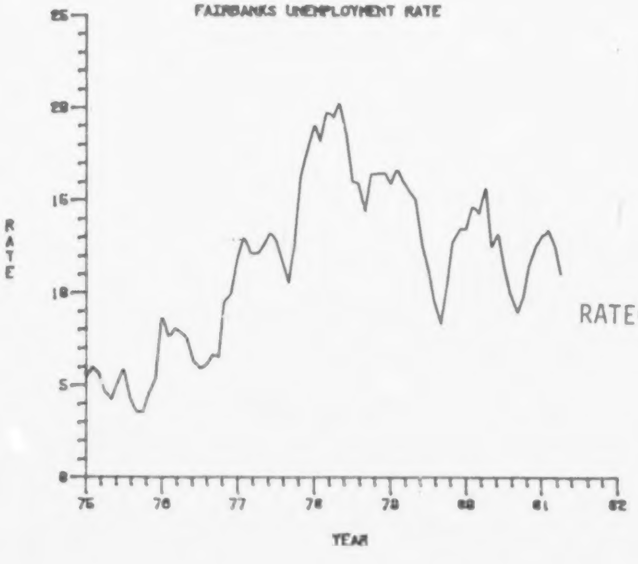

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NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
GULF COAST

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	4/81	3/81	4/80	3/81	4/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	15250	14700	15900	550	-650
MINING	850	850	850	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	550	500	550	50	0
MANUFACTURING	2750	2600	3600	150	-850
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	1850	1700	2650	150	-800
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING	900	900	950	0	-50
TRANS. & COMM. UTILITIES	1600	1600	1650	0	-50
TRADE	2250	2050	2200	200	50
WHOLESALE TRADE	400	300	350	100	50
RETAIL TRADE	1850	1750	1850	100	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	400	450	400	-50	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	2450	2300	2400	150	50
GOVERNMENT	4400	4350	4250	50	150
FEDERAL	500	500	500	0	0
STATE	1350	1300	1200	50	150
LOCAL	2550	2550	2550	0	0

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	4/81	3/81	4/80	3/81	4/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	26800	25550	27700	1250	-900
CONSTRUCTION	1000	800	1150	200	-150
MANUFACTURING	4300	3350	5150	950	-850
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	1300	850	1900	450	-600
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS	2750	2250	3050	500	-300
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING	250	250	200	0	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	2400	2400	2550	0	-150
TRADE	3600	3500	3400	100	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	350	350	300	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	3250	3150	3100	100	150
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1100	1100	1100	0	0
MINING, SERVICES & MISC	3350	3250	3200	100	150
GOVERNMENT	11050	11150	11150	-100	-100
FEDERAL	2250	2300	2900	-50	-650
STATE	4950	4950	4700	0	250
LOCAL	3850	3900	3550	-50	300

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	p/ 4/81	r/ 3/81	4/80	p/ 4/81	r/ 3/81	4/80	p/ 4/81	r/ 3/81	4/80	p/ 4/81	r/ 3/81	4/80
ALASKA STATEWIDE..........	187532	184990	186785	16943	19426	20724	9.0	10.5	11.1	170589	165564	166061
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION....	91781	90295	89769	6763	7345	8196	7.4	8.1	9.1	85018	82950	81573
ANCHORAGE...............	82482	81056	80314	5625	6068	6571	6.8	7.5	8.2	76857	74988	73743
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA.......	9299	9239	9455	1138	1277	1625	12.2	13.8	17.2	8161	7962	7830
GULF COAST REGION ...	20860	20994	22258	2507	3076	3325	12.0	14.7	14.9	18353	17918	18933
CORDOVA.................	1093	1118	1136	93	142	105	8.5	12.7	9.2	1000	976	1031
KENAI...................	10756	10849	11531	1480	1792	1961	13.8	16.5	17.0	9276	9057	9570
KODIAK..................	4373	4357	4788	375	453	663	8.6	10.4	13.8	3998	3904	4125
SEWARD..................	1455	1490	1521	175	241	201	12.0	16.2	13.2	1280	1249	1320
VALDEZ..................	3183	3180	3282	384	448	395	12.1	14.1	12.0	2799	2732	2887
INTERIOR REGION...........	25036	24748	25385	2855	3182	4147	11.4	12.9	16.3	22181	21566	21238
FAIRBANKS...............	20302	20076	20528	2236	2511	3230	11.0	12.5	15.7	18066	17565	17298
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS.....	2071	2046	2097	231	257	335	11.2	12.6	16.0	1840	1789	1762
UPPER YUKON.............	586	595	633	84	107	153	14.3	18.0	24.2	502	488	480
YUKON-KOYUKUK...........	2077	2031	2127	304	307	429	14.6	15.1	20.2	1773	1724	1698
NORTHERN REGION...........	8974	8675	8317	815	841	927	9.1	9.7	11.1	8159	7834	7390
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE......	2581	2476	2325	178	169	149	6.9	6.8	6.4	2403	2307	2176
KOBUK...................	2655	2539	2465	302	280	334	11.4	11.0	13.5	2353	2259	2131
NOME....................	3738	3660	3527	335	392	444	9.0	10.7	12.6	3403	3268	3083
SOUTHEAST REGION..........	30091	29548	30495	2907	3657	2843	9.7	12.4	9.3	27184	25891	27652
ANGOON..................	520	525	508	96	121	77	18.5	23.0	15.2	424	404	431
HAINES..................	1135	1143	1170	128	184	146	11.3	16.1	12.5	1007	959	1024
JUNEAU..................	10378	10028	10728	681	792	863	6.6	7.9	8.0	9697	9236	9865
KETCHIKAN...............	6282	6110	6178	718	811	518	11.4	13.3	8.4	5564	5299	5660
OUTER KETCHIKAN.........	1045	1037	1010	144	179	94	13.8	17.3	9.3	901	858	916
PRINCE OF WALES.........	1688	1676	1651	204	263	142	12.1	15.7	8.6	1484	1413	1509
SITKA...................	4134	4039	4210	319	405	329	7.7	10.0	7.8	3815	3634	3881
SKAGWAY.................	1725	1691	1799	188	227	236	10.9	13.4	13.1	1537	1464	1563
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG.....	3184	3299	3241	429	675	438	13.5	20.5	13.5	2755	2624	2803
SOUTHWEST REGION..........	10790	10730	10561	1096	1325	1286	10.2	12.3	12.2	9694	9405	9275
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS........	2454	2409	2378	169	192	192	6.9	8.0	8.1	2285	2217	2186
BETHEL..................	3593	3572	3508	427	500	479	11.9	14.0	13.7	3166	3072	3029
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH.....	437	446	432	45	66	57	10.3	14.8	13.2	392	380	375
BRISTOL BAY.............	1432	1420	1406	126	153	157	8.8	10.8	11.2	1306	1267	1249
KUSKOKWIM...............	1079	1079	1094	132	161	188	12.2	14.9	17.2	947	918	906
WADE HAMPTON............	1795	1804	1743	197	253	213	11.0	14.0	12.2	1598	1551	1530

p/=Preliminary   r/=Revised   1980 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska'a CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	3/81	2/81	1/81	3/81	2/81	1/81	3/81	2/81	1/81	3/81	2/81	1/81
ALASKA STATEWIDE..........	184990	181769	177994	19426	19711	19487	10.5	10.8	10.9	165564	162058	158507
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION....	90295	88919	87809	7345	7467	7630	8.1	8.4	8.7	82950	81452	80179
ANCHORAGE...............	81056	79740	78760	6068	6106	6277	7.5	7.7	8.0	74988	73634	72483
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA.......	9239	9179	9049	1277	1361	1353	13.8	14.8	15.0	7962	7818	7696
GULF COAST REGION ...	20994	20692	20350	3076	3352	3121	14.7	16.2	15.3	17918	17340	17229
CORDOVA.................	1118	1090	1090	142	146	152	12.7	13.4	13.9	976	944	938
KENAI...................	10849	10468	10368	1792	1704	1660	16.5	16.3	16.0	9057	8764	8708
KODIAK..................	4357	4572	4327	453	794	573	10.4	17.4	13.2	3904	3778	3754
SEWARD..................	1490	1472	1511	241	263	310	16.2	17.9	20.5	1249	1209	1201
VALDEZ..................	3180	3090	3054	448	445	426	14.1	14.4	13.9	2732	2645	2628
INTERIOR REGION...........	24748	24977	24164	3182	3457	3271	12.9	13.8	13.5	21566	21520	20893
FAIRBANKS...............	20076	20230	19581	2511	2702	2564	12.5	13.4	13.1	17565	17528	17017
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS.....	2046	2065	2006	257	280	273	12.6	13.6	13.6	1789	1785	1733
UPPER YUKON.............	595	620	600	107	133	127	18.0	21.5	21.2	488	487	473
YUKON-KOYUKUK...........	2031	2062	1977	307	342	307	15.1	16.6	15.5	1724	1720	1670
NORTHERN REGION...........	8675	8492	8315	841	736	821	9.7	8.7	9.9	7834	7756	7494
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE......	2476	2424	2361	169	140	154	6.8	5.8	6.5	2307	2284	2207
KOBUK...................	2539	2473	2438	280	237	277	11.0	9.6	11.4	2259	2236	2161
NOME....................	3660	3595	3516	392	359	390	10.7	10.0	11.1	3268	3236	3126
SOUTHEAST REGION..........	29548	28607	27591	3657	3558	3539	12.4	12.4	12.8	25891	25049	24052
ANGOON..................	525	495	461	121	104	86	23.0	21.0	18.7	404	391	375
HAINES..................	1143	1121	1083	184	193	192	16.1	17.2	17.7	959	928	891
JUNEAU..................	10028	9722	9407	792	787	828	7.9	8.1	8.8	9236	8935	8579
KETCHIKAN...............	6110	5969	5784	811	842	861	13.3	14.1	14.9	5299	5127	4923
OUTER KETCHIKAN.........	1037	1000	957	179	170	160	17.3	17.0	16.7	858	830	797
PRINCE OF WALES.........	1676	1649	1552	263	282	239	15.7	17.1	15.4	1413	1367	1313
SITKA...................	4039	3910	3773	405	394	397	10.0	10.1	10.5	3634	3516	3376
SKAGWAY.................	1691	1632	1564	227	216	204	13.4	13.2	13.0	1464	1416	1360
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG.....	3299	3109	3010	675	570	572	20.5	18.3	19.0	2624	2539	2438
SOUTHWEST REGION..........	10730	10082	9765	1325	1141	1105	12.3	11.3	11.3	9405	8941	8660
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS........	2409	2274	2169	192	167	128	8.0	7.3	5.9	2217	2107	2041
BETHEL..................	3572	3366	3284	500	446	456	14.0	13.3	13.9	3072	2920	2828
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH.....	446	414	394	66	53	44	14.8	12.8	11.2	380	361	350
BRISTOL BAY.............	1420	1347	1296	153	143	130	10.8	10.6	10.0	1267	1204	1166
KUSKOKWIM...............	1079	1015	989	161	142	143	14.9	14.0	14.5	918	873	846
WADE HAMPTON............	1804	1666	1633	253	190	204	14.0	11.4	12.5	1551	1476	1429

1980 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska's CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

Due to technical revisions, the January Labor Force data is presented with updated figures. The unemployment rate did not change more than 0.2 percentage points, in any of the areas.

ALASKA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR
SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/ 2/

	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	p/ 3/81	r/ 2/81	3/80	p/ 3/81	r/ 2/81	3/80	p/ 3/81	r/ 2/81	3/80
MINING............................	20.53	20.69	19.42	49.5	48.3	51.4	1016.24	999.33	998.19
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION............	20.46	20.71	19.14	46.7	48.2	42.1	955.48	998.22	805.79
MANUFACTURING....................	11.15	11.99	10.83	39.0	33.5	37.6	434.85	401.67	407.21
Food & Kindred Products	7.73	8.02	7.56	37.9	25.5	33.0	292.97	204.51	249.48
Lumber & Paper Products........	14.07	14.15	12.93	40.3	42.1	43.0	567.02	595.71	555.99
TRANSPORTATION,COMM. & UTILITIES.	13.45	13.48	12.45	38.1	38.2	35.0	512.45	514.94	435.75
TRADE............................	9.55	9.58	8.54	34.2	33.2	35.1	326.61	318.06	299.75
Wholesale Trade................	11.51	11.43	10.10	37.6	38.4	38.8	432.78	438.91	391.88
Retail Trade...................	8.78	8.84	7.93	33.0	31.5	33.9	289.74	278.46	268.83
FINANCE,INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE..	--	--	--	--	--	--	319.18	312.87	285.31

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

Comments, suggestions and questions regarding the content and format of this issue are invited and may be addressed to:

Alaska Department of Labor
Research & Analysis Section
P. O. Box 1149
Juneau, Alaska 99811

(907) 465-4500

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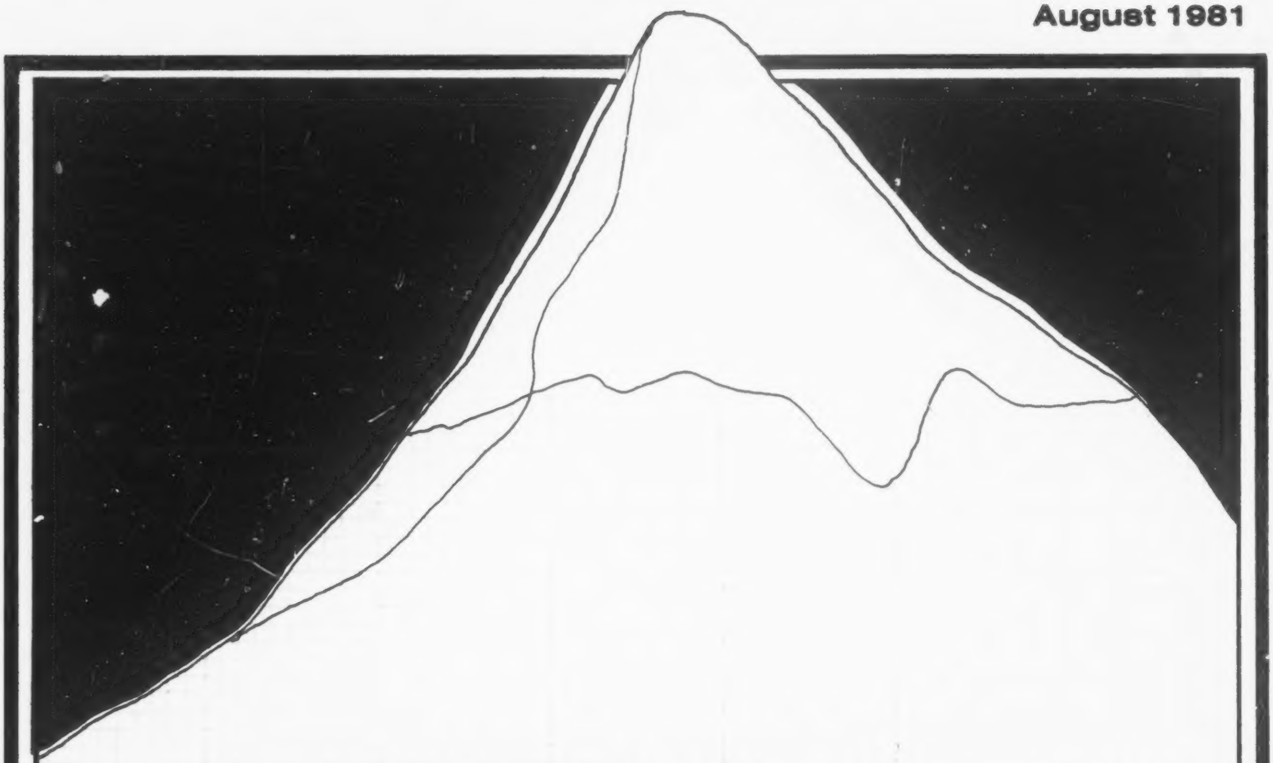
ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

August 1981



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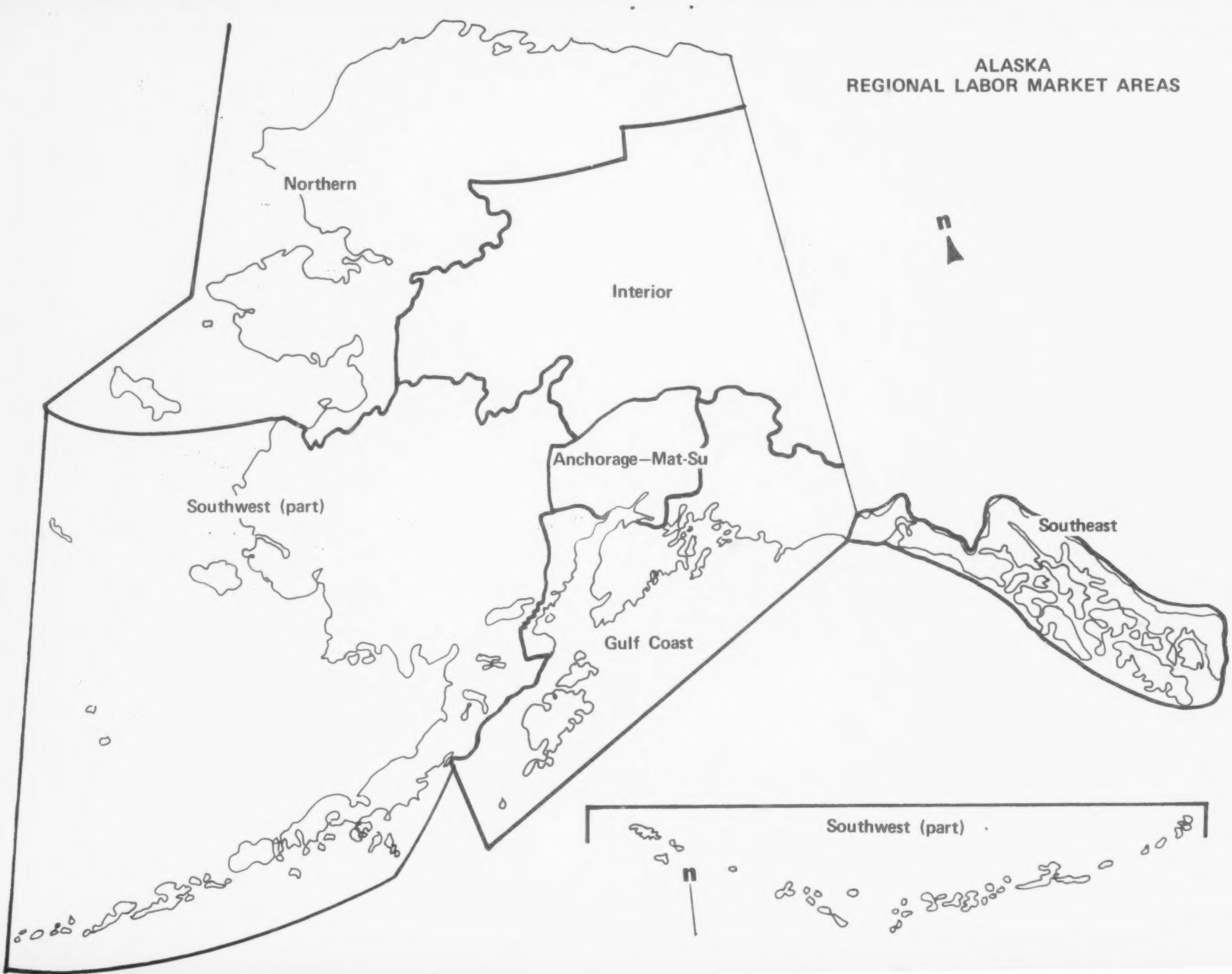
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

ALASKA
REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREAS


Northern
Interior
Anchorage—Mat-Su
Southwest (part)
Gulf Coast
Southeast
Southwest (part)
n
n

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

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Research and Analysis

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Sally Saddler, Editor
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ALASKA'S REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT THROUGH 1983

by David Reaume, Consulting Economist

Alaska's regional economies will grow more rapidly for the next two years than they have during the past two years. In some cases, however, much of the growth shown in the raw statistics will go largely unnoticed by permanent residents of the region. Oil and gas exploration, and exploration for metals and other minerals, is typically conducted in a manner that minimally impacts existing communities. Examples of this type of venture include Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) seismic and drilling operations, and the operation of remote mining camps.

Heavy government spending and lending, continued growth in tourism, and increased exploration for oil, gas, metals, and other minerals yield forecasted statewide average employment growth rates of 5.3 percent in 1981, 5.1 percent in 1982, and 3.7 percent in 1983. This is a regionalization of the statewide forecast presented in the Office of the Governor's "Alaska Economic Information and Reporting System, Quarterly Report" for July 1981.

Detailed estimates of the impact of the recently passed FY 1982 State capital and operating budgets were not prepared for this forecast. For now, we have assumed steady increases in State government operating expenditure (excluding loans, municipal assistance, and Permanent Fund contributions) of approximately 16.0 percent per year, and increases in State government construction expenditure of 17.6 percent in 1981, 16.4 percent in 1982, and 17.0 percent in 1983. In dollars, State government construction spending averages $350 million per year over the three years of this forecast.

Permanent Fund Dividend payments are projected to begin in June 1982, at a first year rate of $172 million, and to rise to $238 million by 1983.

With the Capital Move question now on the November 1982 ballot, it is unlikely that any significant movement of personnel will take place before 1984.[1] None is factored into this forecast. Similarly, construction of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System has no impact on this forecast. The uncertain pace and price effects of natural gas deregulation have pushed the gasline project back at least one more year.

The Alaska economy's 1981 takeoff is most evident in Anchorage and Fairbanks. In Anchorage, commercial construction has accelerated after several dull years. A total of 1,048 new housing units have been authorized through May, a figure 318 percent higher than the 251 new units authorized through May 1980. In Fairbanks, the 177 new housing units authorized through April (May data unavailable at time of writing) are more than double the 82 units authorized last year through April.

A second indicator of the Alaska economy's 1981 takeoff is growth in bank deposits. On March 31, 1981, combined bank time and demand deposits were up 19.3 percent over their level of a year earlier. Other financial institutions are also showing large year-to-year gains.

NOTE-

Firms with operations in more than one part of the state are not required to report employment by region. Many do report regionally, but do so voluntarily. Where reporting procedure may impact regional employment, it is noted in the text.

ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION

Approximately 96 percent of the jobs in this region were in Anchorage as of the third calendar quarter of 1980. The regional employment gain of 2.1 percent, recorded in 1980, is projected here to be followed by gains of 6.1 percent in 1981, 5.1 percent in 1982, and 3.9 percent in 1983. Because Anchorage is Alaska's main industrial support center, most major corporations doing business in the State, or planning to do business in the State are headquartered there.

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[1] The 1983 Legislative Session, which starts only sixty days after the balloting, would likely be held in Juneau for logistic reasons, even if a move was approved in November.

Anchorage-Matsu is growing in 1981, partly because government is spending heavily, and partly because industry is gearing up its support staff for a push into the Alaska hinterland. The most visible signs of Anchorage's renewed growth are the new buildings under construction. A short list includes the new Arco Alaska Building on Seventh Avenue, the Anchorage Resolution Tower, and the Project 80's Convention Center.

Through 1983, the Anchorage-Matsu region should be the center of Alaska's growth and a wellspring of optimism. The bulk of the risk in this forecast is on the upside. In other words, if the forecast proves to be wrong, in all probability that will be because it has underestimated the short term strength of the region's economy.

A fundamental fact can be simply stated. As long as Alaska State government oil revenue continues to gush in, the Anchorage-Matsu region can be expected to grow robustly. It remains to be seen whether the region is on a short term joyride, or enjoying the beginning of an era of prosperity.

GULF COAST REGION

This region is made up of five Census Divisions: Cordova-McCarthy, Kenai-Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Seward, and Valdez-Chitina-Whittier.

Employment was essentially static in 1980 (up only 0.4 percent over 1979) despite a substantial increase in construction employment (200 jobs). Year-to-year job losses were recorded in oil and gas operations, manufacturing, and trade. Government spending and lending, some increase in mineral exploration, and gains in tourism produce a forecasted 4.1 percent per year annual average increase in nonagricultural employment through 1983.

Much of the activity centers around Seward and its aggressive promotion of the Fourth of July Industrial Marine Park. The planned centerpiece of the park is Veco, Incorporated's shipbuilding and repair facility scheduled for completion next year. A second shipbuilding facility planned for the Gulf Coast region is Petro Marine's proposed Valdez project.

SOUTHWEST REGION

Census Divisions making up this region are: the Aleutian Islands, Bethel, Bristol Bay, Bristol Bay Borough, Kuskokwim, and Wade Hampton. The region is made up of a number of isolated, independent village or city sized sub-economies. In 1980, nonagricultural employment was essentially stable, recording a slight decline of 0.8 percent over 1979.

The Kodiak oil lease sale previously scheduled for April 1983 has been postponed by the U.S. Department of the Interior until 1986. The St. George Basin, North Aleutian Shelf and Navarin Basin federal oil lease sales, all scheduled for 1982 and 1983, are not projected to impact the region's economy unless commercial discoveries result.

Largely in response to government spending and lending, the Southwest Region economy is expected to post an annual average 3.3 percent rate of employment growth for the period 1980-1983.

SOUTHEAST REGION

Southeast posted a 10.6 percent job gain in 1980, despite no growth in government employment over 1980, and a drop in employment in finance, insurance and real estate. Much of the 1980 job gain stems from the 1980 reporting of some 1,500 fish processing jobs in Ketchikan, rather than in Anchorage, where they had previously been reported. Adjusting for the reporting problem, the 1980 Southeast economy was still strong.

A weakened market for processed and unprocessed timber products is expected to reduce regional manufacturing employment in 1981. More than offsetting this loss of jobs will be the stimulus from government spending and lending, gains in mineral exploration, and a continued surge in tourist travel. A capital move, if one does eventually occur, is not expected before 1984.

The forecast presented in the accompanying table is not premised on any major events but rather on steady gains in Southeast's principal industry, government, and on spin-offs from direct government spending and lending. The fishing and timber industries are projected to be stable, except for the one year dip in timber related jobs expected this year.

For the three year forecast period, the number of nonagricultural jobs in the Southeast Region should grow at about the 4.1 percent annual average reported in the text table.

NORTHERN REGION

This region includes the following Census Divisions: Barrow-North Slope, Nome, and Kobuk. In 1980, the region added 217 new jobs for a gain of 2.4 percent in overall employment. In 1981, 1982, and 1983, an annual average 5.2 percent gain in employment is projected, largely as the result of increased oil and gas exploration, and strong government spending at both the State and local government level. Government and mining accounted for 62.6 percent of the region's jobs in 1980, and are expected to maintain their relative importance through at least 1983.

The Norton Basin federal oil lease sale is now scheduled for May 1983. Unless a commercial discovery occurs, the Nome area will experience very little economic impact from Norton Basin operations. This illustrates the layering in the region's economy. A largely independent mining industry operating from self supporting base camps or from ships at sea is superimposed on a smaller economy dependent upon government and tourism.

The principal link between the two is taxation. During fiscal year 1979, over 95 percent of the North Slope Borough's property tax income came from the tax on oil and gas property. (Source: "Alaska Taxable 1980", Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Division of Local Government Assistance.)

INTERIOR REGION

Fairbanks, Southeast Fairbanks, Upper Yukon, and Yukon-Koyukuk Census Divisions make up this region. Nonagricultural employment declined by 658 jobs in 1980, although part of this decline was due to reporting changes. About 300 construction jobs previously reported here are now reported in Anchorage. After allowance for the reporting change, employment dropped 1.4 percent in 1980, with all industries but trade and mining sharing the losses.

So far this year, most indicators point to recovery. Fairbanks housing starts were more than double the 1980 pace through April. Preliminary sample survey data for May showed a year-to-year gain of 2.2 percent in regional nonagricultural employment.

For 1981, 1982, and 1983, employment gains averaging 5.4 percent per year are projected, based on strong gains in public spending, continued gains in mineral exploration, and steady increases in tourism. While the recent dip in gold prices can be expected to discourage placer operations, exploration for gold and other metals should remain strong. Mining is a long, lead time venture and not overly sensitive to short term price fluctuations.

ALASKA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT1/ 2/
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION

	History	Forecast		
	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL	82,255	87,244	91,729	95,311
Mining	2,690	3,337	3,402	3,459
Construction	5,934	7,543	8,116	8,265
Manufacturing	1,955	1,994	2,110	2,183
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	8,320	8,487	8,914	9,290
Trade	17,600	18,733	19,710	20,481
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5,055	5,135	5,553	6,041
Services & Miscellaneous	17,706	18,559	19,108	19,915
Government	22,995	23,456	24,816	25,677

NOTES 1/ 1980:4 data used in annual average are estimated.

2/ Data are on an ES-202 basis and are not comparable to BLS-790 sample survey data found elsewhere in this publication.

ALASKA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT1/ 2/
GULF COAST REGION

	History	Forecast		
	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL	16,345	16,646	17,893	18,418
Mining	836	1,050	1,102	1,111
Construction	921	1,032	1,111	1,131
Manufacturing	3,756	3,392	4,024	4,177
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	1,645	1,679	1,826	1,865
Trade	2,298	2,447	2,593	2,684
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	431	446	472	493
Services & Miscellaneous	2,534	2,621	2,681	2,768
Government	3,924	3,979	4,084	4,189

NOTES 1/ 1980:4 data used in annual average are estimated.

2/ Data are on an ES-202 basis and are not comparable to BLS-790 sample survey data found elsewhere in this publication.

ALASKA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT1/ 2/
SOUTHEAST REGION

	History	Forecast		
	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL	27,749	28,733	29,996	31,299
Mining	38	119	224	435
Construction	1,288	1,429	1,538	1,565
Manufacturing	5,493	5,028	5,672	5,811
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	2,525	2,681	2,735	2,833
Trade	3,622	3,989	4,124	4,325
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,054	1,108	1,181	1,253
Services & Miscellaneous	3,352	3,532	3,620	3,741
Government	10,377	10,847	10,902	11,336

NOTES 1/ 1980:4 data used in annual average are estimated.

2/ Data are on an ES-202 basis and are not comparable to BLS-790 sample survey data found elsewhere in this publication.

ALASKA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT1/ 2/
SOUTHWEST REGION

	History	Forecast		
	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL	10,536	10,723	11,181	11,625
Mining	44	207	213	220
Construction	323	370	399	406
Manufacturing	2,416	2,241	2,422	2,605
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	619	594	639	679
Trade	897	956	1,012	1,045
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	289	294	303	325
Services & Miscellaneous	1,626	1,681	1,705	1,749
Government	4,322	4,380	4,488	4,596

NOTES 1/ 1980:4 data used in annual average are estimated.

2/ Data are on an ES-202 basis and are not comparable to BLS-790 sample survey data found elsewhere in this publication.

ALASKA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 2/
NORTHERN REGION

	History	Forecast		
	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL	9,337	10,324	10,594	10,861
Mining	2,633	3,392	3,455	3,455
Construction	611	701	755	768
Manufacturing	66	68	71	71
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	655	700	729	773
Trade	786	806	822	841
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	233	236	242	249
Services & Miscellaneous	1,140	1,168	1,176	1,192
Government	3,213	3,253	3,344	3,434

NOTES 1/ 1980:4 data used in annual average are estimated.

2/ Data are on an ES-202 basis and are not comparable to BLS-790 sample survey data found elsewhere in this publication.

ALASKA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ 2/
INTERIOR REGION

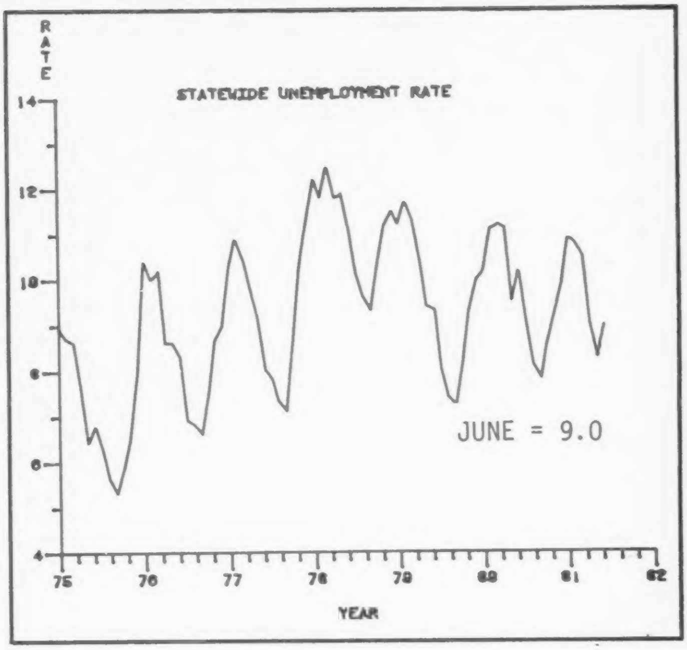
	History	Forecast		
	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL	24,046	26,115	27,192	28,156
Mining	181	374	441	483
Construction	1,656	2,158	2,321	2,365
Manufacturing	595	665	736	810
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	3,410	3,739	3,870	3,973
Trade	4,142	4,544	4,756	4,920
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	703	759	857	996
Services & Miscellaneous	4,334	4,507	4,649	4,803
Government	9,025	9,369	9,562	9,806

NOTES 1/ 1980:4 data used in annual average are estimated.

2/ Data are on an ES-202 basis and are not comparable to BLS-790 sample survey data found elsewhere in this publication.

ALASKA LABOR FORCE IN JUNE

by Brit Harvey



June statewide employment was up 4.2 percent over May, and 4.4 percent over last June. These figures indicate that the moderate economic growth, which prevailed in winter and spring, continued. Employment figures also correlated closely with other economic indicators, such as the Alaska Pacific Bank Anchorage Business Index, which includes data on Anchorage port tonnage, building permits, contract bid awards and other indicators. The overall Alaska economy experienced growth at a three to four percent annual rate.

While oil extraction employment diminished slightly in June, construction activities associated with oilfield development were a continuing impetus for expansion. Nationwide, oil corporations earn about one-third of all domestic corporate profits, resulting in the ability to make large investments of capital. ARCO and Sohio, in addition to each purchasing a major mining corporation (Anaconda and Kennecott, respectively), are making large investments in developing their Alaska oil fields.

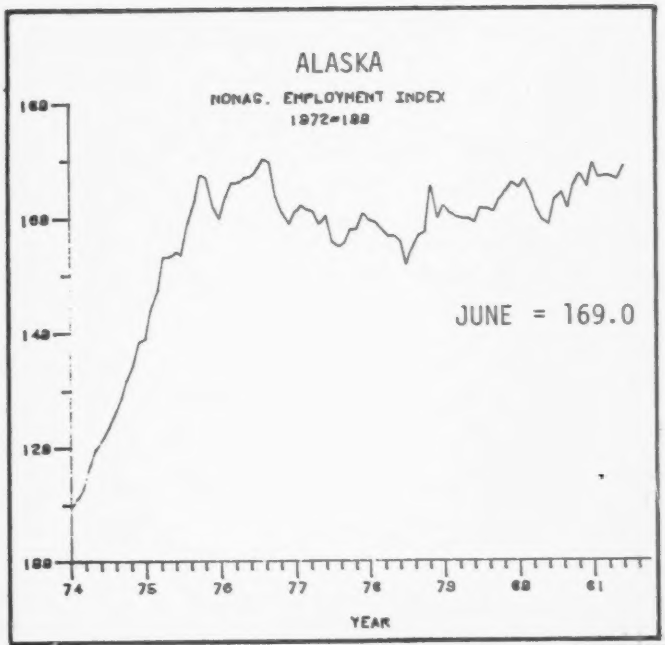
Non-petroleum mining employment picked up substantially. While several large projects are still in preliminary stages of development, numerous small projects, particularly gold mines, generated employment. Despite recent price decreases, gold has been valuable enough to entice companies to reopen old operations and scout for previously unworked deposits.

Construction employment, while increasing 7.6 percent over last year, has not "boomed" as many expected. Long delays in bringing State funded capital projects to construction stage have limited growth in heavy construction, and several large developments in the Anchorage area have yet to move from the announcement phase to groundbreaking. Residential construction has supported increased employment.

Manufacturing, an industry dominated by seafood processing, was down eight percent from 1980, as this year's catch has not supported the 1980 level of employment. Alaska Department of Fish and Game salmon catch projections indicate that the dropoff from 1980 processing employment will likely continue. Employment in lumber and pulp, another important manufacturing sector, employed about 90 percent as many workers as 1980, which was a strong year.

Employment in transportation and communication, trade, and finance, insurance and real estate industries was up about five percent over June 1980. Services, another non-basic industry which might be expected to experience similar employment changes, was only 1.6 percent above last year. "Other services" and "business services" showed essentially no employment growth over the year.

Government employment increased 1.6 percent from May, despite seasonal decreases in education employment. Compared to June, 1980, about six percent more people were employed by government. Almost one out of every three employed Alaskans works in this sector. Government employment growth in the past year has been most marked in local education (15.7 percent) and state noneducation (9.4 percent). Federal em-



ployment diminished over the year by 1.8 percent.

With the first half of 1981 completed, the Alaska economy fulfilled predictions of sustained growth made by most economists as the year began. Alaska has left the stagnant post-pipeline period, and begun a new phase of moderate growth based on oil extraction and field development, unprecedented state government expenditures, and increased private investment, particularly by the more successful native corporations.

ANCHORAGE-MATSU LABOR FORCE IN JUNE

by Greg Huff

June nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Anchorage-MatSu region was more than four percent higher than

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ALASKA

	P/ 6/81	R/ 5/81	6/80	CHANGES FROM: 5/81	6/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	184200	176700	176300	7500	7900
MINING..........................	8300	8200	6500	100	1800
CONSTRUCTION....................	12500	10900	11700	1600	800
MANUFACTURING...................	14200	12600	15500	1600	-1300
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	7200	5900	8400	1300	-1200
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	3800	3700	4200	100	-400
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	3200	3000	2900	200	300
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	19000	18100	18100	900	900
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	2000	1900	2000	100	0
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	1700	1500	1700	200	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	6100	5800	5600	300	500
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	9200	8900	8800	300	400
TRADE...........................	31800	30500	30400	1300	1400
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	6200	6000	5600	200	600
RETAIL TRADE..................	25600	24500	24800	1100	800
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4400	4100	4400	300	0
FOOD STORES.................	4300	4200	3800	100	500
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	8900	8400	8600	500	300
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	8000	7800	8000	200	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	8800	8500	8300	300	500
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	31700	30900	31200	800	500
GOVERNMENT......................	57900	57000	54600	900	3300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT............	18000	17500	18400	500	-400
STATE GOVERNMENT..............	16300	16200	15000	100	1300
LOCAL GOVERNMENT..............	23600	23300	21200	300	2400

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

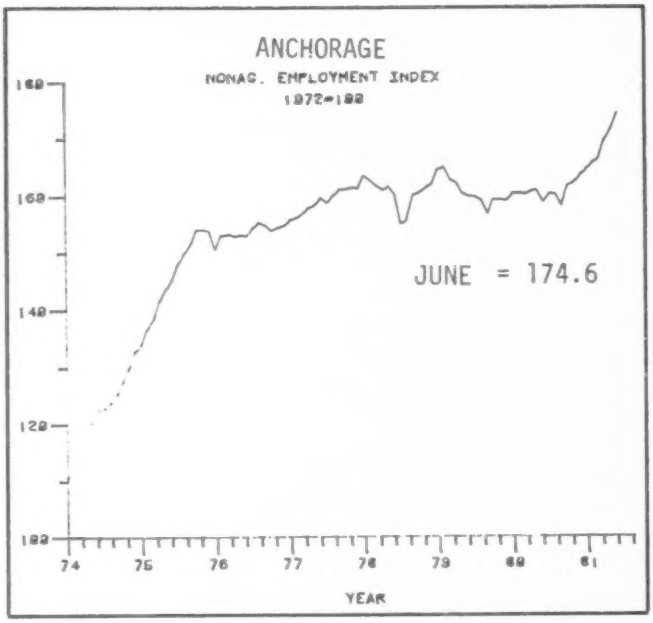
P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

in May and now totals 90,150. Compared to last June, employment rose 6.1 percent. Forty percent of the month-to-month rise was a result of expansion in construction and manufacturing employment. Manufacturing employment rose 23.5 percent (500 jobs), while construction employment registered gains of over 15 percent (1,000 jobs). While manufacturing and construction represent only 11 percent of total nonagricultural employment, the increase was not unusual due to the highly seasonal nature of these industries. Employment in manufacturing and construction represented not only a large percentage share of the month-to-month increase, but also comprised 23 percent of the year-to-year increase.

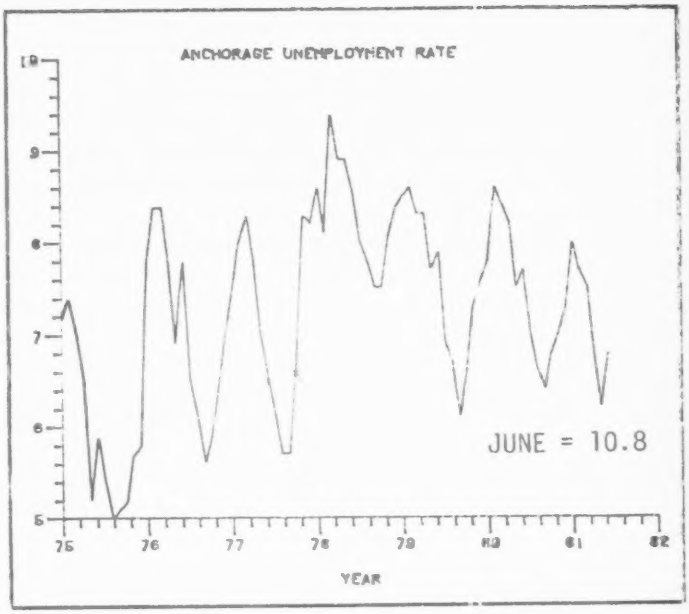
Gains in manufacturing employment over the month were primarily a result of a keen increase in the region's seafood processing employment. Employment is expected to increase by more than 200 in July, and to sharply decrease in August at the conclusion of the salmon season. Increased employment resulted from the more than 300,000 salmon that have been shipped into Anchorage via airplane from Bristol Bay, and Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers. Salmon have also been transported by truck from local fisheries.

Employment gains in the residential construction sector were the most substantial, accounting for nearly one-quarter of the total increase in construction employment, followed by heavy construction (commercial) which registered 13 percent of the construction increase. The surge in residential construction activity was reflected by a four-fold increase in the number of housing permits over the year. For the first six months of 1980, 385 permits were issued compared to 1,625 permits for the same period this year. The types of permits issued mirror the type of residential construction activity providing jobs. Single family residences represent most of the activity (68 percent) followed by duplexes and multi-family residences (25 percent). Residential remodeling activity also provides job opportunities. The vast majority of multi-family permits are condominiums.



A trend in residential construction has clearly been set. Residences are being built for the home owners market, not for the rental market. Relatively inexpensive money available through the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) has molded this trend. AHFC, through state funding, subsidizes home buyers on mortgages for single family units, condominiums and duplexes. Builders do not get the advantage of subsidized loans and must borrow necessary capital at the market rate. State subsidized mortgages have acted to fuel demand for homes, whereas high interest rates and uncertainty in the rental market have discouraged the building of multi-family rental units. Most homes built in the first six months of 1981 were pre-sold. Contractors have been avoiding speculative building, anticipating unsold homes when eager home buyers drop out of the market should AHFC money go dry. Additional funding may create an environment in which more speculative single family units and condominiums will be constructed.

Heavy construction activity, primarily the construction of commercial buildings, was up over last month and more importantly over last year. However, there remains more potential for employment than has been realized. Over the next two years commercial construction projects could prove to be a leader in job creation pending settlement of two factors: 1) recent delays of several public projects, and 2) financing private projects. Job opportunities this season have been greater than last year, but only time will tell how many proposed projects will get started this season.



Three factors have been thrown into play as a consequence of increased activity in the residential and heavy construction (commercial) sectors. First, there

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	6/81	5/81	6/80	5/81	6/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAG. & SALARY.....	86500	82950	81300	3550	5200
MINING..........................	3350	3250	2450	100	900
CONSTRUCTION....................	7050	6100	6300	950	750
MANUFACTURING...................	2450	1950	2100	500	350
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	750	350	600	400	150
OTHER MANUFACTURING...........	1700	1600	1500	100	200
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	8650	8400	8200	250	450
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1050	1050	1050	0	0
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	500	450	400	50	100
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	3350	3250	3050	100	300
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	3750	3650	3700	100	50
TRADE...........................	18100	17400	17150	700	950
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	4300	4200	4050	100	250
RETAIL TRADE..................	13800	13200	13100	600	700
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1850	1750	1700	100	150
FOOD STORES.................	2000	1950	1750	50	250
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	4800	4500	4750	300	50
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	5150	5000	4900	150	250
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	5750	5750	5400	0	350
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	17750	17250	17350	500	400
GOVERNMENT......................	23400	22850	22350	550	1050
FEDERAL.......................	9800	9450	10000	350	-200
STATE.........................	5450	5450	4750	0	700
LOCAL.........................	8150	7950	7600	200	550

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

has been a direct increase in employment in residential and heavy construction. Second, the "spin-off" effect from increased commercial and residential construction has created jobs in special construction trades such as plumbing and heating, painting and paper, electrical work, concrete, excavation, roofing, and masonry. Third, secondary job creation has effected employment in wholesale supply and building materials firms, and manufacturers of construction products such as lumber and wood products, stone, glass and concrete.

Mining employment increased two percent over last month, and 35 percent over last June. The year-to-year increase reflected a continuation of increasing activity on the North Slope, and other oil related exploration and development around the state. A two-fold increase in hard rock mining exploration occurred around the state over the year. A month-to-month employment increase occurred despite thawing of the tundra. Drilling occurs during the winter months.

Anchorage real estate employment showed a substantial 12 percent increase over last month, and a 32 percent rise over last year, reflecting the emergence of a "bullish" real estate market.

A review of employment indicators for the first six months of 1981 points to divergence from the post-pipeline plateau. The wage and salary employment index climbed 9.8 points since the first of the year, and has increased every month since October of 1980. This represented the longest run of monthly increases since 1974-1975. The unemployment rate has decreased from 8.8 percent in January to 7.3 percent in June. During the last two months, the unemployment rate increased despite the continuing growth in nonagricultural employment. This increase reflected new entrants to the labor force such as college students and inmigrants from the "lower 48". Compared to last June, the regional unemployment rate this June rate was 1.3 percentage points lower. Anchorage was recently removed from the list of areas classified by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as "labor surplus areas". Areas were designated as such when the unemployment rate

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 6/81	R/ 5/81	6/80	5/81	6/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	90150	86450	84900	3700	5250
MINING..........................	3400	3300	2500	100	900
CONSTRUCTION....................	7350	6350	6550	1000	800
MANUFACTURING...................	2550	2050	2100	500	450
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	9050	8750	8550	300	500
TRADE...........................	18900	18200	17900	700	1000
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	6000	5800	5500	200	500
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	18100	17600	17800	500	300
GOVERNMENT......................	24800	24400	24000	400	800

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

averaged above 7.9 percent in 1980. Matanuska-Susitna Borough is still classified as a labor surplus area.

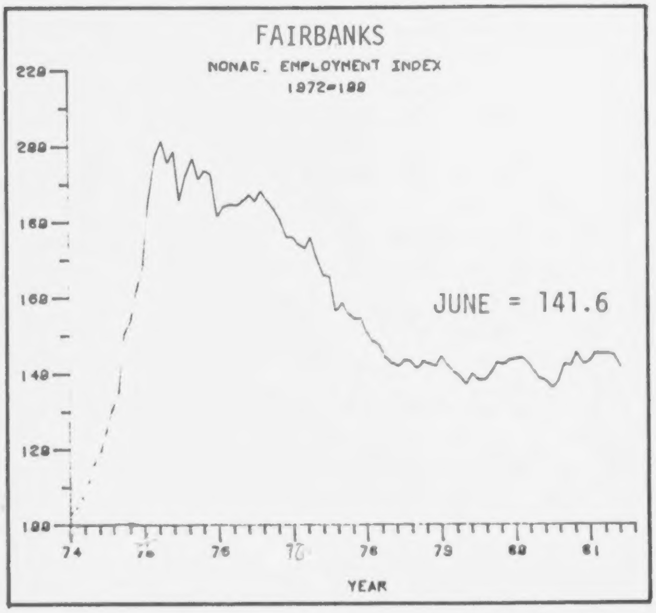
The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has experienced a sharp increase in construction activity over last year, producing increased employment in construction and building supply industries. According to more than one contractor, the first four months of this year were better than all of last year. Most construction in the borough has been single family homes. The view among contractors has been that AHFC loans acted as the catalyst for the sudden surge in residential construction. Major commercial projects include a new Alaska Bank of Commerce building and a fish processing plant, both in Palmer.

Real estate activity has also been up. Over two hundred homes were sold this year, versus only 88 homes sold for the same time last year. The cost of homes averages between $15,000 to $20,000 less than homes in Anchorage. Overall, the employment picture for the MatSu Borough looks rosier than in the past two years, with the main employment impetus coming from construction industries. The borough expects to receive from the state $17.5 million which will have a major impact on job opportunities in the valley.

FAIRBANKS-INTERIOR LABOR FORCE IN JUNE

by Neal Fried

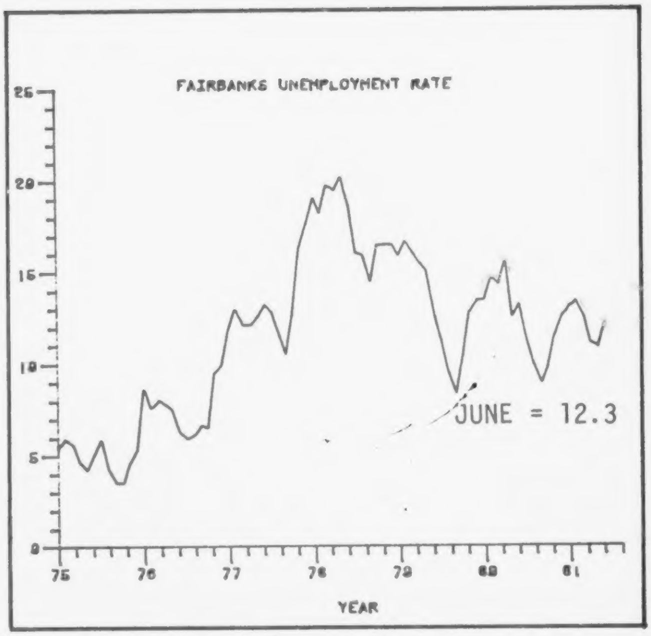
June ushered in the usual seasonal increase in employment. Like previous months, over the year gains were slight. The wage and salary employment index for June (which eliminates seasonal growth) posted small gains (3.7 points) over the year ago index. Though economic indicators did not point towards spectacular growth in the Interior, that they have been above year ago levels signifies a new trend.



Unemployment rates in Fairbanks and Upper Yukon rose in June. This increase was typical of June. Employment grew, but the number of job seekers grew more rapidly than could be absorbed by the labor force. As schools closed down for the summer, students entered the labor force. Local residents and other job seekers also entered or re-entered the Interior region's labor force. This process should be completed next month and the rate will begin to fall. The unemployment rate has remained below 1980 rates.

A number of Fairbanks' industries contributed to employment increases in June. Construction produced the largest increase as highway and building construction shifted into high gear. Local road construction, such as work on the $5.6 million Delta-Ten Mile Southeast project was underway and work began on the $3.5 million Big Bend project in Fairbanks. Big Bend is a unique, experimental project in which the existing pavement is being recyled. Recycling is expected to save in material and energy costs. Other road projects also began in the Interior in June. Residential construction was the only construction sector which has exhibited employment growth over the year. It appears it will be quite phenomenal this summer season. The number of building permits issued for the first six months of this year (459 permits) more than tripled last year's number for the same time period, and exceeded the number of housing permits issued in both 1979 and 1980. Permit levels were higher than expected and are believed to be in response to the inexpensive money the State has made available through Alaska Housing Finance coupled with the dwindling inventory of available housing.

Tourism provides stimulus to a number of industries in Fairbanks and the Interior. According to major tour and hotel operators, this year's level of tourist traffic has exceeded past years' activity. Hotel occupancy rates have been above last year's, with advanced bookings coming earlier and in greater volume. Many



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
FAIRBANKS

	P/ 6/81	R/ 5/81	6/80	CHANGES FROM: 5/81	6/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	22000	21950	21850	50	150
MINING..........................	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION....................	1800	1500	1700	300	100
MANUFACTURING...................	600	650	800	-50	-200
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2850	2750	2850	100	0
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	450	400	450	50	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	700	700	700	0	0
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1700	1650	1700	50	0
TRADE...........................	4050	4000	4000	50	50
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	650	650	650	0	0
RETAIL TRADE..................	3400	3350	3350	50	50
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	400	400	400	0	0
FOOD STORES.................	600	600	550	0	50
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	2400	2350	2400	50	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	750	750	750	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4050	4100	4100	-50	-50
GOVERNMENT......................	7850	8150	7600	-300	250
FEDERAL.......................	2550	2300	2450	250	100
STATE.........................	3300	3550	3150	-250	150
LOCAL.........................	2000	2300	2000	-300	0

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
INTERIOR

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 6/81	R/ 5/81	6/80	5/81	6/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	25850	25350	25450	500	400
MINING...........................	250	200	200	50	50
CONSTRUCTION.....................	1900	1550	1800	350	100
MANUFACTURING....................	800	800	850	0	-50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.........	3750	3600	3650	150	100
TRADE............................	4500	4300	4300	200	200
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	800	800	800	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS.........	4500	4400	4450	100	50
GOVERNMENT.......................	9350	9700	9400	-350	-50

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

tour and hotel operators depend on these four to five summer months for survival. Border crossings increased this year and the number of visitors to Denali National Park has run seven percent above last year. If the tour season continues at this pace, it will prove to be an extremely good year for the industry.

Government employment dropped due to local school and university closings. Government received some stimulus to employment activity when fires began to burn throughout the Interior. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources (excluding Bureau of Land Management) hired 13 emergency fire fighting crews (each crew has 16 individuals) from different towns and villages in the Interior. Crews came from Tanana, Fairbanks, Fort Yukon, Delta, Nenana, Hughes and Northway. The level of employment and income from firefighting swings wildly from year to year. In 1977, it contributed $3 million to payroll in the Interior compared to $217,000 in 1980. Fire fighting is an important source of income to rural Interior residents because of the scarcity of wage employment.

Employment in the Interior can be expected to continue with similar vigor during the coming three months and will very likely continue to reach above year ago levels.

GULF COAST LABOR FORCE IN JUNE

by Neal Fried

Gulf Coast's regional unemployment rate inched upwards from 10.2 percent in May, to 10.6 percent in June as people entered the labor force. This was a typical occurrence as schools closed down and students looked for work in June. A large influx of seasonal workers in seafood processing also contributed to the increase. Seasonal employment opportunities grew, but not quite as rapidly as did the number of job seekers. Compared to last year, there was an observable improvement in the unemployment rate which was almost four points below last year's rate of 14.3 percent. Some census divisions within the region faired better than others, but all show improvement.

The Gulf Coast economy displayed some zest as the summer season began. Total wage and salary employment grew over the month, and more importantly, equaled last year's levels. Until June, employment in the Gulf Coast economy consistently registered below year-ago levels, largely due to small shellfish catches and overall sluggishness in the economy. However, with the beginning of summer, a good salmon catch, and an increasing number of tourists, the region's economy has rebounded.

Employment gains occurred in a number of industries. Over the month, mining employment declined but this was because of "turn-around" maintenance work in May at the Union Chemical plant in Kenai. Once a year, for three weeks, 250 extra workers are hired to perform plant maintenance. Workers were hired in May this year and completed the work by the end of that month. Mining employment was up slightly, from last year, due to an increase in drilling activity in Kenai. Some rigs were moved south to the Kenai Peninsula from the North Slope where drilling activity stopped for the summer months. According to two of the largest drilling companies on the Kenai Peninsula, more holes are expected to be drilled this summer than a year ago.

Construction posted modest employment increases over the month and year because of increased public and residential construction. The number of building permits in major Gulf Coast communities for the first six months of last year was 81 permits, compared to 126 permits this year. Soldotna experienced the largest increase with 31 permits this year compared to 14 permits a year ago.

Employment in manufacturing grew more

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
GULF COAST

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 6/81	R/ 5/81	6/80	5/81	6/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	17100	17000	17100	100	0
MINING..........................	900	1100	850	-200	50
CONSTRUCTION....................	1000	900	950	100	50
MANUFACTURING...................	3950	3500	4300	450	-350
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	3000	2600	3300	400	-300
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	950	900	1000	50	-50
TRANS. & COMM. UTILITIES........	1700	1700	1650	0	50
TRADE...........................	2550	2350	2500	200	50
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	450	400	400	50	50
RETAIL TRADE..................	2100	1950	2100	150	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	450	450	450	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	2600	2500	2550	100	50
GOVERNMENT......................	3950	4500	3850	-550	100
FEDERAL.......................	500	500	550	0	-50
STATE.......................	1400	1400	1300	0	100
LOCAL.........................	2050	2600	2000	-550	50

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

than any other industry over the month, but remained below year ago levels. Monthly employment growth was attributed to the first salmon harvest which occurred in mid-June. Most of Gulf Coast's fishery areas experienced healthy catches for the month and in some cases, posted record catches. The Prince William Sound-Cordova area experienced record salmon catches for June this year because the runs were a little early this year, and odd-numbered years are generally better for that region. There was also a phenomenal run of pinks, many of which were headed for the Copper River. The halibut season was good in the Cordova region. Cook Inlet area also had good June catches, but Kodiak was not quite as fortunate. Kodiak's season started slowly, complicated by a fisherman strike over a price dispute and it is not forecasted to be a good fishing year. Processors in Kodiak however, have assisted processing the large Bristol Bay catch. Fish airlift came earlier to Kodiak this year because there was no Bristol Bay strike this year as there was last year. Gulf Coast employment in this industry is expected to peak in July then begin to slow down.

Due to exceptionally good weather in May and June, tourism in the Gulf Coast, (largely the Kenai Peninsula and Valdez area) began early. Tourism effects many of the region's industries, in particular trade and services, both of which grew in June and were above year ago levels. Most tourists were Anchorage residents. The combination of good weather and growth in the Anchorage population, has provided for an exceptionally good year so far. According to state park and federal refuge statistics, visitations were up and above last year's level. Major tour operations have expressed similar views. The number of out-of-state tourists has also been on the rise this year in the region. Valdez' first luxury liner arrived on June 2nd. Tourism was off to a good start in the Gulf Coast in June, and if the weather holds, it may be an exceptionally good year for this industry.

SOUTHEAST LABOR FORCE IN JUNE

by Brit Harvey

Nonagricultural employment in Southeast Alaska increased during the month of June by 2.7 percent. This was less than the statewide increase of 4.2 percent, and also below the employment level of June, 1980. Southeast's slower growth than the state as a whole was primarily attributable to less employment compared to last year in fish processing and forest products, and a lack of direct stimulus from oil development.

While construction employment increased 13.6 percent in June, 200 fewer construction workers were employed than last year. Less heavy construction than last year accounted for the difference, with delays in bringing authorized, state-funded projects to construction phase a contributing factor. Increased residential construction partially offset the year-to-year decline in heavy construction. Total residential building permits in Southeast cities were up 84 percent in the first half of 1981 compared to the first half of 1980.

Logging employment was almost exactly at last year's high level, but lumber and pulp employment was down by 12.0 percent from last year. A mill conversion diminished lumber employment in Wrangell, contributing to the decrease. While this conversion was a one-time event, the June trend in forest product employment toward more logging jobs and fewer primary processing jobs may continue as Sealaska Timber Corporation and local native corporations expand their logging operations. While native harvests contribute to logging employment, their private land holdings exempt them from primary manufacture laws which require all federal land harvested timber to be processed into cants in the United States. As prime acreage in the Tongass National Forest has been transferred from federal ownership to native corporation ownership, the proportion of timber harvested subject to primary manufacture in Southeast has decreased. The eventual effect of this change will not be

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 6/81	R/ 5/81	6/80	5/81	6/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY....	28150	27400	28500	750	-350
CONSTRUCTION....................	1250	1100	1450	150	-200
MANUFACTURING...................	4400	4450	4850	-50	-450
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS......	1150	1000	1150	150	0
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS......	3000	3200	3500	-200	-500
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING......	250	250	200	0	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2700	2500	2800	200	-100
TRADE...........................	4050	3750	3900	300	150
WHOLESALE TRADE..............	400	350	350	50	50
RETAIL TRADE.................	3650	3400	3550	250	100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1100	1100	1050	0	50
MINING, SERVICES & MISC........	3750	3500	3600	250	150
GOVERNMENT......................	10900	11000	10850	-100	50
FEDERAL......................	2250	2200	2850	50	-600
STATE........................	5000	4950	4700	50	300
LOCAL........................	3650	3850	3300	-200	350

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

felt until native harvests reach their full potential.

Sealaska projects future harvests in excess of 250 MMbf, as compared to the Tongass National Forest harvest of 450 MMbf dictated by the Alaska Lands (Section d-2) bill which was passed by Congress last year. Should the native harvest reach this magnitude, and should the harvest continue to be sold to Japan as unprocessed round logs, employment in the Southeast forest products sector could continue the trend toward increased logging employment and static or possibly decreased primary processing employment.

Seafood processing employment was the same as last year with 1,150 workers.

Government employment, the Southeast mainstay, decreased in June due to layoffs associated with the end of the school year.

Employment changes in other Southeast industries were mixed, with no clear trend emerging. Trade employment was up 3.8 percent for the month, but was almost unchanged from last year. Services increased employment in June by 7.9 percent. Finance, insurance and real estate employment were stable, both for the month and as compared to year ago.

With 1981 half finished, it appears that Southeast shared in the general statewide economic growth. Although year ago comparisons indicated reduced 1981 employment in forest products and fish processing, this was more a reflection of the high employment levels of 1980 than any underlying downward trend. Increased state government spending, strong tourism, and a profitable and expanding Sealaska Corporation should combine to support further employment growth, both in the remainder of 1981 and in the following year in Southeast Alaska.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MAY

by Su Nelson

With the exception of food manufacturing, which registered a seven percent drop, average hourly earnings for May did not change over the month by more than three percent. The drop in food manufacturing brought earnings in that industry back down to a level similar to March's.

Average weekly hours in most industries increased in May. Exceptions were a decline in construction of approximately five percent and a decline of 1.6 percent in wholesale trade. The drop in construction's average weekly hours resulted in a level close to that of March. The most significant increase in average weekly hours occurred in the food manufacturing industry (8.8 percent) which, when combined with the lower average hourly wage mentioned above, still placed average weekly earnings for May above those of April by 8.5 percent.

The lumber industry reflected little over-the-month change in average weekly hours or average hourly earnings, but still wasn't paying what it did last year, due to the record high hours for that industry during several months of last year.

The reduction in average weekly earnings for the finance, insurance and real estate industry was primarily due to lower average weekly hours. The average hourly earnings decreased slightly, which contributed to the drop in average weekly earnings.

ALASKA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR
SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/ 2/

	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	p/ 5/81	r/ 4/81	5/80	p/ 5/81	r/ 4/81	5/80	p/ 5/81	r/ 4/81	5/80
MINING	20.35	20.74	18.78	51.4	51.3	54.6	1045.99	1063.96	1025.39
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	20.05	20.69	19.50	46.0	48.2	41.9	922.30	997.26	817.05
MANUFACTURING	11.31	11.41	10.14	43.1	40.2	42.1	487.46	458.68	426.89
Food & Kindred Products	7.70	8.31	7.29	44.3	40.7	41.0	341.11	338.22	298.89
Lumber & Paper Products	14.16	14.09	13.45	40.6	39.4	45.1	574.90	555.15	606.60
TRANSPORTATION, COMM. & UTILITIES	14.22	14.08	12.59	39.2	38.6	34.0	557.42	543.49	428.06
TRADE	9.43	9.54	8.70	34.4	34.1	34.4	324.39	325.31	299.28
Wholesale Trade	11.67	11.70	10.14	36.8	37.4	38.5	429.46	437.58	390.39
Retail Trade	8.55	8.67	8.14	33.6	32.9	33.1	287.28	285.24	269.43
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	--	--	--	--	--	--	292.16	312.86	274.83

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	p/ 6/81	r/ 5/81	6/80	p/ 6/81	r/ 5/81	6/80	p/ 6/81	r/ 5/81	6/80	p/ 6/81	r/ 5/81	6/80
ALASKA STATEWIDE..........	202832	193003	196038	18260	16025	19938	9.0	8.3	10.2	184572	176978	176100
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION....	100645	94490	93962	7384	6301	8046	7.3	6.7	8.6	93261	88189	85916
ANCHORAGE................	90447	84988	84171	6138	5264	6502	6.8	6.2	7.7	84309	79724	77669
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA.......	10198	9502	9791	1246	1037	1544	12.2	10.9	15.8	8952	8465	8247
GULF COAST REGION ...	23103	22605	23465	2450	2306	3367	10.6	10.2	14.3	20653	20299	20093
CORDOVA.................	1210	1207	1252	85	101	157	7.0	8.4	12.5	1125	1106	1095
KENAI...................	11815	11543	12030	1373	1283	1872	11.6	11.1	15.6	10442	10260	10158
KODIAK..................	5018	4818	5118	517	396	739	10.3	8.2	14.4	4501	4422	4379
SEWARD..................	1620	1618	1627	180	203	226	11.1	12.5	13.9	1440	1415	1401
VALDEZ..................	3445	3419	3438	295	323	373	8.6	9.4	10.8	3150	3096	3065
INTERIOR REGION...........	26897	25653	26659	3303	2849	3656	12.3	11.1	13.7	23594	22804	23003
FAIRBANKS...............	21922	20849	21585	2705	2276	2849	12.3	10.9	13.2	19217	18573	18736
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS.....	2164	2093	2195	207	201	287	9.6	9.6	13.1	1957	1892	1908
UPPER YUKON.............	627	598	643	93	82	123	14.8	13.7	19.1	534	516	520
YUKON-KOYUKUK...........	2184	2113	2236	298	290	397	13.6	13.7	17.8	1886	1823	1839
NORTHERN REGION...........	9413	8942	8405	1071	799	978	11.4	8.9	11.6	8342	8143	7427
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE......	2717	2589	2382	260	191	195	9.6	7.4	8.2	2457	2398	2187
KOBUK...................	2805	2647	2512	400	299	370	14.3	11.3	14.7	2405	2348	2142
NOME....................	3891	3706	3511	411	309	413	10.6	8.3	11.8	3480	3397	3098
SOUTHEAST REGION..........	31566	30238	32879	2897	2742	2703	9.2	9.1	8.2	28669	27496	30176
ANGOON..................	533	539	543	86	110	72	16.1	20.4	13.3	447	429	471
HAINES..................	1163	1127	1260	101	109	142	8.7	9.7	11.3	1062	1018	1118
JUNEAU..................	10997	10516	11620	771	707	856	7.0	6.7	7.4	10226	9809	10764
KETCHIKAN...............	6528	6263	6711	660	635	535	10.1	10.1	8.0	5868	5628	6176
OUTER KETCHIKAN.........	1116	1058	1093	166	147	93	14.9	13.9	8.5	950	911	1000
PRINCE OF WALES.........	1776	1638	1774	211	137	127	11.9	8.4	7.2	1565	1501	1647
SITKA...................	4380	4173	4574	356	314	339	8.1	7.5	7.4	4024	3859	4235
SKAGWAY.................	1772	1729	1885	151	175	179	8.5	10.1	9.5	1621	1554	1706
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG.....	3301	3195	3419	395	408	360	12.0	12.8	10.5	2906	2787	3059
SOUTHWEST REGION..........	11203	11075	10668	1155	1028	1188	10.3	9.3	11.1	10048	10047	9480
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS........	2546	2526	2421	178	158	187	7.0	6.3	7.7	2368	2368	2234
BETHEL..................	3782	3718	3594	500	437	498	13.2	11.8	13.9	3282	3281	3096
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH.....	436	434	417	30	28	34	6.9	6.5	8.2	406	406	383
BRISTOL BAY.............	1461	1462	1385	108	109	108	7.4	7.5	7.8	1353	1353	1277
KUSKOKWIM...............	1130	1107	1102	149	126	176	13.2	11.4	16.0	981	981	926
WADE HAMPTON............	1848	1828	1749	190	170	185	10.3	9.3	10.6	1658	1658	1564

p/=Preliminary   r/=Revised   1980 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska'a CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

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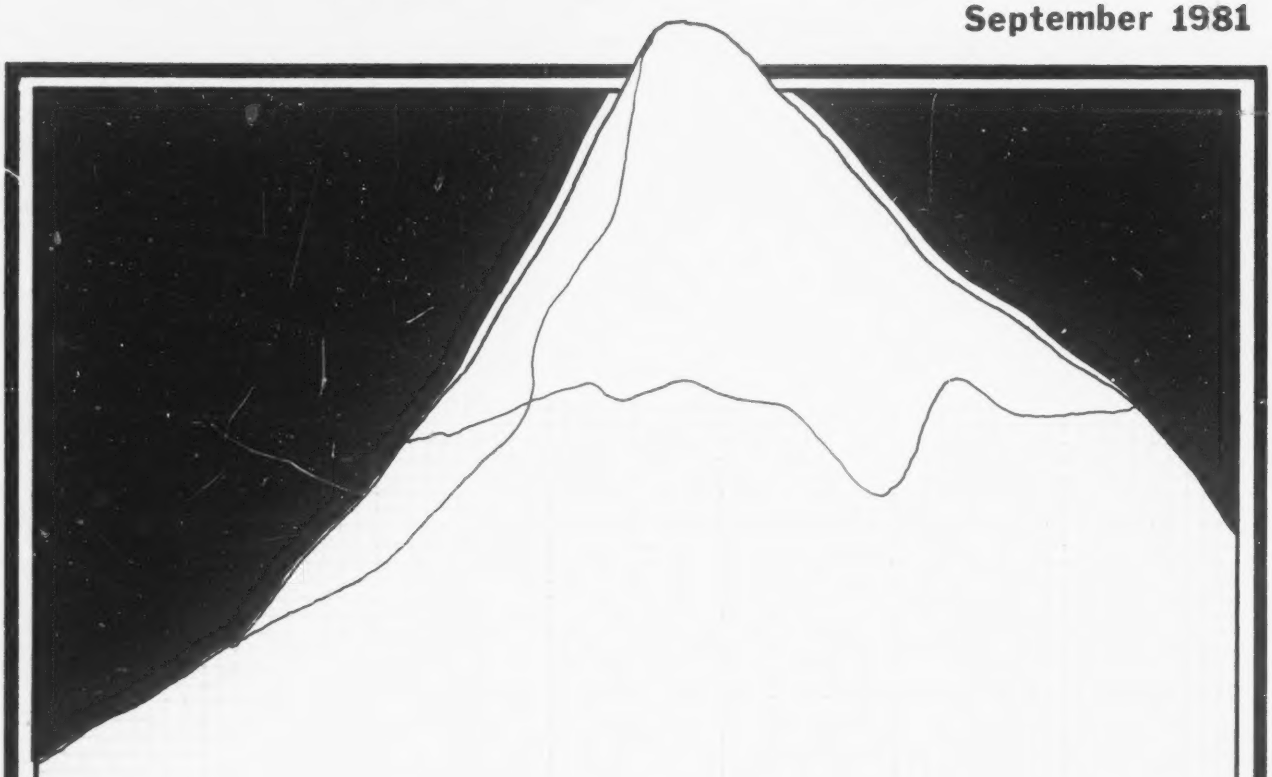
ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

September 1981



LOWER YUKON-KUSKOKWIM LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS 1
ALASKA'S NEAR RECORD EMPLOYMENT 3
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LOGGING IN SOUTHEAST 11

STATE OF ALASKA · DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
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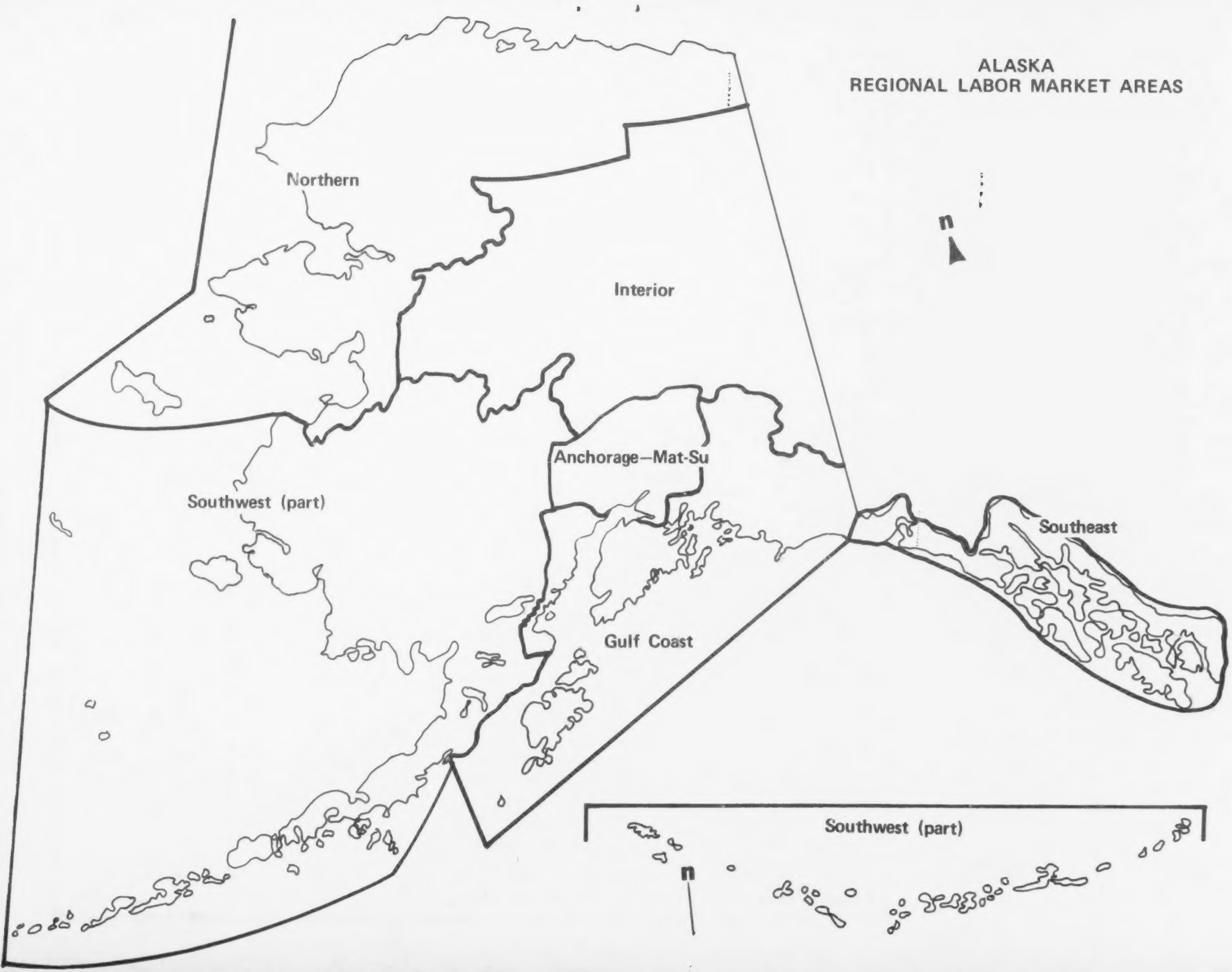
ALASKA
REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREAS
Northern
Interior
Anchorage–Mat-Su
Southwest (part)
Southeast
Gulf Coast
Southwest (part)
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ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

Jay S. Hammond, Governor
State of Alaska

Edmund N. Orbeck, Commissioner
Department of Labor

John E. Post, Director
Administrative Services

Chuck Caldwell, Chief
Research and Analysis

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Sally Saddler, Editor
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LOWER YUKON-KUSKOKWIM LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS- A SUMMARY

by Jeff Hadland

The Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, recently completed a study of employment opportunities and labor market conditions in the Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim Region. The report was presented to the Alaska Legislature as the result of a request for a study of "....real unemployment, employment opportunities and the feasibility of establishing an employment security office in the Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim Region." The study provides evidence that current unemployment estimating procedures may understate the level of unemployment in that area of the state. In addition, potential employment opportunities were found to be extremely limited, with private sector jobs perhaps available only to those willing to relocate or work on a temporary or job sharing basis. In general, the regional economy was found to have a high unemployment rate, a low labor force participation rate, and few job opportunities.

Primary data sources for the report were employment data for the region and a comprehensive survey of 1,412 residents of the Wade Hampton census division. The survey was conducted by bilingual interviewers in nine communities of the Wade Hampton census division. (see Figure 1) Approximately 61 percent of the working age population of the entire census division was included in the survey which asked questions regarding the respondents current employment status, type of activity during the week, and interest in having regular employment.

From survey results, the number of unemployed and residents who were out of the labor force was calculated. Using conventional definitions of unemployment, (See A BROADER DEFINITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT) the survey showed that 24.7 percent of the labor force was without a job and looking for work. Published data for the same time period for the Wade Hampton census division estimated that 13.2 percent of the labor force was unemployed.

CURRENT ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

Current estimating procedures for monthly published reports are established by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The procedure includes estimates for employment and unemployment. The estimated level of employment is determined for six regional labor market areas in the state, which are controlled by monthly Bureau of Census based survey results at the statewide level. Employment is then disaggregated to the census divisions using population ratios. Unemployment estimates for the regions are derived from unemployment insurance claims data and 1970 Census of Population characteristics. Census information and other data are used to estimate the number of new entrants and reentrants to the labor market. Disaggregation of unemployment to the census division is based upon current unemployment insurance claims data.

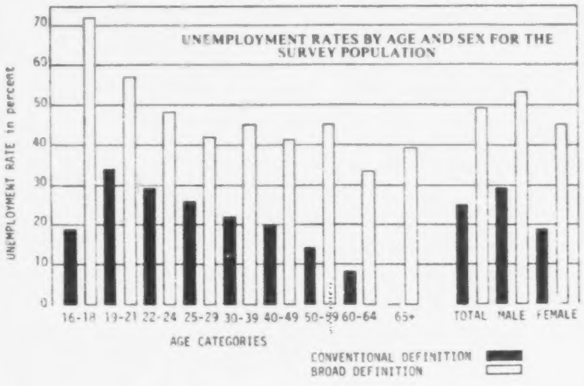
A discrepancy between the survey estimates of the number of unemployed and official estimates prompted a request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics to approve a revision in the employment disaggregation procedure. This methodological revision will provide more accurate labor force estimates for Alaska at the census division level.

A BROADER DEFINITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

A person is considered unemployed, under the conventional definition, if he or she is 16 years and over, is not working but has sought work sometime during the last four weeks, was waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or is waiting to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the next thirty days. Using this definition the unemployment rate was calculated by comparing the percentage that the unemployed comprise of the total labor force. The labor force consists of the employed plus the unemployed.

The conventional definition of unemployed excludes persons who have not actively sought work. As a result, the unemployment rate understates the available labor pool since areas of little employment opportunity often have a large number of "discouraged" workers.

Figure 2



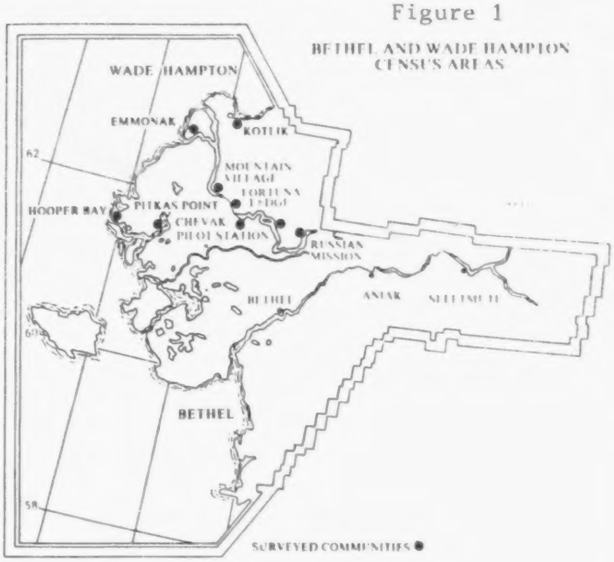
These workers might very well want a job but do not actively seek work believing there are no jobs. These "discouraged" members of the potential labor force were found to comprise a large percentage of the population of the surveyed communities. To measure this group, that is excluded from the labor force by conventional definition, an unemployment rate was calcutated using a broader definition of unemployment. By including all who stated they wanted a regular job (whether they had looked for a job or not) in the number of unemployed, the unemployment rate jumped to over 48 percent (see Figure 2). This unemployment rate was nearly twice as high as that computed using the conventional definition. This broader definition may well have an upward bias since there is a tendency for survey respondents to answer affirmatively to inquiries relating to their interest in working. However, this definition may better characterize the unemployment situation in this rural area.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Current and anticipated employment opportunities are quite limited in the Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim region. Government employment and transfer payments provide the largest share of income. Since there are few readily exploitable resources that are not currently utilized, any employment growth in the near future will largely come from government.

The area's greatest underutilized resource is its large, educated and unemployed labor force which has expressed a great interest in participating in the cash economy. But providing employment opportunities to meet the rising costs of energy and food, while maintaining the same opportunity for the continuation of a traditional lifestyle, is a difficult and complex problem. Many survey respondents were engaged in subsistence activities which provide a valuable source of consumable items and play an important role in the local economy.

Figure 1



RECOMMENDATIONS

Because local opportunities are insufficient to supply jobs to those who want them, the Alaska Department of Labor has suggested some options which will allow for the dissemination of job information and perhaps an even more active role in uniting rural workers with regional or urban employers. One option might be a rotating or temporary worker program where a local employment service office would serve as the contact for the rural workers and urban employers. Interested workers might share a job in an urban or seasonally active rural area giving the employer a stable workforce and the employee the benefits of both cash and subsistence economies. Village recruitment and job information functions could be carried out under contract with other state agencies' local offices. Because full scale local offices cannot be justified in most rural areas under federal guidelines, state support and cooperation with other agencies would be required. While this program would not provide a local economic base in rural areas it would provide an option and opportunity for work experience and income.

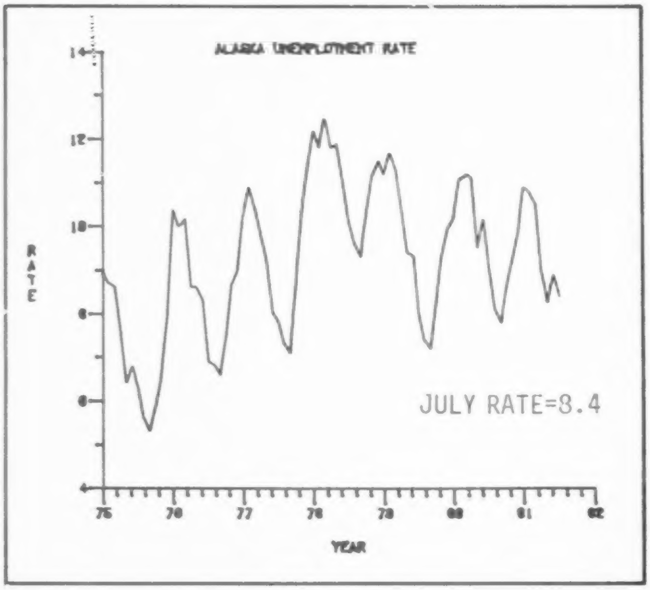
The complete study, "Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim Region Labor Market Analysis", is available from the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

ALASKA LABOR FORCE IN JULY

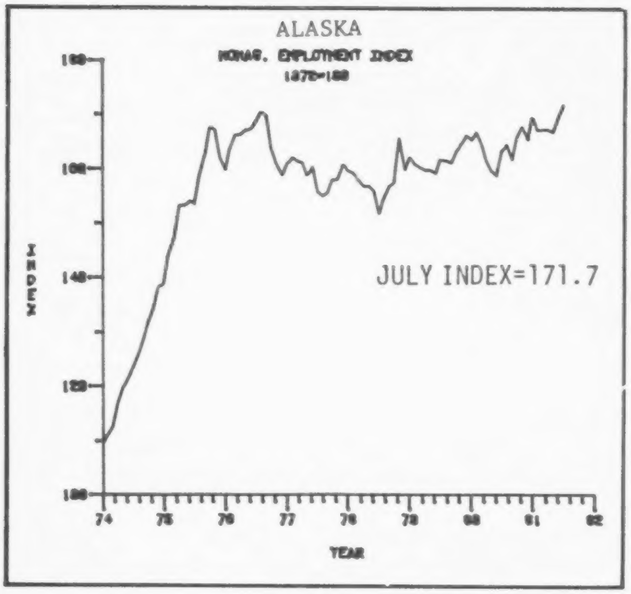
by Brit Harvey

Alaska nonagricultural wage and salary employment was 190,100 in July, the second highest monthly total in Alaska's history. The previous employment high was in July 1976 at the peak of pipeline construction. This year's July employment figure was 3.4 percent above June, and 5.2 percent above last year, indicating an upturn in the state's economy beyond that attributable to seasonal factors.

Mining continued the slight employment decrease begun in June. Both June and July decreases were attributable to cutbacks in oil and gas employment. A similar seasonal trend occurred in some previous years, and oil and gas employment is likely to see renewed expansion in coming months. Overall, mining employment has provided a strong basis for the state's economic expansion, with a 14.1 percent increase in employment over last year.



Another basic extractive industry, logging, accounted for a decrease in forest products employment of 450 jobs. Early in 1981, forest products industry employment was substantially below 1980's high level. In May and June employment approached the 1980 level, giving the appearance that 1981 might be shaping up as a stronger year than anticipated. July's figures dispelled this however. Louisiana Pacific closed its logging camps due to high log inventory and a continued slump in demand. Producers in the Pacific Northwest have also experienced slack demand and diminished employment. While the major causes of producer difficulties in the "lower 48" have been high U.S. interest rates and severely curtailed housing starts, the Alaska forest products industry has been more strongly effected by a similar slowdown in Japanese housing starts. Japanese housing starts reached a low of 68,000 in January 1981, less than one half of the figure of only nine months earlier. Recent figures indicated that the Japanese market may be strengthening, as the number of housing starts increased to 97,000 this March. A fairly lengthy period of expanded Japanese construction may be necessary before any effect on Alaska forest products production could be realized, as Japanese companies reportedly hold large log inventories.



Fish processing employment increased seasonally in July, although not to last year's record levels. Overall manufacturing employment was down 3.3 percent over the year.

Previous months' employment estimates did not reflect the construction boom expected this summer. July's figures were more in line with the expectations. Overall construction employment increased 15.0 percent for the month and 19.4 percent for the year. The employment increase in residential and building construction was most pronounced, but heavy construction employment was also up 14.5 percent over last year. High interest rates have depressed construction activity in the rest of the country, and many out-of-state construction firms have been bidding or working on Alaska projects.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ALASKA

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	7/81	6/81	7/80	6/81	7/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	190600	184700	181100	5900	9500
MINING..........................	8100	8200	7100	-100	1000
CONSTRUCTION....................	14800	12900	12400	1900	2400
MANUFACTURING...................	19800	15300	19600	4500	200
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	13400	8400	12500	5000	900
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	3200	3700	4100	-500	-900
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	3200	3200	3000	0	200
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	19300	19000	18000	300	1300
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	2300	2200	2100	100	200
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	1700	1600	1500	100	200
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	6200	6100	5700	100	500
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	9100	9100	8700	0	400
TRADE...........................	31900	31800	30600	100	1300
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	6400	6100	5800	300	600
RETAIL TRADE..................	25500	25700	24800	-200	700
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4200	4400	4300	-200	-100
FOOD STORES.................	4400	4400	3900	0	500
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	9000	8900	8800	100	200
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	7900	8000	7800	-100	100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	8900	8700	8500	200	400
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	32600	32200	31700	400	900
GOVERNMENT......................	55200	56600	53200	-1400	2000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT............	18200	17900	18400	300	-200
STATE GOVERNMENT..............	16900	16400	15000	500	1900
LOCAL GOVERNMENT..............	20100	22300	19800	-2200	300

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

Government employment decreased by 1,250 jobs, primarily due to seasonal layoffs in the educational sector. Six months into the Reagan administration, federal employment in July was 1.1 percent below last year, indicating that Reagan's attempts to trim federal employment have had an effect in Alaska.

Transportation and communication, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services all expanded employment slightly in July. Over the year these secondary industries showed remarkably similar trends, with all having increased employment between three and seven percent.

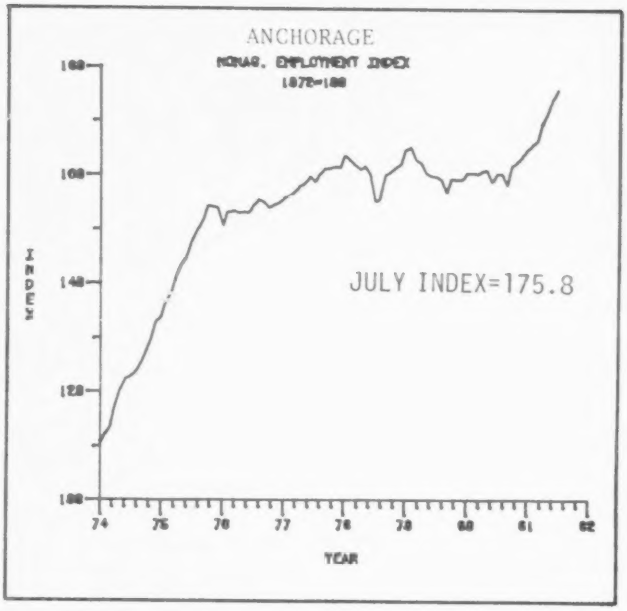
In summary, Alaska nonagricultural employment in July showed a strong increase over last year, with construction employment being the primary growth sector for the month. Forest products was the only major sector that experienced a large decline. Oil and gas employment, an important source of employment growth early in the year, remained static for the second consecutive month.

ANCHORAGE-MATSU LABOR FORCE IN JULY

by Greg Huff

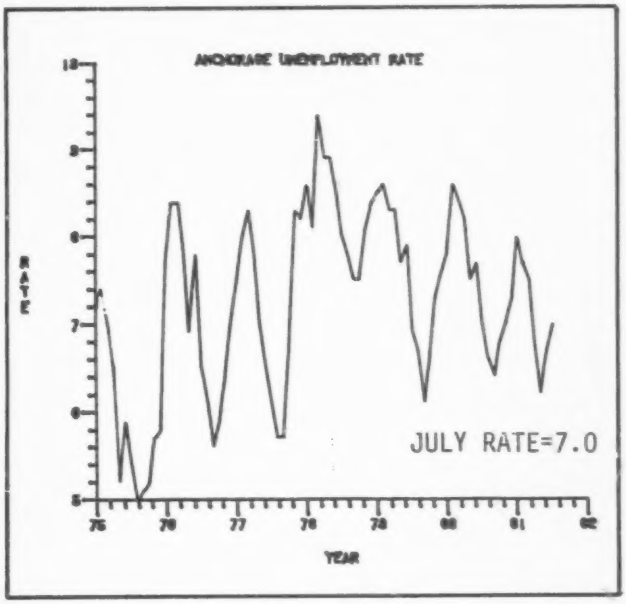
Nonagricultural employment for the Anchorage-MatSu region increased in the month of July by 17 percent. Over the year, wage and salary employment rose 6.2 percent. This was 1.5 percent over the Statewide increase, mirroring Anchorage's status as the most mature, diverse and dynamic economic center of the state. Further evidence of the region's solid employment gains came with the nonagricultural wage and salary index. This employment growth indicator rose for the thirteenth straight month to 175.8 in July.

Even with increased job opportunities, July's unemployment rose 0.2 of a point over June's rate. This was a result of the labor force outpacing employment leaving many of the new entrants unemployed. However, the year-to-year labor force statistics emulated the nonagricultural employment indicators. The unemployment rate for July 1981 was 0.3 of a point below the year-ago rate.



The story behind the month-to-month increases in nonagricultural employment was relatively the same as June's. Construction and seafood processing employment provided the majority of the seasonal increase. Employment in the services industry also showed significant gains.

Construction provided the largest numeric and percentage growth in employment over the year. Gains were particularly strong in residential, nonresidential (commercial), road construction and special trades related to those sectors. Residential building permits and real estate sales pointed to the strong demand for housing, fueled by state-subsidized loans and growth in population. This all added up to increased employment in the residential sector. A growing economic base and declining vacancy rates resulted in a sharp increase in demand for class A office space netting increased commercial construction employment. Increased job opportunities in the highway construction industry were set into motion by the largest road improvement expenditure for a single season in Anchorage's history. Trade



employment increased 5.6 percent (1000 jobs) over the year. Both components of trade, wholesale and retail, experienced an improvement over last year. Gains in wholesale trade employment were most noticeable in the durable goods area. Retail trade employment was up 6.1 percent (800 jobs). This expansion was primarily a result of the opening of 2 Market Basket stores in Anchorage, the opening of the Northway Mall and the more recent opening of Longs Drugstore across from the Dimond Mall. The opening of the Sea Galley restaurant south C Street and the expansion of the Dimond Mall will provide further near term expansion of job opportunities.

Over the year increases in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry primarily resulted from the improved real estate market. Employment in real estate jumped 34.5 percent bringing employment to 1978

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 7/81	R/ 6/81	7/80	6/81	7/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	87950	86250	82600	1700	5350
MINING............................	3350	3350	2950	0	400
CONSTRUCTION......................	7750	6950	6700	800	1050
MANUFACTURING.....................	2850	2500	2500	350	350
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	1050	750	1000	300	50
OTHER MANUFACTURING...........	1800	1750	1500	50	300
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	8800	8700	8200	100	600
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1200	1050	1150	150	50
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	400	500	300	-100	100
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	3400	3350	3100	50	300
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	3800	3800	3650	0	150
TRADE.............................	18150	17900	17050	250	1100
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	4350	4250	4050	100	300
RETAIL TRADE..................	13800	13650	13000	150	800
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1850	1800	1800	50	50
FOOD STORES.................	2050	2050	1750	0	300
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	4650	4750	4650	-100	0
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	5250	5050	4800	200	450
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	6000	5900	5400	100	600
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	18100	17750	17600	350	500
GOVERNMENT........................	22950	23200	22200	-250	750
FEDERAL.......................	9950	9850	10150	100	-200
STATE.........................	5500	5400	4850	100	650
LOCAL.........................	7500	7950	7200	-450	300

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 7/81	R/ 6/81	7/80	6/81	7/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	91350	89850	86050	1500	5300
MINING..........................	3400	3400	3050	0	350
CONSTRUCTION....................	8150	7350	6950	800	1200
MANUFACTURING...................	2900	2550	2550	350	350
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	9200	9050	8600	150	600
TRADE...........................	18800	18650	17800	150	1000
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	6050	6000	5550	50	500
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	18500	18100	18000	400	500
GOVERNMENT......................	24350	24750	23550	-400	800

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

levels. Home sales have been reported to be above any previous years. Banking has gotten a boost in the arm with the overall improvement of the economy. Demand deposits, savings, and loans were up. Employment in the banking industry was 7.6 higher than last July.

Services employment increased 2.2 percent over last month and 2.7 percent over the year ago level. Hotel and motel employment was 8.5 percent over last year's level reflecting an improved tourist season. Business services also expressed growth in employment.

Government employment experienced a decline from June by 1.5 percent as a result of normal seasonal declines in education. All other governmental sectors experienced increased employment normally associated with summer. Though government experienced a decline over the month, the year-to-year picture showed an increase of over 3 percent (800 jobs) despite an over the year decrease in federal employment.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released the "Price of Food and Energy". According to this publication, during June 1981 the price of natural gas per 100 therms in Anchorage was $20.97, while the U.S. city average was $45.043 and in Seattle, $56.710. The cost of electricity per 500 KWH in Anchorage was $26.831, while the U.S. city average and Seattle registered at $34.962 and $11.922, respectively.

FAIRBANKS - INTERIOR LABOR FORCE IN JULY

by Neal Fried

Fairbanks' and the remainder of the Interior's labor force experienced some modest changes in July. The unemployment rate came down slightly for Fairbanks and the Interior, resting at 12.0 and 12 percent, respectively . It fell only fractionally, because the number of job seekers grew almost as quickly as new jobs appeared in July.

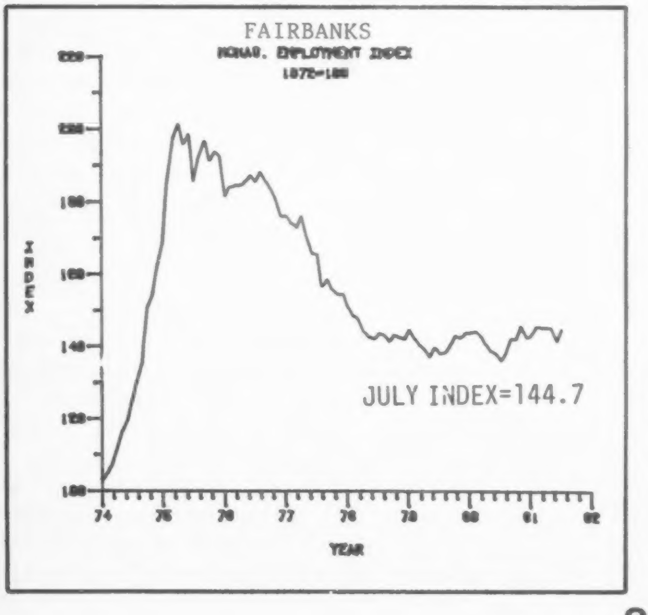
Wage and salary employment made some impressive gains over the month and year, growing 4.0 and 3.6 percent, respectively. The wage and salary employment index(which is seasonally adjusted) for July was the highest recorded for that month since 1977.

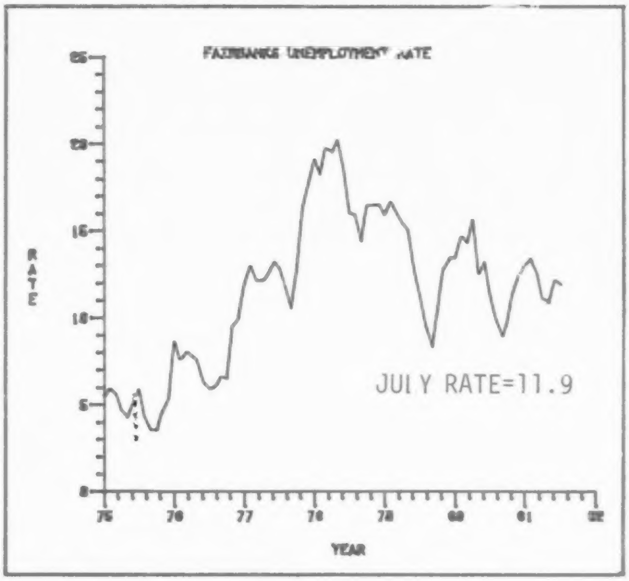
Most industries contributed to the monthly growth. Construction grew the most rapidly, as residential and road construction neared its peak. Most other industries made small gains as the seasonal work force continued to swell to meet the increased economic activity in the Interior.

During this year's spring legislative session, legislation was passed which very likely will have the affect of ensuring employment increases in the coming one to two years. This legislation, of course, was the record, state capital and operating budgets, which are similar to last year's, but simply at higher levels.

In the capital budget alone, Fairbanks received approximately $93 million compared to $67 million last year. Approximately 88 percent of this money will go into construction and the remainder largely into equipment. The capital funds are being funneled from the state for state projects, and to the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the City of Fairbanks, and the City of North Pole. The projects range from a green house to a heating demonstration project, and from fire equipment to school construction. The single largest allocation was $38 million for improving the International Airport, but these funds may be spread over many years.

The balance of the Interior also faired well this year, receiving approximately $40.2 million compared to $32 million received last year. A majority of the Interior's communities will benefit from at least one project. Some of the larger projects are new schools in Tok and Rampart. Ten capital projects are in excess of $1 million. These projects will not eliminate the high unemployment rates found in most of the Interior's outlying areas, but will provide some economic stimulus and job opportunties in areas where they are few and far between.





Fairbanks and Interior communties with populations greater than 25 will also receive state revenue sharing grants of $535 per capita. Fairbanks will receive approximately $26 million and the remainder of the Interior communities will receive $5.3 million. Most of this money is expected to be used for capital projects.

These large allocations, along with overlapped funds from last year's record bills and possibly future ones, will keep public construction in the forefront in the Interior during the next 2-3 years. They may very well push construction employment to higher levels. In most cases, the dollars allocated this year will not begin to become brick and mortar until next year or a number of years down the road. This is due to the time required for bidding, engineering, design, and planning procedures.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
FAIRBANKS

	P/ 7/81	R/ 6/81	7/80	CHANGES FROM: 6/81	7/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE&& SALARY.....	23000	22050	22200	950	800
MINING..........................	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION....................	2350	1800	2200	550	150
MANUFACTURING...................	600	600	450	0	150
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2850	2800	2850	50	0
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING.........	450	450	450	0	0
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	700	700	700	0	0
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1700	1650	1700	50	0
TRADE...........................	4200	4100	4100	100	100
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	700	700	650	0	50
RETAIL TRADE..................	3500	3400	3450	100	50
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	450	400	400	50	50
FOOD STORES.................	550	600	550	-50	0
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	2500	2400	2500	100	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	750	750	750	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4200	4100	4250	100	-50
GOVERNMENT......................	8000	7850	7550	150	450
FEDERAL.......................	2600	2550	2600	50	0
STATE.........................	3450	3300	3050	150	400
LOCAL.........................	1950	2000	1900	-50	50

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
INTERIOR

	P/ 7/81	R/ 6/81	7/80	CHANGES FROM: 6/81	7/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	26500	25800	26000	700	500
MINING..........................	250	250	250	0	0
CONSTRUCTION....................	2450	1900	2300	550	150
MANUFACTURING...................	750	800	900	-50	-150
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	3750	3700	3700	50	50
TRADE...........................	4500	4450	4450	50	50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	800	800	800	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4600	4500	4600	100	0
GOVERNMENT......................	9400	9400	9000	0	400

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

Problems could also crop up and cause delays. A number of projects are being fast-tracked and will be getting underway during this construction season. Two such projects are the $5.7 million expansion of the Big Dipper sports arena, and the $1.5 million Two Rivers School expansion.

The Interior will feel additional stimulus from increased State operating expenditures, University of Alaska expenditures, and other statewide programs such as agricultural and mining loans, and housing subsidies.

GULF COAST LABOR FORCE IN JULY

by Neal Fried

The Gulf Coast unemployment rate dipped to 8.3 percent in July, nearly two points below June's rate, and almost three points below year-ago levels. The over-the-year change was largely due to a drop in the number of unemployed and a corresponding increase in employment. The monthly decline was not altogether unusual, as the fishing, construction, and tourism industries approached seasonal employment peaks. Some areas within the region, have felt these employment surges more than others. Cordova's unemployment rate was the region's lowest at 5.0 percent while Kenai's rate ranked highest at 9.9 percent.

Nonagricultural employment grew by approximately 1,600 this month. A number of industries contributed to this month's growth, but the lion's share came from manufacturing, specifically, fish processing. This season's fish processing employment has almost equalled last year's season. Catch levels in most Gulf Coast fishery areas have been generally good this year. Although there have been some disappointments, such as the poor run of red salmon, the overall catch picture has been above average, compared to past years.

An over-the-year comparison indicated employment growth was less than dynamic, and registered only slightly above year-ago levels. Though the over-the-year change was not earth shattering, it did mark the first time this year that employment inched above the year ago level.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
GULF COAST

	P/ 7/81	R/ 6/81	7/80	CHANGES FROM: 6/81	 7/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	19400	17800	19350	1600	50
MINING..........................	900	900	850	0	50
CONSTRUCTION....................	1050	1000	1000	50	50
MANUFACTURING...................	6400	4650	6500	1750	-100
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	5400	3700	5500	1700	-100
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	1000	950	1000	50	0
TRANS. & COMM. UTILITIES........	1650	1700	1650	-50	0
TRADE...........................	2600	2550	2550	50	50
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	450	450	400	0	50
RETAIL TRADE..................	2150	2100	2150	50	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	450	450	450	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	2550	2600	2550	-50	0
GOVERNMENT......................	3800	3950	3800	-150	0
FEDERAL.......................	500	500	550	0	-50
STATE.......................	1350	1400	1350	-50	0
LOCAL.........................	1950	2050	1900	-100	50

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

In the coming two years, the Gulf Coast economy may exhibit slightly more dynamic growth, largely due to an unprecedented, record-high capital and operations budget passed during the 1981 legislative session. In capital projects alone, approximately $173 million was appropriated during this year's session. The appropriations are expected to benefit most Gulf Coast communities. Approximately 95 percent of the money will be spent on construction projects, with the balance to be spent on equipment. Projects range from $22,500 for a park in Soldotna, to a $1 million Senior Citizen Community Center in Kenai, to a $50,000 generator in Chistochina, to an $81.5 million dam on Kodiak Island.

More than 21 of the projects funded were in excess of $1 million and more than half of these are multi-million dollar projects. A number of these planned projects will get underway within the next year, such as dam projects, 2 in Kodiak and 1 outside of Homer. A number of road projects which had been previously planned but were simply lacking money will also be ready to commence next construction season. On the other hand, a large number of the projects will not get underway, possibly for a number of years, because of the need to plan, do design work, and the bidding procedure. Projects could be delayed further, if any problems arise. As a result there will be much overlap from projects funded with the 1980 appropriations, this year's, and possibly future allocations.

Specific capital allocations are also being supplemented by a state revenue sharing plan, where all communities with populations greater than 25 will receive $535 per capita. This means Gulf Coast communities will receive approximately $22.3 million, of which the largest share will be spent on additional capital projects.

This year's record capital allocation for the Gulf Coast, combined with last year's (which was a record budget but was $47 million less than this year), will provide a tremendous amount of stimulus to the public construction sector of the region. Government will be providing added stimulus in other ways, such as the continued subsidization of housing mortgages, fishing and other loan programs, and an increased state operating budget.

SOUTHEAST LABOR FORCE IN JULY

by Brit Harvey

Southeast nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased 1.6 percent in the month of July, but was 1.1 percent below last years' level. Southeast was the only region in the state which experienced diminished employment compared to last year.

The most important change during July was a 43.0 percent decrease in logging employment. The logging sector, which had increased employment earlier in the year (see graph), suffered a decline as Louisiana Pacific closed its logging camps due to weak demand and large log inventories. Pulp mill employment was steady, and lumber mill employment increased by nearly 100 jobs.

Fish processing employment was 13.2 percent below last year, with 550 new employees during the month.

Construction boomed during July. Overall employment was about one and one-half times larger than last July. Heavy construction was up strongly with projects such as the Juneau Gastineau Channel Bridge, Douglas Highway improvements, Auke Bay Ferry Terminal, Swan Lake hydroelectric, Ketchikan street improvements, Bear Valley Phase III development, and U.S. Borax mine development contributing to high employment. A backlog of additional state-funded projects should keep construction employment high.

Monthly decreases in state and local education and federal employment resulted in an overall decrease in government employment of 200 jobs. Compared to last year, government employment was down 1.0 percent despite a year-to-year gain of 350 jobs in state noneducational employment.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

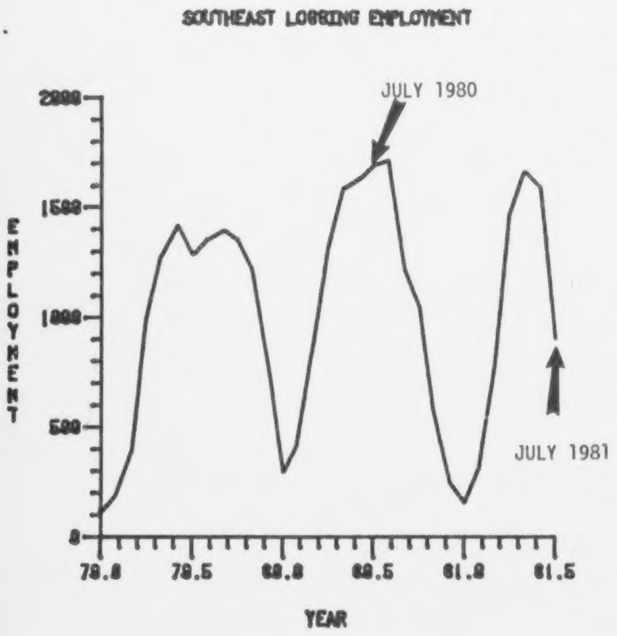
	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	7/81	6/81	7/80	6/81	7/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY....	28800	28300	29200	500	-400
CONSTRUCTION..................	2150	1350	1450	800	700
MANUFACTURING..................	4350	4350	5500	0	-1150
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS......	1700	1150	2000	550	-300
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS......	2400	2950	3250	-550	-850
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING......	250	250	250	0	0
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2700	2700	2750	0	-50
TRADE..........................	4050	4050	4000	0	50
WHOLESALE TRADE..............	450	400	450	50	0
RETAIL TRADE.................	3600	3650	3550	-50	50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1050	1100	1050	-50	0
MINING, SERVICES & MISC........	3800	3850	3650	-50	150
GOVERNMENT.....................	10700	10900	10800	-200	-100
FEDERAL......................	2200	2250	2950	-50	-750
STATE........................	5050	5000	4700	50	350
LOCAL........................	3450	3650	3150	-200	300

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.



Employment in secondary industries (transportation and communication, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services) was mostly unchanged in July from June. Over the year, these industries showed a fairly strong upward trend, with increases of 3.1 to 6.7 percent.

HOURS & EARNINGS IN JUNE

by Su Nelson

The mining, food and kindred products, and transportation, communications, and utilities industries experienced changes in average hourly earnings of more than five percent in June. Average hourly earnings in mining decreased by seven percent as seasonal shifts in employment took effect. An increase in lower-paid metal mining workers and a decrease in higher-paid oil and gas mining workers contributed to the net decrease in average hourly earnings. Food processing's increase of ten percent was attributable to employees working extensive overtime, where in many cases,

LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	p/ 7/81	r/ 6/81	7/80	p/ 7/81	r/ 6/81	7/80	p/ 7/81	r/ 6/81	7/80	p/ 7/81	r/ 6/81	7/80
ALASKA STATEWIDE..........	206680	202785	199188	17378	17979	17929	8.4	8.9	9.0	189302	184806	181259
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION....	100922	99802	95046	7521	7273	7434	7.5	7.3	7.8	93401	92529	87612
ANCHORAGE................	90770	89694	85176	6334	6047	5974	7.0	6.7	7.0	84436	83647	79202
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA.......	10152	10108	9870	1187	1226	1460	11.7	12.1	14.8	8965	8882	8410
GULF COAST REGION ...	25332	23870	24931	2100	2431	2763	8.3	10.2	11.1	23232	21439	22168
CORDOVA.................	1331	1252	1337	66	84	130	5.0	6.7	9.7	1265	1168	1207
KENAI...................	13029	12198	12641	1286	1362	1436	9.9	11.2	11.4	11743	10836	11205
KODIAK..................	5360	5184	5541	299	513	711	5.6	9.9	12.8	5061	4671	4830
SEWARD..................	1770	1673	1714	150	178	169	8.5	10.6	9.9	1620	1495	1545
VALDEZ..................	3842	3563	3698	299	294	317	7.8	8.3	8.6	3543	3269	3381
INTERIOR REGION...........	27177	26660	26307	3256	3242	3142	12.0	12.2	11.9	23921	23418	23165
FAIRBANKS...............	22122	21728	21251	2638	2655	2384	11.9	12.2	11.2	19484	19073	18867
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS.....	2226	2146	2189	242	203	267	10.9	9.5	12.2	1984	1943	1922
UPPER YUKON.............	631	622	653	90	92	129	14.3	14.8	19.8	541	530	524
YUKON-KOYUKUK...........	2198	2164	2214	286	292	362	13.0	13.5	16.4	1912	1872	1852
NORTHERN REGION...........	8776	9224	8256	855	1040	981	9.7	11.3	11.9	7921	8184	7275
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE......	2539	2662	2315	206	252	173	8.1	9.5	7.5	2333	2410	2142
KOBUK...................	2605	2748	2489	321	388	391	12.3	14.1	15.7	2284	2360	2098
NOME....................	3632	3814	3452	328	400	417	9.0	10.5	12.1	3304	3414	3035
SOUTHEAST REGION..........	31753	31546	33181	2756	2347	2473	8.7	9.0	7.5	28997	28699	30708
ANGOON..................	516	533	527	64	85	48	12.4	15.9	9.1	452	448	479
HAINES..................	1166	1162	1275	92	99	138	7.9	8.5	10.8	1074	1063	1137
JUNEAU..................	11111	10999	11703	767	761	749	6.9	6.9	6.4	10344	10238	10954
KETCHIKAN...............	6601	6522	6790	666	648	505	10.1	9.9	7.4	5935	5874	6285
OUTER KETCHIKAN.........	1051	1114	1112	90	163	94	8.6	14.6	8.5	961	951	1018
PRINCE OF WALES.........	1823	1772	1821	240	206	145	13.2	11.6	8.0	1583	1566	1676
SITKA...................	4400	4378	4651	330	350	341	7.5	8.0	7.3	4070	4028	4310
SKAGWAY.................	1771	1770	1897	132	148	161	7.5	8.4	8.5	1639	1622	1736
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG.....	3314	3296	3405	375	387	292	11.3	11.7	8.6	2939	2909	3113
SOUTHWEST REGION..........	12720	11683	11467	890	1146	1136	7.0	9.8	9.9	11830	10537	10331
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS........	2902	2660	2570	114	177	135	3.9	6.7	5.3	2788	2483	2435
BETHEL..................	4265	3937	3892	401	496	518	9.4	12.6	13.3	3864	3441	3374
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH.....	492	455	438	14	29	21	2.8	6.4	4.8	478	426	417
BRISTOL BAY.............	1667	1526	1471	74	107	80	4.4	7.0	5.4	1593	1419	1391
KUSKOKWIM...............	1278	1176	1204	123	147	195	9.6	12.5	16.2	1155	1029	1009
WADE HAMPTON............	2116	1929	1892	164	190	187	7.8	9.8	9.9	1952	1739	1705

p/=Preliminary   r/=Revised   1980 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska'a CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

anything over eight hours per day was considered overtime. The five percent decrease in transportation, communication and utilities resulted from fewer overtime hours.

Two industries experienced significant changes of five percent or more in average weekly hours. Average weekly hours in food processing decreased twelve percent due to short and sporadic work in that industry. The combination of these shorter hours and the overtime pay mentioned above resulted in a small change in average weekly earnings.

The 7.5 percent reduction in average weekly hours for manufacturing was almost exclusively because of the loss of 5.3 hours per week in food processing.

Average hourly earnings for mining, combined with average weekly hours, caused average weekly earnings to register an eight percent decline over the month. Nevertheless, this still was four percent higher than one year ago.

After a low of $295.19 per week last month, average weekly earnings for the finance, insurance and real estate industry increased to $318.60 per week, a level comparable to earnings in April.

ALASKA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR
SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/ 2/

	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	p/ 6/81	r/ 5/81	6/80	p/ 6/81	r/ 5/81	6/80	p/ 6/81	r/ 5/81	6/80
MINING..............................	18.65	20.01	18.22	50.9	51.4	50.1	949.29	1028.51	912.82
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION............	19.32	20.10	19.48	47.4	46.4	43.3	915.77	932.64	843.48
MANUFACTURING.....................	11.54	11.49	10.47	40.5	43.8	38.0	467.37	503.26	397.86
Food & Kindred Products	8.60	7.79	7.64	39.0	44.3	35.6	335.40	345.10	271.98
Lumber & Paper Products.........	14.18	14.16	13.56	43.5	43.0	41.7	616.83	608.88	565.45
TRANSPORTATION,COMM. & UTILITIES.	13.57	14.26	12.86	41.0	39.2	34.2	556.37	558.99	439.81
TRADE.............................	9.52	9.41	8.83	34.1	34.3	34.9	324.63	322.76	308.17
Wholesale Trade................	11.89	11.68	10.49	36.9	36.7	39.8	438.74	428.66	417.50
Retail Trade....................	8.59	8.51	8.18	33.1	33.5	33.4	284.33	285.09	273.21
FINANCE,INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE..	--	--	--	--	--	--	318.60	295.19	289.70

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

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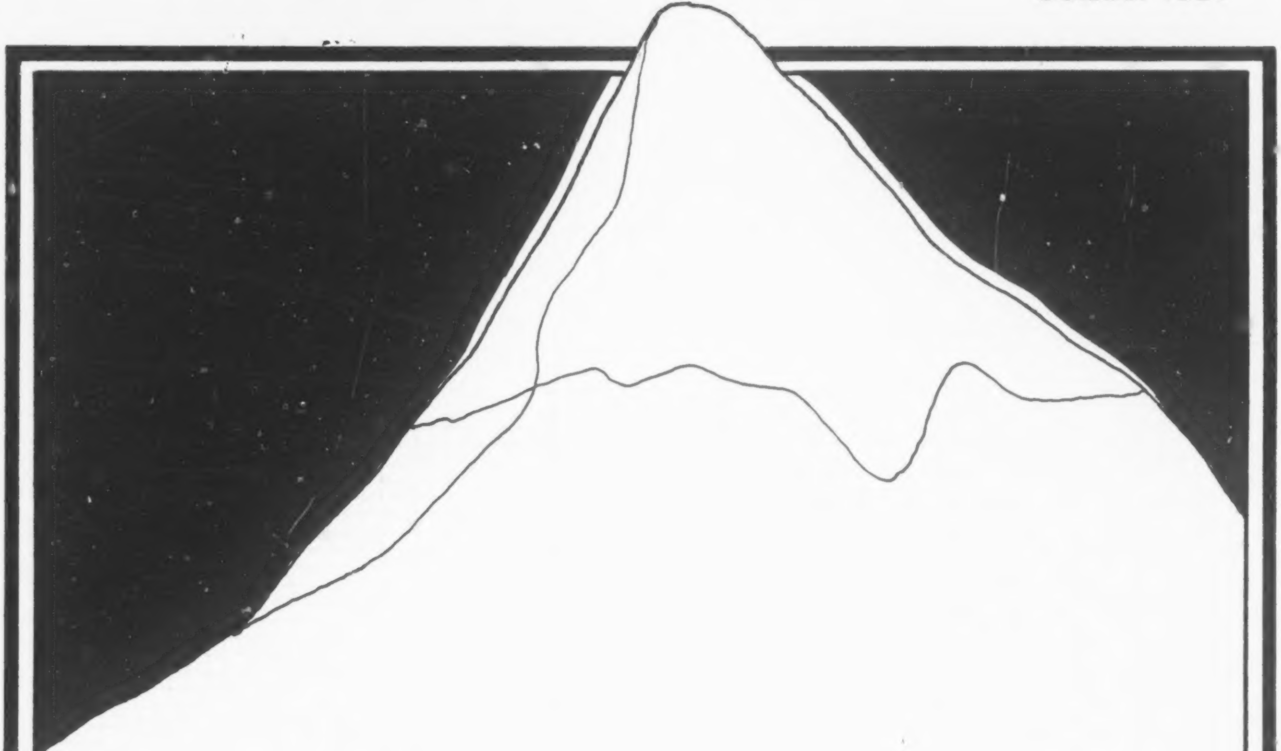
ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

October 1981



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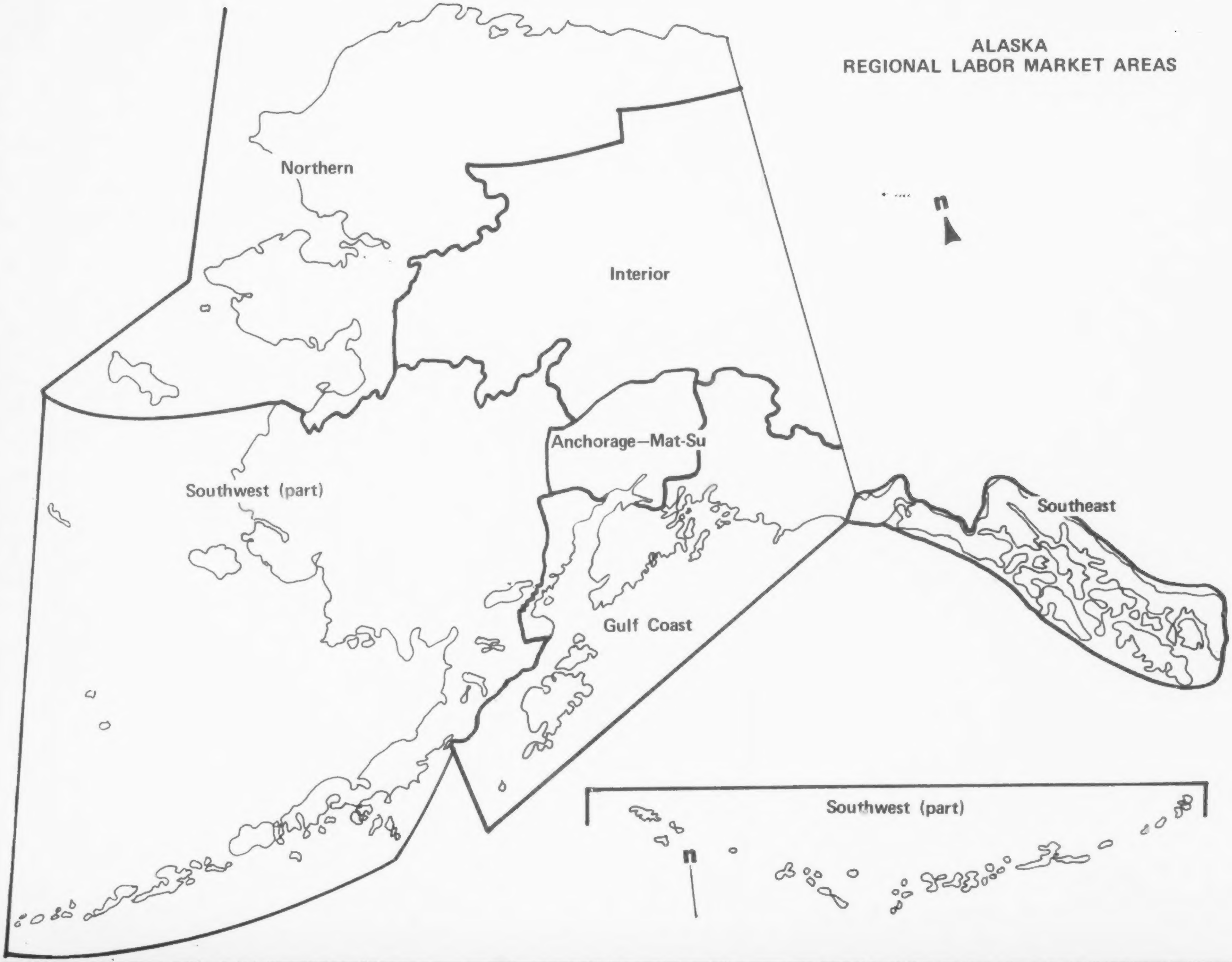
STATE OF ALASKA · DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

ALASKA
REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREAS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Northern
Interior
Anchorage—Mat-Su
Southwest (part)
Southeast
Gulf Coast
Southwest (part)
n

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

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Administrative Services

Chuck Caldwell, Chief
Research and Analysis

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Sally Saddler, Editor
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OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND: A LOCAL OFFICE PERSPECTIVE

by Scott T. Hannigan

INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Department of Labor's local Employment Service (ES) offices throughout the state were surveyed to obtain their perceptions and knowledge of local labor market conditions as they relate to occupational supply and demand. Specifically, local office personnel were asked to list those jobs most in demand by employers (job orders received) and the occupational skills of unplaced or hard-to-place job seekers. Additional questions were asked about whether the local labor market could supply the demand and whether most job seekers were able to find work using their primary occupational skills. Finally, comments were requested concerning any new or planned projects or activities affecting the local labor market, the effects (if any) of Federal program cutbacks, and information useful to local job seekers.

Records of the Employment Services Automated Reporting System (ESARS) were researched to provide statistical data on job orders and worker applications to supplement the survey of local offices. This data is presented in Tables 1 and 2. Table 1 data is limited to those occupations having 50 or more job openings and Table 2 data is limited to those industries with unfilled openings greater than 40 percent of total openings received. Data is therefore concentrated on occupations and industries with obvious surpluses or shortages of job applicants.

SUMMARY

Information from local offices and data from ESARS indicate that jobs most in demand are in the retail trade and services industries. Occupations in demand include experienced food service workers and skilled office workers. In the professional and technical occupational category there is a demand for experienced and well-trained engineers, mechanics, and computer operators.

Although the supply of workers appears adequate to fill the openings in food service and office jobs, there is a lack of experienced and trained workers. Consequently, employers are selective in their hiring practices and many openings go unfilled or are cancelled. The construction industry is definitely over-supplied with applicants outnumbering jobs ten to one.

Federal budget cuts appear to have had only a slight to moderate effect on local economies so far.* Greatest impact is in clerical and social service jobs where competition is fierce. The current trend in federal agencies is to reduce staff by attrition rather than by layoff. This may change in the future.

Long term economic growth focuses on petrochemicals, coal, grain, and hydroelectric projects. Increasing doubt surrounds the possible construction of a gas pipeline. Current and short term growth relies on state-funded capital projects, state and local governments, and Alaska's rapidly expanding tourism "industry".

Comments from the local offices indicate that the majority of job seekers who obtain their jobs through the local offices are able to utilize their primary occupational skills. An exception occurs in the summer months when many applicants are not overly concerned with primary skills and are willing to broaden their field of work search. More jobs are available in the summer and many applicants are interested in part-time, temporary or seasonal work during these months.

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*Comments are limited to areas served by local ES offices, and are not necessarily indicative of statewide trends. Federal budget cuts will most likely have the greatest impact in rural areas of the state which are not represented by these comments.

Local demand for jobs is more than amply covered by the local labor supply. A few highly trained technical positions such as petroleum engineers, computer operators, system analysts and mechanics, may sometimes have to be recruited outside the local area.

Data from the local Employment Service offices and ESARS does not encompass all occupational supply and demand information in Alaska. For instance, the construction trades which have substantial union memberships are not well represented since workers are generally dispatched from union hiring halls and not ES offices. Also, many professional positions are filled by private agencies, individually presented resumes and interviews, trade papers, and the informal word-of-mouth network. Employment Service offices do provide, however, one of the more readily available and concentrated sources of information.

DEMAND

The concensus among the local offices was that the greatest demand occurs in the services and retail trade industries. The retail trade industry needs experienced food service workers. ESARS data for the period October 1980 through June 1981 show approximately 3,600 job openings received for eating and drinking places. The services industry, specifically clerical and sales, requires skilled office workers such as secretaries, typists, bookkeepers, word processing operators, payroll clerks, and general clerks. The greatest number of job orders received by local offices are in the clerical and sales occupations. ESARS tables list some 5,500 openings in these fields. The professional and technical sector has demand for well-trained and skilled engineers, mechanics, and computer operators.

SUPPLY

A first glance at the ESARS tables seems to show that more than an ample number of applicants are registered at local offices to fill those jobs most in demand. For instance, there were approximately 9,900 applicants active some time during the period (10/80-6/81) to cover the 5,500 job openings in the clerical and sales sector. However, 2,000 or 38 percent of these openings went unfilled or were cancelled. The problem, according to local office personnel, is that many of the applicants are inexperienced and/or unskilled. Comments from the Anchorage local office illustrate:"Clerical applicants who type less than 40 wpm with limited clerical backgrounds are as difficult to place as those with an unstable work history. Even though there are many clerical openings, employers continue to be very selective. In other words, it is difficult for these applicants to find work". And, "The majority of sales applicants who can't find work do not have the necessary experience that employers require. Due to this factor, this type of applicant is not competitive and not finding employment". For some of these jobs, a sort of "Catch 22" exists. If you can't find a job to acquire experience, how do you obtain a job requiring experience?

However, in many fields, there is a need for proper training prior to entering the work force which should be provided in schools or technical institutes. It appears that this need is not being fully met. Modern technology in today's business and government offices, for instance, requires workers skilled on word processing equipment and computers. Few of the surplus applicants in the clerical and sales sector, it seems, have this ability. The construction industry is another area where a surplus of applicants over jobs exist. Examples in the ESARS data include 790 applicants for operating engineer with only 70 job openings available, and 1,100 carpenter applicants for 300 openings. This data may even be seriously understated. A great many construction workers are unionized and seek employment through local union hiring halls and not through Employment Service offices. This surplus of construction workers has existed since the completion of the Trans Alaska Oil Pipeline.

One occupation where there appears to be an excess of job openings over applicants is cannery workers. ESARS data shows approximately 2,200 openings and only 1,300 applicants. However, this is an example of workers filling jobs not necessarily in their primary occupational field. Local offices were able to fill almost 2,000 of these openings.

JOB SEEKER INFORMATION

All job seekers should be aware of certain basic facts and ideas when entering the competitive labor market. Some of these ideas seem simple and unimportant to the world of work, but they can make the difference between getting and not getting a job. Many people never learned these tips and many others have forgotten them. Presented below are selected comments from the ES local offices for the job seeker:

ANCHORAGE "[Applicants] need to understand that there are limitations due to seasonal employment..." "There is more competition in the clerical job market during the summer...", "any training on newer, computerized equipment would be valuable...".

SEWARD "Job hunters should have the means to provide living quarters, transportation, and contact availability..." (If the employer can't find you, how can he hire you?!!)

KODIAK "Write to an area regarding what the labor market conditions are before proceeding there. When completing an application for work, list all-ALL-work experience and/or training (including military)."

KENAI "[Applicants] should have more than one marketable skill and those [interested] in office work should be proficient on office machines. Auto mechanics should be well-trained to work on the new cars or foreign imports."

Some comments by the Anchorage Youth Employment Service (YES) are of particular value to the younger job seeker (but are also relevant to older job seekers):

1. Get a Social Security Number before you start to look for work.
2. Think about the work you might like. What do you enjoy doing? You will be happier and more successful with a job if you like what you are doing.
3. Look to various sources to obtain a job. Contact people you know. Look at newspapers. Go to business establishments and leave applications, and also register with Youth Employment Services (or ES).
4. Go to an interview alone.
5. Be prepared to give an employer a listing of your past jobs and date of employment.
6. Seeking a job takes patience and perseverance. Don't get discouraged or, at least, don't let it show--a positive attitude is the best approach.

LOCAL LABOR MARKET OUTLOOK

The local offices were asked to comment on current or long term projects and activities in their areas which will have an impact on local labor markets. Below is a summary of comments by local office:

KETCHIKAN

CURRENT

1. Completion of wastewater treatment system (construction trades and laborers).
2. Beginning construction of a State marine maintenance facility (construction trades and laborers).
3. Construction of State Jail (construction trades and laborers).
4. Finish Pioneers Home (inside trade workers-painters, dry wall workers, etc).

5. Local real estate lot developments (equipment operators and laborers).

6. Increased tourism from additional tour boat stops, etc. (services industry including hotel, restaurants and retail positions).

7. Construction of an $85 million hydroelectric project (all construction trades).

LONG TERM

1. Construction and operation of a molybdenum mine (construction-all trades peaking at 1,100 workers in 1984 to 1985. Operation-750 operators and maintenance workers, operations beginning circa 1987-88).

2. Continued development of marine maintenance facility including operations (shipwrights, electronic technicians, laborers, painters welders, HD mechanics, etc, to begin circa 1982).

3. Additional hydro projects, circa 1990-2000.

KODIAK

1. Bottomfish processing (cannery workers).

2. Additional state parks (park managers and aides).

SITKA

CURRENT

1. Green Lake Dam completion by March, 1982 (construction trades).

2. New hospital (operating engineers, laborers, carpenters).

3. Sewer projects (teamsters, operating engineeers, laborers).

SEWARD

CURRENT

1. Some highway projects and a sewage treatment plant (construction trades).

LONG TERM

1. Possibility of shipyards, grain terminal and coal loading facility (construction trades).

ANCHORAGE

CURRENT

1. New shopping centers and chain stores (experienced sales clerks and cashiers).

2. Road construction (construction trades).

LONG TERM

1. Project 80's (construction trades, food services, some clerical).

2. Susitna Dam (operating engineers, cement masons, other heavy construction trades).

3. Gas pipeline (construction trades, food services).

4. Petrochemical projects (some professional positions).

MAT-SU

CURRENT

Road construction, low cost housing, indoor hockey rink, swimming pool, four fire halls, college library, city garage, extension of storm sewer system, street improvement, and a new hospital are planned for this year or next (primarily construction trades).

LONG TERM

Future activities include the Susitna Hydroelectric Project and development of Point Mc Kenzie (agriculture).

Table 1
Active Applicants, Job Orders Received and Openings Filled by Occupational Title
(With 50 or More Openings)
OCTOBER 1980-JUNE 1981

	ACTIVE APPLICANTS	JOB OPENINGS Rc'd	OPENINGS FILLED	OPENINGS UNFILLED or CANCELLED	PERCENT UNFILLED	RATIO: ACTIVE APPS. to JOB OPENINGS*
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL and MANAGERIAL	38	51	26	25	49.0%	0.7
Drafter, Civil	38	51	26	25	49.0%	0.7
CLERICAL and SALES	9866	5495	3417	2078	37.8%	1.8
Secretary, Legal	287	97	52	45	46.4%	3.0
Secretary	913	402	233	169	42.0%	2.3
Clerk Typist	833	735	535	200	27.2%	1.1
Keypunch Operator	123	54	32	22	40.7%	2.3
Survey Worker	19	177	165	12	6.8%	0.1
Clerk, File	70	177	130	47	26.6%	0.4
Clerk, General	2085	909	650	259	28.5%	2.3
Bookkeeper 1	440	215	122	93	43.3%	2.0
Bookkeeper 11	214	165	80	85	51.5%	1.3
Teller	177	269	152	117	43.5%	0.7
Cashier 11	453	111	53	58	52.3%	1.6
Accounting Clerk	596	315	180	135	42.9%	1.9
Clerk, Admin.	1229	611	327	284	46.5%	2.0
Clerk, Stock	305	72	43	29	40.3%	4.2
Telephone Operator	144	88	42	46	52.3%	1.6
Receptionist	598	389	201	188	48.3%	1.5
Clerk, Hotel	90	124	79	45	36.3%	0.7
Salesperson, Gen. Merch.	396	150	82	68	45.3%	2.6
Salesperson, Parts	76	69	43	26	37.7%	1.1
Clerk, Sales	810	303	193	110	36.3%	2.7
Telephone Solicitor	8	63	23	40	63.5%	0.1
SERVICES	4358	3171	1955	1216	38.3%	1.4
Counter Attend.	219	399	129	170	56.9%	0.7
Bartender	519	126	65	61	48.4%	4.1
Cook Hotel/ Restaurants	605	440	300	140	31.8%	1.4
Cook, Short Order	294	366	143	223	60.9%	0.8
Cook	417	134	73	61	45.5%	3.1
Pantry Goods-Maker	53	73	29	44	60.3%	0.7
Kitchen Helper	648	736	514	222	30.2%	0.9
Cleaning, Housekeeping	388	329	215	114	34.6%	1.2
Nurse Aide	377	60	45	15	25.0%	6.3

*A ratio in excess of 1.0 indicates an excess of applicants over job openings (supply) and a ratio less than 1.0 indicates more openings than applicants (demand).

TABLE 1 (continued)

Attendant, Nursery School	182	202	135	67	33.2%	0.9
Security Guard	142	91	69	22	24.2%	1.6
Janitor	514	315	238	77	24.4%	1.6
AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY, & FISHERIES	110	181	156	25	13.8%	0.6
Forest Fire Fighter	110	181	156	25	13.8%	0.6
PROCESSING	1359	2245	1971	274	12.2%	0.6
Cannery Worker	1359	2245	1971	274	12.2%	0.6
MACHINE TRADES	693	229	148	81	35.4%	3.0
Mechanic, Auto	486	171	105	66	38.6%	2.8
Mechanic, Construction Equip.	207	58	43	15	25.7%	3.6
STRUCTURAL WORK	4970	1731	1467	264	15.3%	2.9
Welder, Combination	322	51	39	12	23.5%	6.3
Electrician	225	80	59	21	26.2%	2.8
Painter	168	86	77	9	10.5%	1.9
Operating Engineer	790	71	63	8	11.3%	11.1
Carpenter	1136	300	248	52	17.3%	3.8
Construction - Worker I	1874	973	872	101	10.4%	1.9
Maintainence - Repairer, Bldg.	455	170	109	61	35.9%	2.7
MISCELLANEOUS	2455	2443	1958	485	19.6%	1.0
Truck Driver, Heavy	722	76	53	23	30.3%	9.5
Truck Driver, Light	296	102	60	42	41.2%	2.9
Bus Driver	271	182	133	49	26.9%	1.5
Service Station - Attendant	278	188	135	53	28.2%	1.5
Parking Lot - Attendant	15	52	36	16	30.8%	0.3
Car Wash Attendant	0	72	54	18	25.0%	---
Cleaner	40	83	46	37	44.6%	0.5
Bagger, Grocery	76	170	89	81	47.6%	0.4
Material Handler	757	1518	1352	166	10.9%	0.5
TOTAL	23849	15546	11098	4448	28.6%	1.5

TABLE 2

Unfilled Job Openings
by Major Industry
(Unfilled Rate Greater Than 40%)
OCTOBER 1980-JUNE 1981

	OPENINGS	FILLED	UNFILLED	% UNFILLED
MINING	453	228	25	50.0%
11 Anthracite	3	1	2	66.7%
13 Oil and Gas	450	227	223	49.6%
MANUFACTURING	210	94	116	55.2%
22 Textiles	2	1	1	50.0%
23 Apparel	16	5	11	68.7%
26 Paper	20	10	10	50.0%
27 Printing and Publishing	172	78	94	54.7%
TRANSP., COMM., & UTILITIES	192	100	92	47.9%
40 Railroad	9	4	5	55.6%
49 Electric, Gas	183	96	87	47.5%
RETAIL TRADE	3598	2068	1530	42.5%
58 Eating and Drinking	3598	2068	1530	42.5%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	1161	539	622	53.6%
60 Banking	767	366	401	52.3%
61 Credit agency	120	65	55	45.8%
62 Security Brokers	28	10	18	64.3%
63 Insurance	111	44	67	60.4%
64 Insurance Agents	135	54	81	60.0%
SERVICES	1846	969	877	47.5%
72 Personal Services	247	132	115	46.6%
76 Misc. Repair	154	88	66	42.9%
80 Health Services	660	336	324	49.1%
81 Educational Services	232	130	102	44.0%
89 Misc. Services	553	283	270	48.8%

Source: ESARS, Table 12

ALASKA LABOR FORCE IN AUGUST

by Brit Harvey

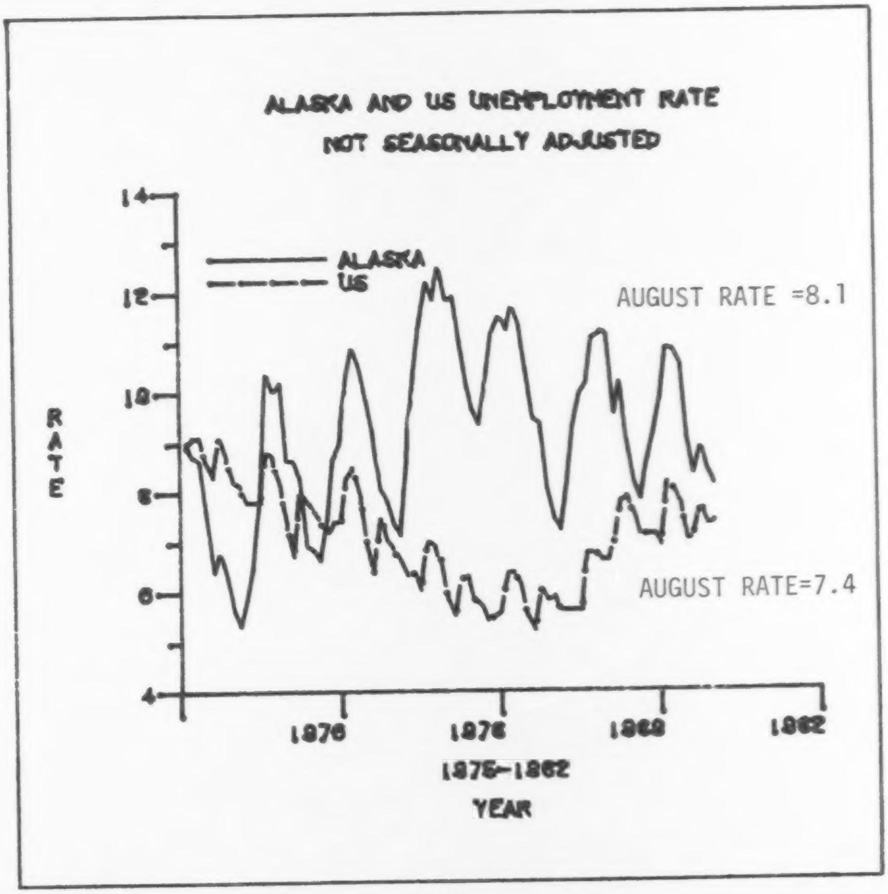
Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment decreased slightly in August, beginning the typical seasonal decline one month earlier than normal. Employment was 190,150, 4.1% higher than a year ago.

The 4.1% annual growth in employment was indicative of Alaska's overall economic expansion in the past year. Massive revenues from Prudhoe Bay oil production have been financing state spending and lending programs which have bolstered employment in nearly all Alaska industries.

Direct oil and gas sector employment in August was down slightly, as independent drillers laid off workers due to completion of summer drilling projects. The onset of cold weather should reverse the summer-long trend of decreasing oil and gas employment. Arctic near-and offshore drilling will begin with freeze-up, boosting employment. Last winter oil and gas was a major employment growth area during the otherwise quiet winter months.

In addition to its direct employment, the oil and gas sector has created construction employment opportunities. Ground was broken for the much heralded ARCO building in Anchorage in August, and Sohio has announced plans to construct its own headquarters building next year.

The worldwide decrease in oil prices which Saudi Arabia engineered this summer resulted in diminished state oil revenues. Alaska, with a very small population and relatively large current revenues, is unlikely to suffer deleterious employment effects from lessened revenues. Shortfalls in projected

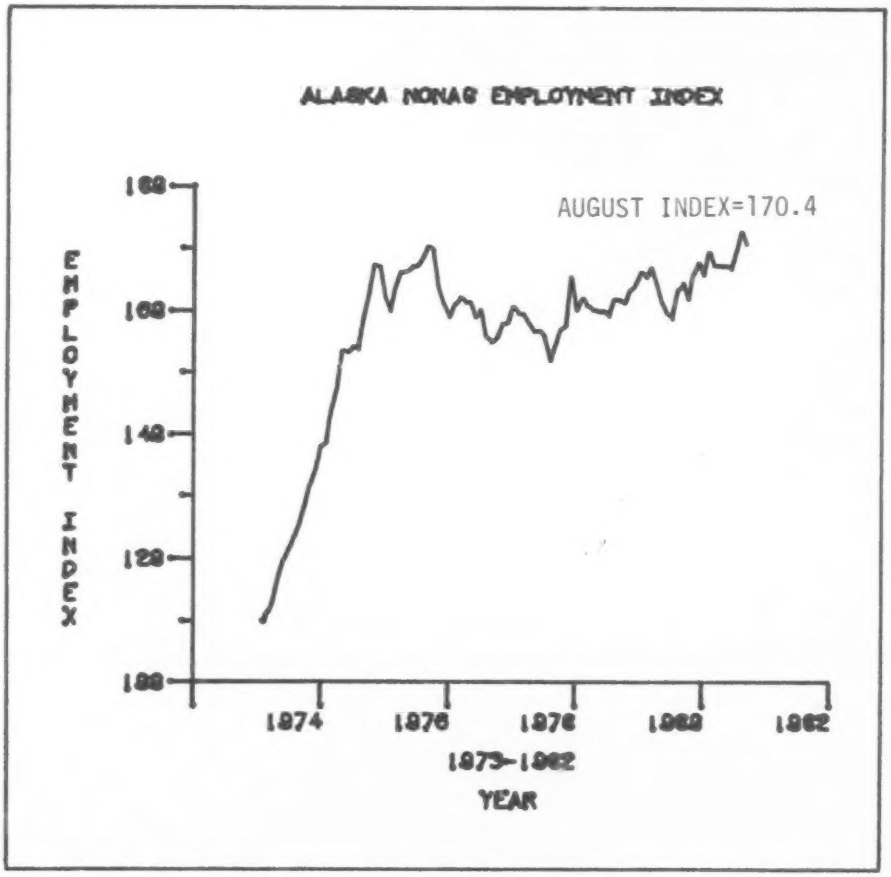


revenues can be dealt with through lower appropriations to the Permanent Fund within the legislatively authorized range, and postponement of approved expenditures.

Some other oil producing regions with large, poor populations have experienced immediate difficulties. Mexico's balance of payments, inflation, and currency exchange have all suffered when downward adjustments in oil revenue projections, much like Alaska's, occurred. Similarly, Nigeria and Indonesia have had to reassess development plans. Alaska is not as closely tied to current oil revenues as these nations, and is better able to mitigate the effects of the recent 10 to 15% world oil price decrease.

State spending and lending programs based on Alaska's share of the Prudhoe Bay wealth, have effectively insulated Alaska from the economic stagnation afflicting much of the country. Continued high U.S. interest rates, which show no clear sign of abating soon, have caused concern in a broad variety of industries nationwide. Housing starts have been projected to reach a 35 year low, the forest products industry (particularly in the Pacific Northwest) has been in full-fledged depression, auto sales have been stagnant, and a huge latent demand for capital is developing as potential borrowers delay entry into capital markets in hope of lower rates in the near future.

Alaska has been largely untouched by the nation's economic troubles. While Alaskans can take advantage of high interest rates available for savings, state-subsidized lending programs have provided below market rate loans. Prime employment beneficiary of this pleasant situation is the construction industry. Countering the national trend,



Alaska construction employment has boomed this summer, adding 700 additional workers in August. Direct state construction expenditures and subsidized residential loans fueled what might otherwise be a moribound industry. All categories of construction were up in August, pushing overall employment 18.0% above last year.

The only major Alaska industry suffering severely diminished employment from last year was forest products. While both the Alaska and U.S. forest products industries have been currently depressed, the causes are dissimilar. Alaska forest products, for the most part, are not consumed in Alaska, so the state construction boom does not translate into increased production. High U.S. interest rates, which have eroded the profits of large U.S. producers and pushed smaller producers into bankruptcy, do not effect Alaska, since very little of Alaska's production goes to the U.S. Soft Japanese demand for both lumber and pulp, which has some effect on the U.S. industry, has been the big problem in Alaska. Renewed Canadian production following prolonged summer strikes promises to further damage the prospects of both the U.S. and Alaska industries. Alaska's forest products employment was 32.0% below the 1980 level, and prospects appear dim.

Alaska's other main manufacturing sector, seafood processing, also laid off workers in August. The layoffs were seasonal following the salmon run. This year's large catch resulted in an overall good year for seafood processing employment.

Government employment, another beneficiary of state revenues, was up 5.5% over last year. Month-to-month changes in government employment during the summer reflect layoffs of educational employees during the school vacation. Large employment swings dependent on the employment status of state firefighters tend to skew the data. All other state noneducational employment increased over last year nearly 10%, as did local noneducational employment.

Tourism, an industry often characterized as Alaska's second largest employer, is difficult to analyze. Employment is dispersed across a variety of industries, such as trade, transportation and services. It is nearly impossible to differentiate between tourists and people traveling to Alaska in search of temporary or permanent employment.

Alaska Division of Tourism visitor estimates are hampered by difficult to interpret border crossing and airport entry data, and the 1976 date of the latest state visitor survey. The 1981 official estimate was 634,100 visitors and 8,455 related jobs, a nearly 1,000 job increase over 1980. Juneau cruise ship visits for 1981 were 162, up from 137 in 1980. Tour operators report increased visitation statewide, although cost increases may result in little or no financial gain from last year.

The non-basic industries (transportation and communication, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services) showed little change in employment in August. All were above last year, with services showing the least annual growth, at 2.5%, and transportation and communication the most, at 8.0%.

Generally, Alaska has seen a strong summer peak employment season. Construction and government, the industries most directly supported by massive state revenues, have provided expansionary impetus. Seafood processing was also strong, as another good salmon catch materialized. Forest products were not immune to world economic forces, and suffered cutbacks in employment. Barring major shifts by state policy makers, these trends are likely to continue through the 80's unless state revenues decline drastically, and Alaska must once again contend with the harsher world economic situation.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ALASKA

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/	R/			
	8/81	7/81	8/80	7/81	8/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY	190300	192000	182600	-1700	7700
MINING..........................	7800	7900	7200	-100	600
CONSTRUCTION....................	15500	14800	13200	700	2300
MANUFACTURING...................	17300	19800	19600	-2500	-2300
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	11400	13200	12300	-1800	-900
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS.......	2900	3400	4200	-500	-1300
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	3000	3200	3100	-200	-100
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	19300	19500	17900	-200	1400
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	2200	2300	2100	-100	100
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	1800	1800	1500	0	300
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	6300	6300	5700	0	600
OTHER TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	9000	9100	8600	-100	400
TRADE...........................	32100	32200	30500	-100	1600
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	6400	6300	5800	100	600
RETAIL TRADE..................	25700	25900	24700	-200	1000
GEN. MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4300	4400	4300	-100	0
FOOD STORES.................	4200	4400	3800	-200	400
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	9200	9100	8700	100	500
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	8000	8000	7900	0	100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	8900	8700	8500	200	400
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	32600	32600	31800	0	800
GOVERNMENT......................	56800	56500	53900	300	2900
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT............	18400	18300	18200	100	200
STATE GOVERNMENT..............	16200	16900	15100	-700	1100
LOCAL GOVERNMENT..............	22200	21300	20600	900	1600

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

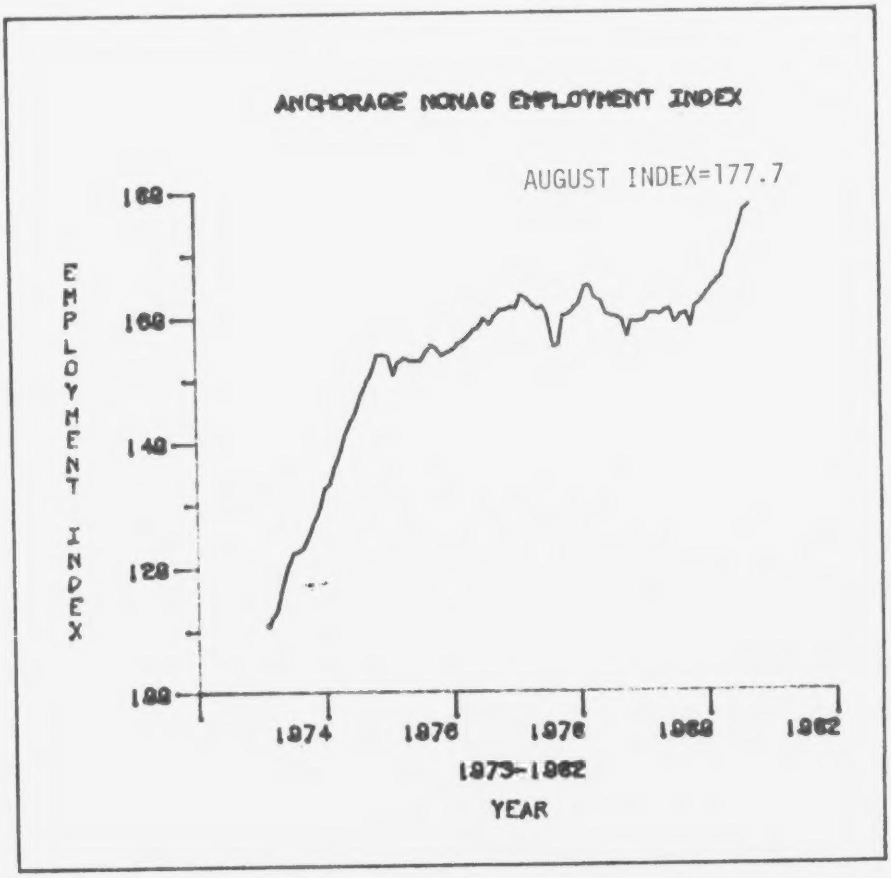
R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

ANCHORAGE/MATSU LABOR FORCE IN AUGUST

by Greg Huff

For the second straight month Anchorage-MatSu labor force statistics revealed some surprising results. With increased economic activity and sharp advances in employment it would seem that the unemployment rate would fall. To the contrary, the unemployment rate remained at last month's level and even more surprising, the jobless rate was the same as last year's rate. Possible answers to this irregular event are: 1) Discouraged workers who dropped out of the labor force have rejoined the labor force because of renewed optimism in the job market. A person is considered to be unemployed only as long as he or she is available and actually seeking work. If they are not actively seeking work they are considered discouraged and not part of the labor force. 2) Inmigration from the "lower 48" and other parts of Alaska has increased population. As of July 1, 1981 Anchorage's population was estimated by the Municipal Planning Department to be 187,761 persons. This is an increase of over 14,000 from the 1980 census count. The labor force expanded by more than 11,000 over the same time. These two factors, in combination with a 25% increase of unemployment claims over last year, **have** contributed to unusual labor statistics.

The Anchorage unemployment rate was slightly higher than last year's level, as unemployment increased faster than employment did. In the MatSu Borough, a different story has unfolded. The unemployment rate for the valley declined in August and was 2.5 percentage points lower than the year ago rate. This was a result of a lower level of unemployment than last year and an increase in employment by almost 7%. This suggests that Anchorage is getting the brunt of the region's new jobless population.

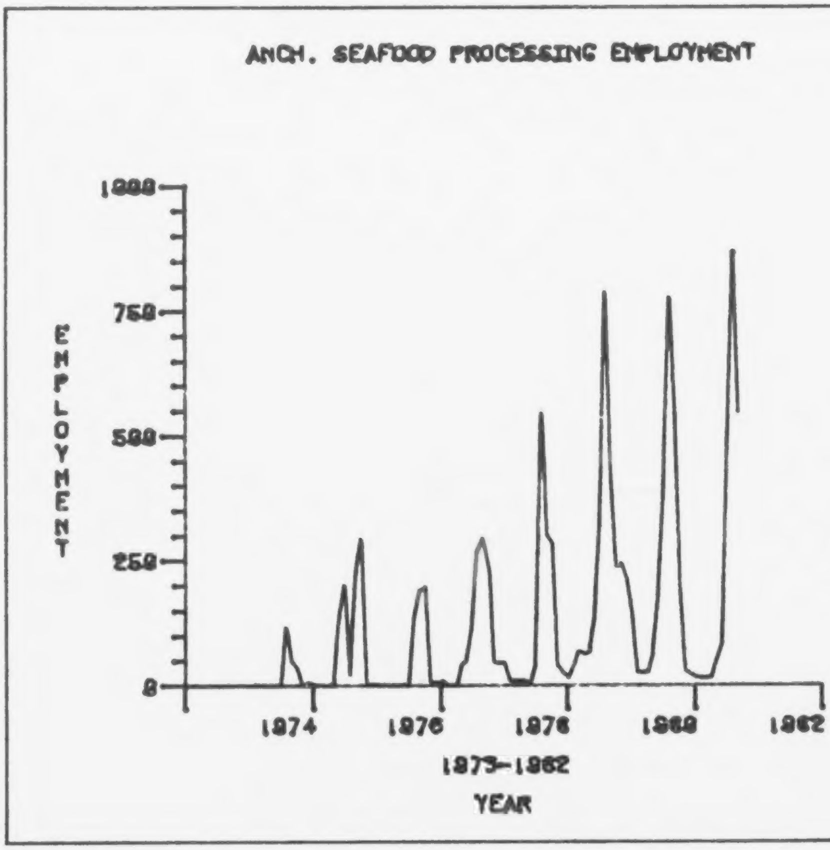


Reflecting increased employment, the August nonagricultural wage and salary index rose again, for the 14th straight month, to the record mark of 177.7. Wage and salary employment was 7.2% above last year, while employment over the month rose by 850 jobs. The month-to-month increase slowed over the previous two months of hefty gains as a result of a slide in fish processing employment, in conjunction with the winding down of the commercial fishing season. The graph indicates the radical fluctuations employment takes in the fish processing industry. As the fishing season comes to a halt so does the season of tourism and summer recreation. Employment, generated this year by the seasonal influx of out-of-state visitors, in-state travelers and recreationists, was markedly above last year's employment. Employment in four main sectors of the Anchorage-MatSu economy are directly impacted by the "tourist" season; transportation, trade, services and government.

Seasonal employment in the transportation industry is primarily centered around air and bus transportation . Employment in air transportation increases an average of 8 % from May through the peak month of August. Bus transportation employment was over 10% higher than last year. Mt. McKinley Glacier Tours, Westours and Alaska Yukon Motor Coach all reported at least a 20 % increase in tour bookings this year over last.

Seasonal employment in services is mostly centralized in the hotel and motel sector. Employment in hotels and motels was 10.8% above last year, totaling 2,095 (of this total, a couple hundred jobs are related strictly to seasonal variations.) Some major hotels and motels reported bookings up as high as 20 % above last year. Historically, employment in the lodging industry increases 10% during the main tourist season from May through August and bottoms out in January.

August trade employment registered at 19,100 jobs, an incease from 18,150 since



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	8/81	7/81	8/80	7/81	8/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	89350	88550	83350	800	6000
MINING..........................	3200	3250	2700	-50	500
CONSTRUCTION....................	8350	7750	6950	600	1400
MANUFACTURING...................	2550	2950	2400	-400	150
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	800	1150	800	-350	0
OTHER MANUFACTURING...........	1750	1800	1600	-50	150
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	9050	8800	8150	250	900
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	1250	1200	1100	50	150
WATER TRANSPORTATION..........	500	400	300	100	200
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	3450	3400	3150	50	300
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	3850	3800	3600	50	250
TRADE...........................	18300	18050	17100	250	1200
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	4450	4350	4100	100	350
RETAIL TRADE..................	13850	13700	13000	150	850
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1850	1850	1800	0	50
FOOD STORES.................	2050	2050	1750	0	300
EATING & DRINKING PLACES....	4750	4650	4650	100	100
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	5200	5150	4800	50	400
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	6000	6000	5400	0	600
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	18400	18150	17950	250	450
GOVERNMENT......................	23500	23600	22700	-100	800
FEDERAL.......................	10100	10050	10050	50	50
STATE.........................	5250	5550	4850	-300	400
LOCAL.........................	8150	8000	7800	150	350

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

May. However, a majority of this increase was due to the opening of new stores and not the influx of travelers and recreationists. Historically, employment in trade industries increases from 1 to 2% during the summer season. Employment in trade usually dips to a low point in February and March after the Christmas season, and increases from April to the peak at Christmas.

Government seasonal employment as related to tourism and recreation is concentrated in park personnel. The Municipality of Anchorage hired 140 workers primarily for park maintenance and other recreational related jobs this year.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
ANCHORAGE-MATSU

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 8/81	R/ 7/81	8/80	7/81	8/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	92900	92050	86600	850	6300
MINING............................	3250	3300	2800	-50	450
CONSTRUCTION......................	8700	8150	7200	550	1500
MANUFACTURING.....................	2650	3000	2400	-350	250
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	9400	9200	8450	200	950
TRADE............................	19100	18850	17950	250	1150
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	6100	6050	5500	50	600
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	18800	18550	18350	250	450
GOVERNMENT.......................	24900	24950	23950	-50	950

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BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

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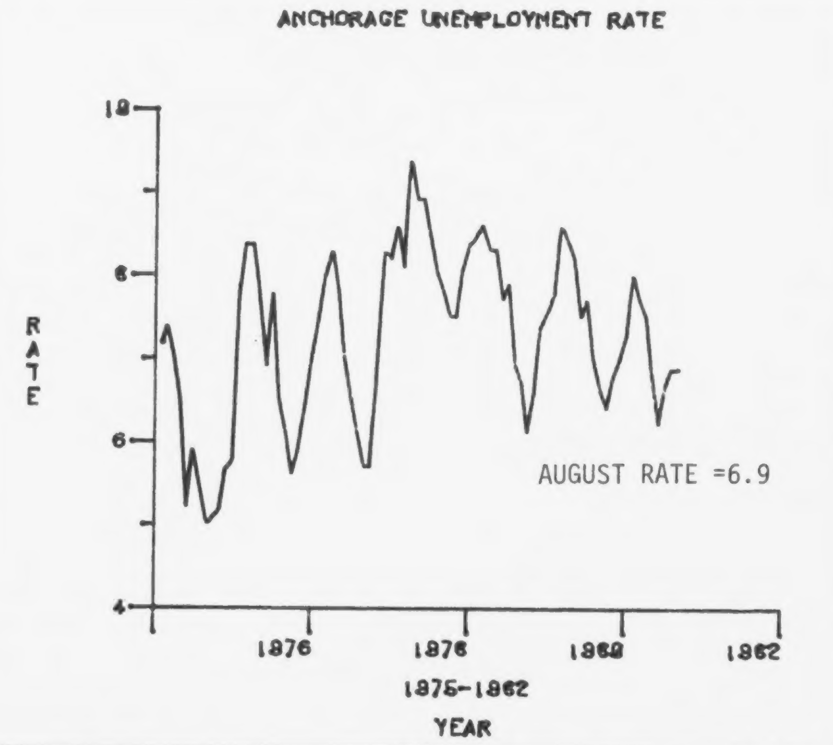


AUGUST RATE =6.9

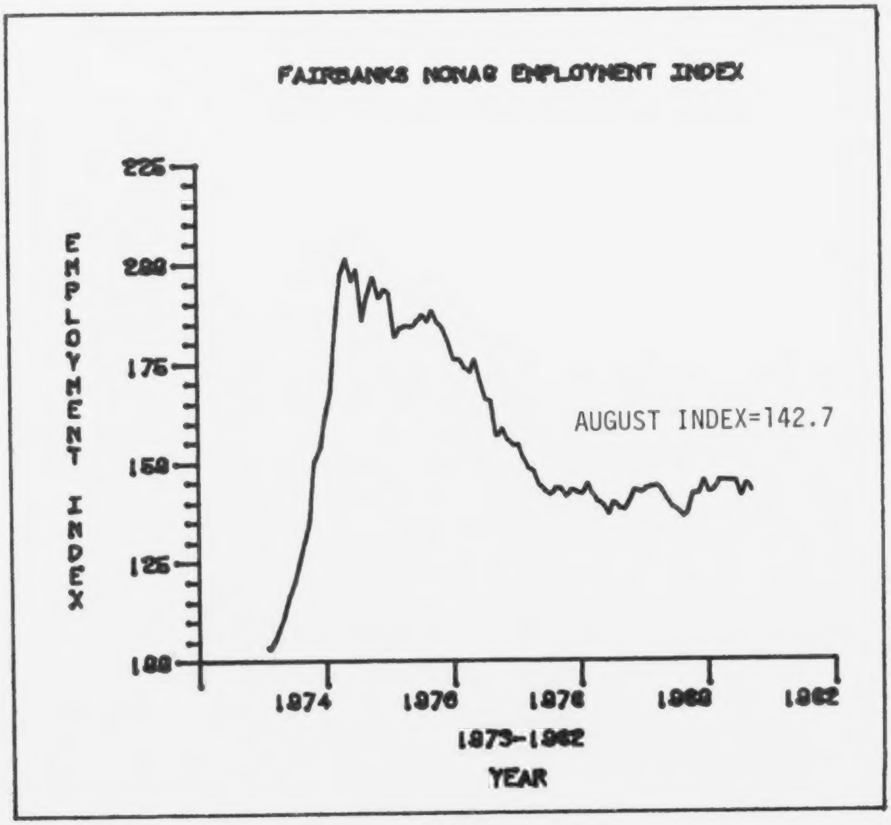
FAIRBANKS/INTERIOR LABOR FORCE IN AUGUST

by Neal Fried

Fairbanks' labor force statistics for August appear baffling at first glance, considering the unemployment rate remained above year ago levels. The general consensus, supported by most economic indicators, is that Fairbanks has an improved economic picture this year. While employment has grown over the year, the number of job seekers has also grown, and at a faster pace which pushed the rate upward. Local residents who had previously dropped out of the labor market believing it had little to offer, may now be rejoining the labor force as they perceive a better job market. Fairbanks may also have experienced an influx of job seekers (from elsewhere in the state and the country) in excess of job opportunities. Lower vacancy rates for 1981 seem to attest to the influx. Population growth appears to be a statewide phenomenon due to the improving economic picture in the state and a worsening picture for much of the remainder of the country (particularly states in the Pacific Northwest).

Wage and salary employment over the year has experienced modest growth. This growth cannot be attributed to one industry, but instead to a number of different sectors. No large construction surge is presently underway, as is in Alaska's largest city, but this year employment crept above the 1980 level. Activity on the North Slope picked up significantly this year, creating a greater demand for infrastructure support from Fairbanks for trucking, warehousing, and other goods and services. More local residents have found employment on the North Slope, helping to relieve the pressure of high unemployment in the local job market while at the same time spending much of their earned income in the local economy.

Over-the-month changes have been less dynamic. The unemployment rates for Fairbanks and the remainder of the Interior fell by approximately one percentage point, as more

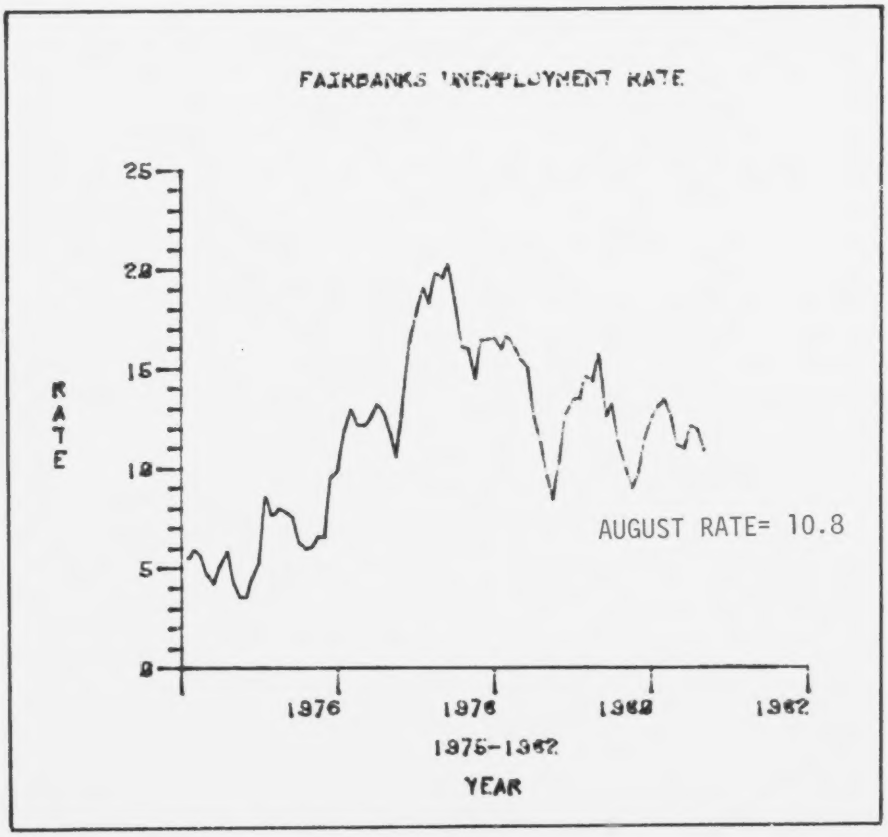


of the unemployed went back to work. The North Slope sea-lift was one cause for this in August. This year's sea-lift contained a record number of modules and buildings that were barged up from the West Coast. The sea-lift was exceptionally large this year because of the development of the Kuparuk oil field. The sea-lift usually takes place during August, because it is normally the only time the Artic ice pack moves out and allows for this type of operation. When the sea-lift arrives, a large number of workers living in Fairbanks are dispatched out of local union halls or are hired in other ways to work on off-loading and placement of these modules.

Wage and salary employment fell slightly, due to the layoff of a large number of state firefighters for the season. This resulted in a decrease of 250 in state government. Federal government has also experienced some losses as seasonal workers, such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) firefighters, were laid off. The fire season this year began with a rage in late May and early June, then came to a virtual halt in July.

Construction employment continued to grow as the race with winter began, and probably reached its peak in August. A number of this year's road projects, such as the Richardson Recyle project (see Sept. Trends) to McCallum Creek, Delta-10 Mile and the Boston to Perhaps Creek work were all in full swing, with some also completed in August. Fairbanks construction employment got a further boost in August when ground was broken for this year's largest building project , the $5.7 million expansion of the Big Dipper Sports Arena.

Other economic activity in the Interior which continued through August, was the Upper Yukon commercial fishery. While wage and salary statistics do not include fishermen in most cases, it is an important source of employment in the Interior. This fishery, though small compared to commer-



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
FAIRBANKS

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 8/81	R/ 7/81	8/80	7/81	8/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	22900	23050	22500	-150	400
MINING..........................	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION....................	2350	2250	2050	100	300
MANUFACTURING...................	550	600	900	-50	-350
TRANSP.-COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2850	2850	2800	0	50
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING........	450	450	400	0	50
AIR TRANSPORTATION............	700	700	700	0	0
OTHER TRANS. COMM.& UTILITIES.	1700	1700	1700	0	0
TRADE...........................	4150	4200	4050	-50	100
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	700	700	650	0	50
RETAIL TRADE..................	3450	3500	3400	-50	50
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPARE	450	450	400	0	50
FOOD STORES.................	550	550	550	0	0
OTHER RETAIL TRADE..........	2450	2500	2450	-50	0
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	750	750	750	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4400	4200	4250	200	150
GOVERNMENT......................	7800	8150	7650	-350	150
FEDERAL.......................	2500	2650	2500	-150	0
STATE.........................	3300	3550	3250	-250	50
LOCAL.........................	2000	1950	1900	50	100

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
INTERIOR

	P/	R/		CHANGES FROM:	
	8/81	7/81	8/80	7/81	8/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	26450	26600	26100	-150	350
MINING.........................	250	250	250	0	0
CONSTRUCTION...................	2450	2350	2200	100	250
MANUFACTURING..................	750	750	950	0	-200
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES........	3700	3750	3650	-50	50
TRADE..........................	4450	4550	4350	-100	100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	800	800	800	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	4850	4650	4650	200	200
GOVERNMENT.....................	9200	9500	9250	-300	-50

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

cial fisheries along Alaska's coast, is an important source of employment and income for many of the communities along the Yukon and its tributaries, where wage employment is scarce. This part of this Interior is largely accessible by only air or water. Most of the fish in the Upper Yukon are harvested with fishwheels (164 permits), with the remainder being caught by gill nets (78 permits). Nearly the entire harvest are chum (dog) salmon along with a small run of kings. The biggest source of income are chum roe, which are well developed by the time they arrive in the Upper Yukon and therefore are able to command high prices.

The harvest through August reached slightly above the year ago level, making it an above average year. This fishery will not end until mid-September. Some fish and roe are flown to processors outside of the Interior, while some are processed in communities along the Yukon and Tanana rivers. Most local operations are small family affairs, with the largest employing 25 people. No large harvest flucuations are expected in this fishery; therefore, it will remain an important source of cash income to many families along the Yukon.

GULF COAST LABOR FORCE IN AUGUST
by Neal Fried

Gulf Coast wage and salary employment fell by 4.8 % in August. This was not an unusual occurrence for the Gulf Coast where employment from Kodiak to Kenai is affected when the salmon season has peaked and is nearing its end. Almost the entire decline came

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
GULF COAST

	P/ 8/81	R/ 7/81	8/80	CHANGES FROM: 7/81	 8/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY.....	18600	19500	18450	-900	150
MINING...........................	900	900	850	0	50
CONSTRUCTION.....................	1100	1050	1000	50	100
MANUFACTURING....................	5400	6400	5600	-1000	-200
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS.......	4400	5400	4550	-1000	-150
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING.......	1000	1000	1050	0	-50
TRANS. & COMM. UTILITIES.........	1650	1700	1600	-50	50
TRADE............................	2600	2600	2500	0	100
WHOLESALE TRADE...............	450	450	400	0	50
RETAIL TRADE..................	2150	2150	2100	0	50
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.	450	450	450	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS........	2650	2600	2600	50	50
GOVERNMENT.......................	3850	3800	3850	50	0
FEDERAL.......................	550	500	550	50	0
STATE.......................	1350	1400	1350	-50	0
LOCAL.........................	1950	1900	1950	50	0

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

in the manufacturing industry, or more specifically, fish processing.

Fish processing employment in the Gulf Coast peaked in July this year and will continue to fall for the next 2 to 3 months. The salmon season this year was above average in most of the Gulf Coast areas , with some areas having exceptionally good catches. The Cordova area had a pink harvest 50 % above last year's level and a red harvest that was triple last year's level. Cook Inlet had record chum and pink harvests. Kodiak was the only area which experienced runs below last year's harvest but this was projected to happen before the season began. Combined, the Gulf Coast harvest was somewhat better than last year's.

Over the decade, catches have been improving in the Gulf Coast and employment has grown. Summer fish processing employment in the region has almost doubled in ten years and the number of processors has grown by approximately 43%. Employment can fluctuate in the short run due to changing harvest levels, but over the long run, the trend has been upwards. Increasing harvests are projected to continue because of improved management, the establishment of the 200 mile limit, fish enhancement programs, and hatchery construction.

Employment in most other industries in the region either continued to grow or remained at last month's level. Over-the-year com-

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF WORK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

				CHANGES FROM:	
	P/ 8/81	R/ 7/81	8/80	7/81	8/80
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY....	29450	28950	29900	500	-450
CONSTRUCTION....................	1700	1650	1600	50	100
MANUFACTURING...................	4850	4850	5800	0	-950
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS......	2450	1950	2250	500	200
LUMBER & PAPER PRODUCTS......	2150	2650	3350	-500	-1200
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING......	250	250	200	0	50
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES.......	2800	2800	2800	0	0
TRADE...........................	4150	4050	4000	100	150
WHOLESALE TRADE..............	500	450	450	50	50
RETAIL TRADE.................	3650	3600	3550	50	100
FINANCE-INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1150	1050	1050	100	100
MINING, SERVICES & MISC........	4000	3950	3700	50	300
GOVERNMENT.....................	10800	10600	10950	200	-150
FEDERAL......................	2200	2200	2950	0	-750
STATE........................	4850	4900	4600	-50	250
LOCAL........................	3750	3500	3400	250	350

GOVERNMENT INCLUDES TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

BENCHMARK DATE MARCH 1980.

P/ DENOTES PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

R/ DENOTES REVISED ESTIMATES.

parisons for almost all industries indicate increased employment; one sign of an improving economy. Though this over-the-year growth was under 2%, it indicated a change for this region which has experienced a declining or constant employment level for the past 3 years.

SOUTHEAST LABOR FORCE IN AUGUST

by Debbie Berggren

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased 1.7% or 500 jobs over July. Employment continued to be below the year ago level by approximately 450 jobs or 1.5%.

From month to month, manufacturing as a whole did not experience any gains or losses of employment. This was due to employment changes in the lumber and paper products, and the food and kindred products sectors offsetting each other. Lumber and paper products employment decreased for the third month, dropping 500 jobs to approximately 1,200 jobs below the year ago level. Logging employment has experienced most of this decline, dropping 1,050 jobs below the year ago level. This decrease was due to camps closing down due to weak demand and large log inventories. Contrary to the statewide trend, food and kindred products employment in Southeast increased during August by 500 jobs.

Construction employment continued to be above the year ago level, up 9.1%. Transportation, communication and utilities, and mining, services and miscellaneous industries were, for the most part, unchanged during August.

Government employment was up 1.9% over July. With the start of the new school year, local government employment increased by approximately 250 jobs.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN JULY

by Su Nelson

Summer seasonal factors came resoundingly into play during July, particularly in the food and kindred products industry. Workers in that industry experienced a 52.1% increase in average weekly hours, due to heavy salmon runs. This directly affected the average weekly earnings in that industry which reflected a 38% increase. The fact that the average hourly wage decreased by 9% had little overall effect in light of the higher hours.

Total employment in lower-paid food production workers increased by almost five thousand and the lumber and paper industry's employment decreased by about three hundred. As a result of this change in composition of manufacturing employment, the average hourly earnings for that industry dropped. The jump in average weekly hours for food production also helped to create the 19% drop in average hourly earnings for the entire manufacturing industry. A 28.9% increase in average weekly hours nearly balanced this, with only a 4% change in average weekly earnings.

As building activity underwent a strong seasonal upturn, the contract construction industry had a notable (6%) increase in average hourly earnings. This, combined with a very slight decrease in average weekly hours, caused the average weekly earnings to increase by 4%.

Average weekly earnings increased by 4% in mining and retail trade. Both changes were primarily due to an increase in average weekly hours.

ALASKA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
FOR
SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/ 2/

	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	p/ 7/81	r/ 6/81	7/80	p/ 7/81	r/ 6/81	7/80	p/ 7/81	r/ 6/81	7/80
MINING	19.05	18.66	17.80	51.9	51.0	49.8	988.70	951.66	886.44
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	20.42	19.34	20.33	46.9	47.6	43.3	957.70	920.58	880.29
MANUFACTURING	9.46	11.70	9.58	48.1	37.3	52.7	455.03	436.41	504.87
Food & Kindred Products	7.74	8.55	7.77	51.4	33.8	58.9	397.84	288.99	457.65
Lumber & Paper Products	14.22	14.17	14.49	41.4	42.8	39.5	588.71	606.48	572.36
TRANSPORTATION,COMM. & UTILITIES	14.16	13.74	13.16	40.0	41.8	36.4	566.40	574.33	479.02
TRADE	9.50	9.56	8.89	34.9	34.1	34.7	331.55	326.00	308.48
Wholesale Trade	11.63	11.89	10.66	36.8	37.0	38.4	427.98	439.93	409.34
Retail Trade	8.65	8.63	8.18	34.2	33.0	33.5	295.83	284.79	274.03
FINANCE,INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	--	--	--	--	--	--	305.72	311.47	289.48

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

ALASKA UNION MEMBERSHIP: A Post Pipeline Survey

by James Wilson

In July 1978, the Research and Analysis section began a monthly survey of major Alaskan labor unions. Information solicited includes the level of current membership and the number of people on union out-of-work lists. Two complete years of data now exist, in addition to partial data for 1978 and 1981. This information offers insight to a part of the unionized sector of Alaska's labor force. Most unions included in the survey are associated with building trades and hence, the data provide an additional look at the construction industry.

One observation from the survey data is that membership in most unions has been fairly stable between July 1978 and June 1981. While there has been no dramatic shift in the level of membership, the general trend over the three year period has been toward gradually declining memberships, with the rate of decline greatest in 1980. Data for 1981 show a decreasing rate of decline in membership with some unions actually increasing membership over 1980 levels.

Survey information also reveals a consistently high proportion of union membership on out-of-work lists. In 1980 nearly all unions in the survey experienced declines in the rate of out-of-work members. A comparison of the first six months of 1981 data with corresponding 1980 data, showed that about one half of the unions continued to have a lower ratio of out-of-work members. While this reflects the current increase in construction activity over 1980 levels, this declining rate may be attributed, in part, to out-of-work members leaving the union.

Construction employment in Alaska peaked in 1976 during the height of construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline. Throughout 1977, 1978, and 1979, construction employment fell, reaching it's lowest level in six years during 1979. In 1980, construction increased (5% over 1979) for the first year since 1976 . Heavy construction experienced a 26% rise over its 1979 level while building construction declined 17% and special trade construction increased by 5%. The increase in total construction employment corresponds to the drop in the number of out-of-work union members. Although employment gains undoubtedly influenced the decline of out-of-work union members in 1980, the general trend of lower membership levels continued.

Total employment for all Alaska industries has been projected to increase approximately 4% annually for the next several years. Monthly employment estimates for the first eight months of 1981 indicated strong growth in construction that is anticipated to continue. Compared to the first eight months of 1980 heavy construction employment rose by 19%, while general construction increased 6%. Many large scale projects such as the Quartz Hill molybdenum mine, petrochemical plant, hydro projects, and port facilities are possible future sources of employment for workers in construction trades. If construction employment continues to increase, more Alaska trade union members should be able to participate in the work force using their primary skills.

LABOR FORCE BY REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	p/ 8/81	r/ 7/81	8/80	p/ 8/81	r/ 7/81	8/80	p/ 8/81	r/ 7/81	8/80	p/ 8/81	r/ 7/81	8/80
ALASKA STATEWIDE..........	204068	207752	199188	16473	17399	16230	8.1	8.4	8.1	187595	190353	182958
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION....	101874	101718	95250	7495	7537	7020	7.4	7.4	7.4	94379	94181	88230
ANCHORAGE...............	91671	91489	85441	6351	6348	5680	6.9	6.9	6.6	85320	85141	79761
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA.......	10203	10229	9809	1144	1189	1340	11.2	11.6	13.7	9059	9040	8469
GULF COAST REGION ...	23866	25381	24464	1910	2102	2312	8.0	8.3	9.5	21956	23279	22152
CORDOVA.................	1253	1334	1301	57	66	94	4.5	4.9	7.2	1196	1268	1207
KENAI...................	12300	13053	12644	1202	1287	1447	9.8	9.9	11.4	11098	11766	11197
KODIAK..................	5019	5371	5138	236	299	312	4.7	5.6	6.1	4783	5072	4826
SEWARD..................	1674	1774	1708	143	151	164	8.5	8.5	9.6	1531	1623	1544
VALDEZ..................	3620	3849	3673	272	299	295	7.5	7.8	8.0	3348	3550	3378
INTERIOR REGION...........	26635	27242	26333	2944	3257	2775	11.1	12.0	10.5	23691	23985	23558
FAIRBANKS...............	21633	22174	21296	2337	2639	2108	10.8	11.9	9.9	19296	19535	19188
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS.....	2203	2232	2166	238	242	212	10.8	10.8	9.8	1965	1990	1954
UPPER YUKON.............	631	633	669	95	90	136	15.1	14.2	20.3	536	543	533
YUKON-KOYUKUK...........	2168	2203	2202	274	286	319	12.6	13.0	14.5	1894	1917	1883
NORTHERN REGION...........	8804	8818	8005	676	855	803	7.7	9.7	10.0	8128	7963	7202
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE......	2558	2551	2269	164	206	148	6.4	8.1	6.5	2394	2345	2121
KOBUK...................	2571	2617	2393	227	321	316	8.8	12.3	13.2	2344	2296	2077
NOME....................	3675	3650	3343	285	328	339	7.8	9.0	10.1	3390	3322	3004
SOUTHEAST REGION..........	32080	31944	33886	2691	2760	2249	8.4	8.6	6.6	29389	29184	31637
ANGOON..................	524	519	539	66	64	46	12.6	12.3	8.5	458	455	493
HAINES..................	1170	1173	1298	82	92	126	7.0	7.8	9.7	1088	1081	1172
JUNEAU..................	11280	11181	11982	795	770	695	7.0	6.9	5.8	10485	10411	11287
KETCHIKAN...............	6678	6639	6937	663	666	462	9.9	10.0	6.7	6015	5973	6475
OUTER KETCHIKAN.........	1091	1057	1135	117	90	87	10.7	8.5	7.7	974	967	1048
PRINCE OF WALES.........	1852	1834	1834	248	241	107	13.4	13.1	5.8	1604	1593	1727
SITKA...................	4414	4426	4707	289	330	267	6.5	7.5	5.7	4125	4096	4440
SKAGWAY.................	1779	1782	1994	118	132	206	6.6	7.4	10.3	1661	1650	1788
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG.....	3292	3333	3460	313	375	253	9.5	11.3	7.3	2979	2958	3207
SOUTHWEST REGION..........	10809	12649	11250	757	888	1071	7.0	7.0	9.5	10052	11761	10179
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS........	2459	2886	2523	90	114	124	3.7	4.0	4.9	2369	2772	2399
BETHEL..................	3649	4242	3813	366	401	489	10.0	9.5	12.8	3283	3841	3324
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH.....	417	489	437	11	14	26	2.6	2.9	5.9	406	475	411
BRISTOL BAY.............	1404	1657	1448	50	73	77	3.6	4.4	5.3	1354	1584	1371
KUSKOKWIM...............	1077	1271	1163	95	123	169	8.8	9.7	14.5	982	1148	994
WADE HAMPTON............	1803	2104	1866	145	163	186	8.0	7.7	10.0	1658	1941	1680

p/=Preliminary r/=Revised 1980 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska'a CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.